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THE TIMES

How to create a stir with tea, page 15

Victorious communist forces take over 'Ho Chi Minh City'

forces took over yesterday in Saigon Ho Chi Minh City—with orders to ives and property of the people and lents. Vietcong troops were greeted by cheering residents as tanks smashed through the gates of the presidential palace. In Paris a statement by the Provisional Revolutionary Government promised a policy of non-alignment and peaceful reunification of Vietnam. United States ships are to remain indefinitely off the Vietnamese coast to pick up refugees still fleeing in sampans and small boats.

Tanks smash through gates of presidential palace

30.—*Communist-led* n Vietnam's uncondi- *today after 35 years*

ou was swift, coming after the last frenzied rawal, *and virtually* ed except for brief pockets of Govern-

g Van "Big" Minh, y since Monday, surrender on Saigon was ready to hand rong and urging his and down.

communist tanks the gates of the ce. Vietcong troops rnment soldiers who h hands up, ran up ue flag, and began remaining troops in ds *and surrounding*

he capital, barefoot as and hardened e battle dress were ring citizens, happy a bloodbath.

By this morning, after the *overnight* evacuation, not one American *soldier remained in Vietnam for the* first time in a generation. The United States Embassy *was closed* and was ransacked by looters.

Then at 11.30 am local time (03.30 GMT), according to Hanoi Radio, Saigon was "liberated".

President Minh said in his broadcast: "The policy line we back is reconciliation. I believe firmly in reconciliation among Vietnamese to avoid unnecessary shedding of the blood of Vietnamese.

"For this reason, I ask the soldiers of the Republic of Vietnam to cease hostilities in calm and to stay where they are.

"I ask the brother soldiers of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to cease hostilities. We wait here to meet the PRG to discuss together a ceremony of orderly transfer of power so as to avoid any unnecessary bloodshed in the population."

Bangkok: More than 12 hours after the surrender of Saigon, Vietcong Radio reported that eight provinces *in the Mekong Delta were "not yet* liberated".

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said the Vietcong's military commander-in-chief had "appealed to the enemy to submit *selves quickly to his government".*

Tokyo: The Vietcong has ordered its troops in Saigon to protect the lives and property of the people and of foreign residents, Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency reported.

Quoting the Vietcong's Giai Phong Press Agency, the Hanoi broadcast monitored here said orders had gone out for all forces quickly to occupy all military, administrative and economic objectives, all communications lines and other important positions; *to abide strictly by the code of* conduct for liberation army *combatants; establish revolutionary* order; not to lay hands "even on a *needle or thread of the people"*; to carry out scrupulously the policies of *the PRG towards officers, soldiers,* police and employees of "the puppet Administration, and to show generosity and leniency toward those who report to the revolutionary *Administration. It added: "Those* who disobey orders or deliberately oppose them *shall* be severely punished."

Hanoi: The North Vietnamese capital exploded with joy as soon as it was known that President Minh had ordered his troops to stop fighting. Fireworks were let off even in some of the most austere North Vietnamese ministries.

Stockholm: Sweden led a list of nations recognizing or preparing to recognize the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, *said: "We feel happiness that the* grim war in Vietnam is at last over. A regime without the people's support has disappeared. A war, which *from the beginning was meaningless* and unjust, has stopped."

Among other nations which quickly followed Sweden's lead were Finland, Norway, India, Thailand, Laos and Malaysia.

France formally recognized the PRG on April 12, the first Western country to do so. China and the *Soviet Union have recognized it all* along.

The British Government said it is "taking under urgent review" the possibility of recognizing the PRG, but that it is not yet clear what Government has succeeded that of President Minh.—Reuter, Agence France-Presse, AP and UPI.

Paris: The PRG would work "progressively to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Vietnamese fatherland", Mr Dinh Ba Thi, head of the Vietcong's diplomatic mission here, said (Richard Wigg writes).

Besides the reference to a gradual reunification, Mr Thi said his Government intended to pursue policies at home of "high union and national concord", with foreign policy based on non-alignment.

Mr Thi also indicated the Vietcong's *interest in economic and* technical aid to help their war-*ravaged land "from whatever country* offers it" provided it was without political conditions.

Indo-China news, page 6
Leading article: page 17

...inion confused ...tter over ...c humiliation

...singer, the Secretary of State, ...put it.

High Administration officials believe that a "programme" of executions is under way by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Intelligence reports state that 90 military leaders have been executed. It is assumed that their families were also killed.

There is deep humiliation felt at high level over the manner of the desperate, chaotic pull-out *from Saigon.* But some consolation is found in its ultimate success.

Operation "frequent wind" concluded with one last hiccup after President Ford announced its conclusion. A helicopter still had to get to the Saigon embassy roof to extract a last detachment of Marines—including apparently a Marine general—who were under fire and firing back as the embassy was being stormed by looters.

The helicopters brought out 6,213 people "without a scratch" Admiral Noel Gayler, Commander-in-Chief United States forces in the Pacific, claimed. This, despite the firing by communists of surface to air missiles at one helicopter and sporadic firing of small arms by disaffected South Vietnamese.

Dr Kissinger claimed that no American who wanted to leave was left behind, but other reports *contradict him.* At least one American and his family was reported still waiting on one

Continued on page 6, col 5

American sailors pushing a helicopter over the side of their ship Blue Ridge after it had landed with fugitives from Saigon.

...es in peril to the end

...hurst ...dispatch filed ...ly brought out

...kinawa,

...0. Vietnamese ...urnalists were ...USS Okinawa The giant air-...lying about 15 ...off the coast of

...fternoon three ...copters loaded ...en and their ...n the Okinawa. ...are tipped into ...lors and their ...en quarters on

Communist rockets and shells ploughed into Tan Son Nhut air base as the helicopters picked us up. Small arms fire could be heard on the outskirts of the base and huge plumes of smoke covered the northern edge of the field.

We watched surface to air missiles destroy two Government aircraft which attempted *to take off from the base.* Gunfire could be heard from all *sections of the city as Marines* drove us to the base.

Two Marines were killed at the gates of the American compound at the base when rockets exploded in the area, destroying a small civilian helicopter which was about to take off with evacuees.

Young soldiers given a friendly welcome

Bernard Edinger, a French national and one of the three Reuter correspondents remaining in Saigon, sent this report yesterday of the communists' arrival in the city:

Communist troops rolled into the South Vietnamese capital today virtually unopposed, to the great relief of the population which had feared a bloody *last-minute* battle.

I stood at my hotel window and watched the first Jeep-load of barefoot, teenage Vietcong guerrillas drive down central Tu Do Street shortly after noon, waving a giant National Liberation Front flag of blue and red with a yellow star.

They were soon followed by lorry load upon lorry load of regular *troops* in jungle green fatigues and armed with assault rifles and *grenade launchers.* The first advance force of Russian-made tanks quickly battered down the gates of the presidential palace.

Firing was heavy just outside the Reuter office near by, and several foreign correspondents and panic-stricken civilians sought shelter inside our building.

The crump of mortars and the *bark of small arms fire* lasted about 15 minutes as the hundreds of communist troops in the gardens directly opposite the palace returned fire from South Vietnamese diehards. Some of their armoured vehicles joined in, and the noise was deafening. Then it died down.

The end, when it came for the city as a whole, had apparently cost few lives, although elite South Vietnamese para-*troops were reported to have* fought to the finish near Tan Son Nhut airport outside the capital.

In the city, the streets took on a festive air within hours, people crowding round the noticeably nervous guerrillas and the more relaxed regular soldiers. Their approaches, cautious at first, soon turned into friendly street-corner banter.

The looting and broad-day-*light armed robberies* which had been going on for the past day *stopped immediately the com*munist forces arrived.

Journalists who had feared they would not be able to continue sending their reports were relieved tonight when power was restored to cable links with the outside world. Earlier a Vietcong colonel told me that foreign newsmen "would be the most protected people here because you are from abroad".

Many journalists, myself included, walked about town festooned like prize chickens *with our national colours* draped around our arms, small flags pinned to our lapels, and large pieces of paper stuck to our chests.

Mine read "Bao Chi Phap" (French newsman), and elicited friendly waves from the young guerrillas.

The streets showed little *signs of fighting, though many* areas were littered with shoes *and uniforms discarded in the* panic which spread throughout the town *during the final fight*ing.

The Vietcong guerrillas to whom I tried to speak were sometimes only 14 and 15, and included girls with bandanas on their heads and bandoliers about their waists. The regular troops were a little older, *though the majority also* seemed only teenagers.

Tonight the troops camped

Continued on page 6, col 1

Leak to press forces early publication of three EEC documents

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government was forced last night to make a premature publication of the three information pamphlets that will be circulated to every household in the United Kingdom in advance of the referendum on EEC membership. That was because copies had been leaked to one national newspaper and the Government did not want *the rest of the press and the* broadcasting services to be at a *disadvantage.*

Mr Wilson, who is attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Jamaica, was told by telephone when the Foreign Office was informed of the leak and he immediately authorized the issue of the documents to the press.

The two referendum umbrella *organizations, Britain in Europe* and the anti-EEC National *Referendum Campaign, were* told what had happened and their respective chairmen, Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, and Mr Neil Marten, Conservative MP for Banbury, immediately agreed.

The principal document is the official government pamphlet *Britain's New Deal in Europe*, summarizing in readable language the White Paper that set out the renegotiated terms. *It is the most colourful docu*ment of the three, in red, white *and blue, and contains 4,000* words. It has a clear indication on the front page that the Government is recommending the British people to vote for staying in the European Community.

The other two documents are produced by the Government for the two campaigning organizations and set out the case for and against continued membership. They are in neutral yellow and brown (chosen because the colours *have no obvious political con*notations) and are simply headed "Why You Should Vote No", a statement by the National Referendum Campaign; and "Why You Should Vote Yes", a statement by Britain in Europe. Both pamphlets, which are about 1,500 words long, have been drawn up by the organizations *themselves quite independently* of the Government.

Mr Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth *Affairs*, was in charge of the rapid distribution of the documents *last night.*

The Foreign Office stated that an *immediate inquiry* had been launched to try to discover how the documents had been leaked but no one was very surprised that it had occurred. MPs were recalling last night how the Conservative Party election manifesto was leaked to several newspapers in London a few days before it was due to be launched last October.

The booklets are being printed for distribution to 20 million households and to members of the Armed Forces and their dependants overseas. There is a print order for 25 million copies of each, and to get the job done in time the Government is employing between 50 and 60 printing firms throughout the country. Thousands of people *will have had access to the* booklets as they came off the *presses and it is not unexpected* that someone should have *decided to get advance copies* to Fleet Street.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, who is with Mr Wilson in Jamaica, had planned to release all the documents at a press conference next Tuesday. Senior ministers had not seen the campaigning organization's statements until last night. There are to be bilingual versions of the documents for Wales.

Documents and other referendum news, pages 4 & 5.

Left abandons move to use Labour machine

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Labour opponents of EEC membership who were planning to use the party machine for daily press conferences during the referendum campaign abandoned the proposal before a meeting of the party's national executive yesterday.

The reason was something of a mystery last night. It is known, however, that Mr Ronald Hayward, the party general secretary, had a conversation the day before with Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, who had supported the idea. It is being assumed that the issue was raised.

Mr Hayward was said to have been more than brusque at yesterday's national executive meeting. He told members that he had no more idea what the meeting was about than had Mr Mulley, the Minister for Transport and party chairman, but because more than seven members had requisitioned a meeting he had convened it.

The anti-EEC left wing on the executive, in fact, had called for a meeting at the party conference on Saturday, but very little happened yesterday. The meeting was over in 28 minutes.

With suspicions that those *opposed to the EEC wanted to* use the party funds in their campaign, Mr Hayward told them that they were not going to get a brass farthing. He said at a press conference afterwards: "I told them that if they were going to alter the decisions of conference someone had better tell me where I am going to get the money."

Mr Ian Mikardo, MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green *and Bow, who was instrumental* in calling the meeting, moved a resolution accepting Mr Hayward's report.

The EEC opponents were maintaining last night that the only reason for calling the meeting was to take stock of the special party conference and approve preparations for anti-EEC literature.

There was a strong feeling last night that the left wing *might have overplayed its hand* and that strong opposition from *EEC supporters had forced it* to abandon its scheme.

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...retary of State for Educa-...; is expected to announce ...e in students' grants of a ...ns outside London are *maximum of about £750,* a maximum of more than ...se will add between £40m ...he student grant bill of

Page 2

...s demand 26pc

...sented on the Burnham ...ed in principle yesterday ...rise of 26 per cent. Univer-... to consider withholding ...sults if their 18 per cent ...t in full

Page 2

...thdraws

...merchant banking arm of ..., is to withdraw from the ...ses Committee, the elite *merchant banks command*-... position in the banking ...a special relationship with ...gland

Page 19

Lords reject charity shops' rate relief

The House of Lords ruled yesterday that charity shops are not entitled to the 50 per cent rate relief available to charitable premises. Oxfam described the decision as a body blow. It estimated that it would lose at least £125,000 annually from its humanitarian programme overseas as a *direct result.*

Law Report, Page 15

Wild birds protest

British dealers import 600,000 wild birds a year, according to a report published yesterday by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. The report criticizes the conditions in which the birds are trapped and sent to Britain, and calls for strict government controls to help in ending the trade

Page 3

Leyland delay warning

Any delay in implementing proposals for restructuring British Leyland would cause the company great harm, Sir Don Ryder, the Government's industrial adviser, stressed yesterday. Giving evidence to the Commons sub-committee inquiring into the motor industry he said: "It is very essential that the new structure comes into effect as quickly as possible"

Page 19

Training as usual despite stable strike

Training is continuing as usual at Newmarket, despite the stable lads' strike, and the spring meeting will start today as planned. Michael Phillips selects Lester Piggott's mount, Rose Bowl, to win the season's first classic race, the 1,000

Pages 3 and 13

Convention poll: *Ulster security forces* will be on full alert today for polling in *the Northern Ireland Convention election.* There is concern lest extremists should use the occasion to attack their rivals 2

Dearer bread: A loaf will go up by 1p when maximum price limits for subsidized tea and bread start next Monday. 3

Lisbon: Armed Forces Movement and political parties are revealed to be in *public tussle for power* 5

United States bicentenary: An exhibition organized by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* devoted to the American War of *Independence* will be held next year at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich 18

Malaysia: Six-page Special Report looks at the economy, and progress towards social harmony between racial groups

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Letters: On making socialism work from Mrs Margaret Kinnaird and others; the NUJ and closed shops from Mr Michael Rothwell and others; on the *Chogyal of Sikkim* from Prince Wangchuk Namgyal of Sikkim

Leading articles: US commitments after Indo China; Indexing tax rates

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Reviews by Michael Ratcliffe, Derek Parker on the Uri Geller *phenomenon and Sasthi Brata on* Angela Davis's autobiography

Features, pages 15 and 16
Peter Loizos explains why a constitutional settlement in Cyprus would not mean the end of the island's difficulties; Ronald Butt *on the dangers of Mr Benn's doc*trine of job protection at all costs

Sport, pages 12 and 13
Boxing. Confusion over Ali v Bugner; Cricket: England captain makes good *start to season*; Football: Fulham and West Ham *choose their teams for FA Cup* final

Arts, page 11
*Alastair Sim returns to the Lon*don stage in *The Clandestine Marriage* reviewed by Irving Wardle

Diary, page 16
The distinguished galaxy of women *at the Commonwealth heads of government conference*

Obituary, page 18
Mr H. Llewellyn Smith

Business News, pages 19-27
Stock market: Equities have had day and lose Tuesday's gains. The *FT index closed 6.7 down at 327.2*

Financial Editor: Signs of recovery at Burton Group; capital requirements at National & Grindlays; Gestetner rights issue

Peter Jay Thursday Column: Charting a course for public spending

Business features: The withdrawal *of merchant bankers Brandts from* the Accepting Houses Committee is *discussed by John Whitmore*

Business Diary: The Business Archives Council's plans for a records advisory service; Sidelights on the slow progress of metrication

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HOME NEWS

Students' grants likely to rise by quarter to about £750 a year

By Our Education Correspondent

Students' grants are likely to be increased by a quarter this year. The announcement is expected to be made by Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, this month.

The maximum grant for students studying outside London will be raised from £605 a year to about £750. Students in London will get more than £800.

The details are being worked out by officials at the department and the Treasury but, depending on the level set for the parental contribution, the increase will add £40m or £50m to the students' grant bill of £200m a year.

The National Union of Students had demanded an increase of two fifths, which would have raised the maximum grant outside London to £845 a year. Its claim was based on an amount set to cover inflation during the next academic year, but the department regarded it as inflationary.

Students living at home and married women students, both on £475 a year, will also get increases of a quarter from next September.

The Government considered abolishing the controversial "spouse's contribution clause" introduced last year under which a married student is means-tested according to his or her partner's income, but it is unlikely to be able to do so this year.

Ministers will try to bring in legislation next session to remove some of the anomalies as to which students are entitled to grants by right. Last year, mandatory awards were extended to students on Diploma of Higher Education and Higher National Diploma courses and to some mature students.

It is likely that students on some two-year professional courses will be told that they will get mandatory grants.

The National Union of Students is to lobby a meeting next Wednesday of the inter-authority payments committee which decides the standard board and lodging charge made by polytechnics. The union will resist any move to increase the charge of £10 a week, excluding lunches, if the new maximum grant for most students is less than £760.

Teachers agree to demand pay increase of 26%

By Our Education Correspondent

The teachers' panel on the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay, agreed in principle yesterday to claim a 26 per cent rise, along the lines of the recent pay award to civil servants.

Dons angry: University teachers are to consider withholding examination results if the Government does not agree to their 18 per cent pay claim.

Several university branches of the Association of University Teachers have agreed to hold strikes and rallies on Tuesday, a day of action called by the association to protest against the Government's attitude to university pay and to the universities.

Mr Laurie Sapper, the association's general secretary, said he expected most of the union's 17,000 members to take some time off on that day.

"It is a sad reflection on the policies being adopted by the Department of Education and Science", he said, "that for the first time in living memory otherwise moderate and responsible educators and researchers are being driven to take such action".

Several university branches have supported a motion from Swansea and Nottingham to withhold examination marks and course assessments until the claim is met in full. The motion will be debated at the associations council meeting on May 15. Other branches have called for non-cooperation over the marking of A-level examinations and a boycott of government research committees.

The association's claim would raise the average pay for a lecturer from £4,896 to £5,775 a year.

Mr Wilson rejects Bangladesh fund inquiry

By Michael Horsnell

The Prime Minister has rejected an appeal for an inquiry into the running of a relief fund for Bangladesh of which Mr John Stonehouse, MP, was a trustee, it was disclosed in London yesterday.

His decision may end police inquiries into the fund.

London Capital Securities, the second-line bank founded by Mr Stonehouse, disclosed yesterday that it has started to repay its £350,000 loan from the Crown Agents.

Det Chief Supt Kenneth Etheridge, of Scotland Yard's fraud squad, flew to Melbourne yesterday with a warrant for the extradition of the MP. None of the 21 charges contained in the warrant relates to the running of the Bangladesh fund.

Under extradition law a person extradited cannot be charged with any offences other than those contained in the extradition warrant.

Detectives investigating the Bangladesh fund are believed to have been unable to find documents relating to it that would warrant further investigation.

Meanwhile it was disclosed that negotiations lasting about three months between London Capital and the Crown Agents, who are its biggest depositor, for the repayment of the £350,000 have been completed. It will be paid back over six months by the bank, which has made loss provision of nearly £800,000 for debts.

Mr John Broad, senior executive of the bank, who would not disclose the sum repaid, told me that Capital had intended to repay the loan before the disappearance of Mr Stonehouse. He confirmed that when repayments had been completed it would be left with assets of about £380,000, which will provide a "solid basis for future viability".

He added: "There are not many companies today who could face the problems we have had to face in the last few months and emerge unscathed. We are grateful to our many friends." A company report, which has been delayed, is expected to be published soon.

Fossil find: Mr Peter Wicks, a British Rail official, with the bones of an icthyosaur found recently by railway workmen at Swindon. The fish-like reptile probably lived 135 million years ago.

Security tightened for Ulster polling day

From Christopher Walker and Stewart Tendler
Belfast

Security forces throughout Northern Ireland will be on full alert today in an attempt to prevent outbreaks of violence as voters go to the polls to elect the 78 members of the new constitutional Convention.

In a special warning broadcast last night, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said that a ban on all vehicles, including party caravans, would be imposed near each of the 546 polling stations. Voters were instructed not to carry parcels, bags or transistor radios, and advised that no loitering would be permitted outside the stations.

After the upward spiral of violence, which has accounted for 36 deaths in the past four weeks, there is concern lest extremist groups should use voting as an excuse to launch attacks against their rivals. Particular attention will also be put to preventing attempts at intimidation by Provisional Sinn Fein supporters, who have been organizing an extensive boycott campaign against the election in Roman Catholic areas.

The British Government regards today's poll as the most vital of the six that have taken place in Ulster over the past two years. Among both civil servants and political leaders there is a conviction that it offers the last chance of finding a peaceful solution to Ulster's deep political and religious divisions.

In a leading article published last night, the moderate *Belfast Telegraph* stated: "If all the people of Northern Ireland cannot find a way to govern themselves, then, in the longer term, the state of Northern Ireland, as it is at present constituted, can hardly survive. Tomorrow's trial is as important as that. If we cannot live together there is little for it but to die separately."

Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the predominantly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, which is fielding 30 candidates, said the elections would be either the beginning of the end of a period of tragedy or the beginning of descent into total disaster.

In their closing statements, all party leaders spoke in grave terms of the seriousness of the election. The final stages of the campaign were marked by the same angry accusations and counter-accusations between Catholic and Protestant leaders that have continued for the past three weeks.

After the admission yesterday by the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association that it had recently drawn up contingency plans to kidnap 20 Catholics, Mr John Hume, deputy leader of the SDLP, launched a bitter attack on the "loyalist" coalition, the United Ulster Unionist Council.

The UDA disclosed that the plan had been drawn up after the disappearance of two of its members early in April. Originally the UDA believed that the men had been kidnapped by the Provisional IRA, but was later persuaded to drop its retaliation plan.

Mr Hume accused the loyalist coalition of refusing to dissociate itself from the UDA and added that there were sinister links between the politicians and the paramilitary group. The coalition accused Mr Hume of mounting a last-minute smear campaign.

Voters apathetic, page 3

Boat-tax objectors sail to the Commons

Protesting boat build enthusiasts sailed u Thames today to pr petition to Parliament for removal of the Bud per cent value-added boats.

The Thamesa, a Dun eran, piloted by Mr Lenthal, took the pet the steps of Parliament received by Rear-Admi gan-Giles, Conservative Winchester, who will p Mr Healey, Chancellor Exchequer.

As the petition was over by Mr David president of the Ship Builders' Federation, sand balloons mark (save our boats) were from the Ferry Princ had accompanied the T

There to welcome tion was Dr Reginald MP for Fareham, many boatbuilders in stituency. "This outra will probably put th boatbuilders' exports"

Mr Hector Monro tion spokesman on s Conservatives would ing the tax all the wa the Commons. It wo high unemployment.

The Thamesa is cruiser once owned Douglas Tough, who the evacuation of sand soldiers from She is still in the T Hy, and Mr Robert T of te former skipper, in the deminstration.

Concern over harassment by landlords

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Harassment of tenants by landlords is still frequent enough to be a source of continuing concern, a report published yesterday says.

Although there seem to be few cases of strong-arm tactics and illegal eviction typified by the Rachmanism of the early 1960s, there is still plenty of scope for a bad landlord, particularly a resident landlord, to harass his tenants, it says.

Complaints include disconnexion of services, failure to make repairs, excessive noise, verbal abuse, and threats of violence.

The report by Mr Daniel Caplan, a former Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, was commissioned by the British Property Federation. Mr Caplan emphasized yesterday that his inquiries were made on a independent basis, with no attempt either to denigrate or to justify privately rented property.

He says in the report: "I am convinced that there are substantial social and economic benefits for the community in retaining a significant private rented sector, along with public rented housing, cooperative housing and owner occupation.

"But the case for this is not helped by the pretence that the whole of the present private rented sector should be, or can be, retained."

The report draws attention to "amateur" landlords whom inflation has forced to let parts of their homes to help to meet mortgage payments. Many bought larger old houses because they were the cheapest available, although they did not need so much space for their own use.

"It is not surprising that many of them are not well informed about their own obligations or tenants' rights," it points out. When they find their properties classed as multiple-occupation houses, they are sometimes bewildered by the consequences for themselves in terms of expenditure on health and safety requirements.

"Some people have no difficulty in convincing themselves that all, or nearly all, landlords are greedy, harsh and reactionary, or that all, or nearly all, tenants are selfish, irresponsible and improvident." But large numbers find it impossible to coexist on good terms, the report says.

Mr Victor Lucas, the federation's president, said yesterday that he had hoped the report would provide a basis for a formal code of conduct for landlords, but Mr Caplan had concluded that that was impracticable. However, the federation would now consider what guidance it could give its members.

QC says land Bill is undraftable

By Our Planning Reporter

There was no peacetime precedent for the Government's intention to restrict inquiries into objections to compulsory purchase orders, Mr George Dobry, QC, said last night.

Mr Dobry, who was commissioned by the Government to produce a report on development control published earlier this year and is a leading expert on planning, pointed out that the right to a public hearing had been enshrined in legislation since compulsory purchase began in 1825.

During the second reading of the Community Land Bill on Tuesday, Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said the Secretary of State would no longer be bound in every case to hold an inquiry.

Under the Bill orders would not have to state the purpose of compulsory purchase. It would no longer be a valid objection that the owner could carry out the development.

Mr Dobry said: "I am rather afraid that this Bill is undraftable in practical terms."

Last week Mr David Widdicombe, another QC with wide planning experience, said the Bill would give the Secretary of State dictatorial powers.

Council clo compost pla

Surrey County Cou close its compost Leatherhead, mainly high production cost by the Merrist Woo tural College and th of Agriculture have s excessive use of th might cause soil ste

The plant, which repairs, converts 2,2 refuse annually and post, sold to the publi a ton, produces £3,6 The annual cost is

Tory pledg hospital be

If the Governmen to get rid of priva NHS hospitals a C government would s introduce them, D Vaughan, Opposition on health, said yest Medical Reporter w

Speaking at a l the Medical Journa ciation, Dr Vaugha thought that tactic starving our privat were a blatant use muscle in an area be free of politics.

Pledge on children in court cases

From a Staff Reporter
Birmingham

Birmingham Education Department told the city's juvenile court magistrates yesterday that in future the question of school attendance of children involved in court cases will be dealt with more swiftly and at a higher level. A boy, aged 10, who had been excluded from school appeared before the court when a supervision order was made. The magistrates were told he had now been placed at a school and was making progress.

Mr Ernest Bond, chairman of the bench, said: "It is fundamental to the decisions of this court to know what is going to happen to a child's educational future. We cannot exercise the powers we have unless we know what is going to happen in the most important field of a child's life, his schooling."

The headmaster of the primary school that has taken the boy said: "Probably the schools he has been to expected too little of him. Our own experience is that he is keen to learn to read and is prepared to put in a lot of attention. Already his reading progress shows great promise." Mr Bond had expressed concern about the boy's exclusion on a previous occasion.

Warning on refuges for fleeing wife

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Two ministers warned the Select Committee on Violence in Marriage yesterday against the idea that refuges for battered wives were the best solution for them. Choices should be available, Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, and Mr Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security, said.

Neither could offer alternative proposals. But both emphasized that there should be more choice for wives than a network of refuges, as had been suggested frequently to the committee.

Mr Freeson said: "It will not follow that all wives who are escaping a situation of violence will be helped best by going into a communal home or shared accommodation. Many will, some will not. One should not get into a position where one is institutionalizing the procedures one is adopting."

Mr Jones said it was not right in every case to take a woman into a shelter or refuge. She might get better help in her own home, given support from the local social services department. "Some will need a refuge some distance from where their husbands are", he said. "Others may not, and may find it more suitable to be in accommodation where they can be supported by family and friends."

Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, chairman of the committee, asked Mr Jones if he considered a shelter a worse solution than bed-and-breakfast accommodation, which is being used increasingly in London for homeless families and battered wives. Mr Jones said he would not wish to defend bed and breakfast, but it was better than splitting up parents and children.

Ambulance ban

A ban on mergency stand-by duties by ambulancemen in north Lincolnshire has left some towns with no emergency cover.

Consultants back sanctions

Of 1,881 replies received in the first week of the ballot of the five thousand members of the Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association on sanctions, 1,329 were in favour of retaining the work-to-contract and 552 wished to lift them.

Mr Terry Beatson, president of the association, disclosed that last night and said that on that basis they advised members to continue to contract until the final result of the ballot.

The association's aim was to get a new contract, based on payment for work done, and they were keen to negotiate.

Asked if their decision to continue sanctions, contrary to the British Medical Association's recent decision, would have any detectable effect, Mr Beatson said many patients would have to wait much longer for treatment.

4,000 join protest at Lancaster

By Our Education Correspondent

More than four thousand students attended a national demonstration at Lancaster University yesterday to protest against the explusion there of five students for their part in an occupation last term.

The senate has appointed Professor Sylvia Shimmin, of the department of behaviour in organizations, as chairman of the tribunal, to hear appeals by the five.

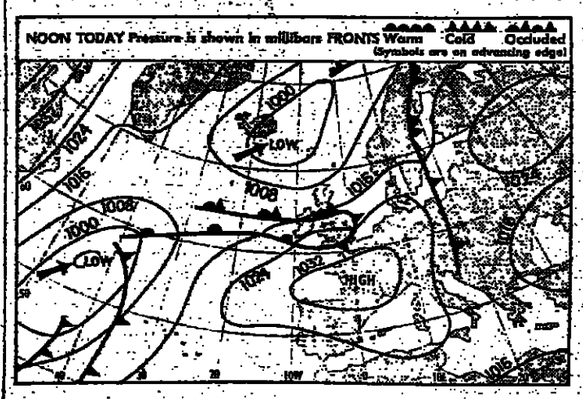
Students at the New University of Ulster are running their own catering service in protest against 30 per cent increases in university charges. The university said yeaterday that it was considering calling in the public health authorities to test the students' cooking.

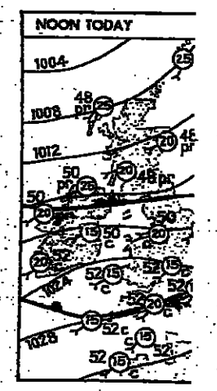
Scots ferry firm 'may collapse'

Western Ferries, which operates a service three times a day between West Loch Tarbert, Kintyre, Argyll, and the island of Islay, said yesterday that it might have to withdraw its ferry later this year unless the Government help financially. Its state-controlled competitor, Caledonian MacBrayne, is to receive a £2.5m subsidy.

Western Ferries expects an operating profit of £32,000 this year but fears it may lose £50,000 in the next financial year and be squeezed out of business.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.34 am. Sun sets: 8.23 pm. Moon rises: 1.14 am. Moon sets: 10.10 am.

Last Quarter: May 3.
Lighting up: 8.53 pm to 5.2 am.
High water: London Bridge, 6.17 am, 6.8m (22.4ft); 6.27 pm, 6.5m (21.2ft). Avonmouth, 11.34 am, 11.4m (37.4ft); 11.52 pm, 11.2m (36.7ft). Dover, 3.18 am, 5.9m (19.4ft); 3.38 pm, 5.9m (19.3ft). Hull, 10.23 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 11.5 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft). Liverpool, 3.30 am, 8.5m (27.8ft); 3.59 pm 7.9m (25.9ft).

Pressure will stay low to the N of the British Isles, and high to the S, maintaining a SW airstream over all areas.

London, SE, SW and central S England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Variable cloud, sunny periods, scattered showers; wind mainly W moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Midlands, E, NW and central N England, Wales: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, bright periods; wind W to SW, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, E Scotland, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, bright periods; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, snow on hills, bright periods; wind SW, fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Moray Firth, Caithness, Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, occasional sleet or snow, bright periods; wind SW, fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Orkney, Shetlands: Bright periods, occasional sleet or snow; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, perhaps more general rain later; wind SW, fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Rather cloudy in N with a little rain; mostly dry in S with sunny spells; temp near normal, becoming warmer in S later.

May forecast

The Meteorological Office yesterday issued the following forecast for May: Apart from a few days of cool, unsettled weather in the N, the first week of May is likely to be mainly dry, with good sunny spells; it will probably become rather warm in the S. The month as a whole is likely to include a good deal of warm weather, but short, cool spells are also expected, especially in the middle two weeks. Monthly mean temperature is expected to be mostly above average, but near average in N and W Scotland. Total rainfall is likely to be near average everywhere, but with most of the rain falling in short spells. Sunshine totals will probably be near average in the S, but a little below average in N and W Scotland. Gales or storms are expected to occur about the usual frequency in May.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max yesterday, pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 5.30 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 am, 67 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 9 am, 0.11in. Sun, 24hr to 9 pm, 15.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 9 am, 1,000 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, April 30

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max °C
S COAST			
Scarborough	11.8	—	15
Bridlington	12.2	—	13
Cleveleys	6.5	—	14
Skegness	10.2	—	15
Margate	8.5	—	14
S COAST			
Hastings	11.9	—	12
Eastbourne	11.6	.01	12
Brighton	11.8	—	11
Worthing	11.7	—	12
Bognor R	11.1	—	12
Southsea	13.0	—	12
Sandown	13.0	—	13
Bournemouth	14.1	—	12
Torquay	13.1	—	13
Falmouth	12.1	.01	12
W COAST			
Morecambe	9.1	—	12
Blackpool	9.5	.01	12
Ilfracombe	9.0	.05	12
Newquay	12.4	.04	12

Overseas selling pri

Austria, Sch 15; Belgi
Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finla
France, Fr 2.50; Germa
Greece, Dr 20; Holla
Italy, Lire 400; Luxem
Madeira, Esc 15; Malta
Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc
Pos 50; Sweden, Skr 3.5
Skr 2.50; USA/Canada $

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Seven accused of bank plot

Seven men accused of conspiracy to rob the Bank of America in Davies Street, Mayfair, London, and a woman accused of dishonestly handling 19 520 notes were remanded at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

The seven are James O'Loughlin, aged 32, an electrician, of Manor Gate, Kingston upon Thames; Leonard Thomas Wilde, aged 51, a greengrocer, of Devonshire Road, Palmers Green; Stuart Buckley, aged 26, an electrician, of Canford Road, Battersea; Edward Arthur Gerry, aged 33, a croupier, of Green Lane Close, Byfleet, Surrey; Henry Edward Jeffery, aged 50, a decorator, of no fixed address; Harry Edmond Taylor, aged 37, a greengrocer, of Elder Road, West Norwood; and David Edwin Mercer, aged 27, a civil servant, of Chessmt Cottage, Brenchley, Kent. The woman is Miss Valerie Taylor-Stuart, aged 23, unemployed, of Camden Road, Camden.

The men were remanded in police custody for three clear days and Miss Taylor-Stuart in custody for eight days.

If 50% of all architects were women, would architecture suffer?

In *New Behaviour*, out today, Max Colliheart argues that men are better at tasks involving spatial relationships, such as architecture, while there is an appreciable female superiority in verbal activities.

These different aptitudes pose a dilemma. Should we accept and maximise them in our approach to education and training? Or should we try to minimise them?

Don't jump to conclusions though. *New Behaviour* doesn't...

But what is New Behaviour?

The first serious weekly to be devoted to the psychological sciences and the essential link between those researching into human behaviour and those applying the benefits of that research to everyday living.

This unique magazine deals with the work behavioural scientists are doing in all fields of human activity as it affects you at home, at work and at leisure. As parent or teacher, manager or wage earner, student or professional or simply as an individual, you will find *New Behaviour* offering you a refreshing insight into yourself and the people working around you.

Look at the contents of this issue:

What is wrong with Psychology?

One of the world's most distinguished psychologists, Hans Eysenck, argues that his profession must first reform itself before it can effectively refute charges of quackery and pseudo-science.

What did your doctor tell you?

Patient/doctor communication is often poor, with treatment misunderstood or forgotten. *New Behaviour* suggests some improvements.

New metaphors for mind

Artificial intelligence may make people redundant in many of their familiar roles. But it may help us appreciate what it is to be human.

Industrial psychology at work

How useful is behavioural science to management? What can it achieve? In this first of a two-part investigation, Ruth Brandon discusses the problems encountered by psychologists working in industry.

In addition to stimulating articles such as these, *New Behaviour* regularly carries a digest of international research in psychology and psychiatry – book, television and film reviews – commentaries on current aspects of human behaviour.

Here is an intelligent weekly that invites you to learn more about your fellow men and women . . . and yourself.

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NEW behaviour 20p every Thursday
the weekly magazine of the psychological sciences

NEWS

...tened for ...g day

...deals show trend ...ttlements is ...rds 30% rises

...edge

...elopments yester- ...that the general ...rises is running ...er cent, irrespec- ...ullitancy of the ...ued.

...ollar Civil and ...ces Association £26m settlement ...ost Office staff, ...average rises of ...workers who have ...increase since ...ear.

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Merchant Navy ...eek and came in ...a 32 per cent ...ondon docks two ...rejected.

...e National Union ...d last night that ...he of the offer ...too small ...ould have raised ...gs by more than ...0.35 a week, and ...ouncil of British ...that it was its ...n if it had been ...ld have imposed ...ial strain on the

The union repeated its demand for £40 for a 40-hour week, which the shipowners say would increase the industry's annual wages bill by more than four-fifths.

It is clear that, as the winter bargaining season draws to a close, the unions are increasingly disregarding the wage restraint guidelines of the social contract and, with or without the threat of industrial action, are insisting on rises of about 30 per cent as the "going rate".

As the number of such settlements increases, so does the pressure on the railway unions not to settle for less, despite warnings from the British Railways Board that the industry is "bust and bankrupt" and cannot afford such an inflationary increase. The Railway Staff National Tribunal, the industry's arbitration organization, begins its public adjudication on the board's 21.2 per cent offer on Monday.

The winter began with settlements running at 17 to 19 per cent, with the bigger sums going to the lower-paid, but since the miners and power workers breached the social contract terms their agreements are being quoted as the norm.

Michael X plea against being hanged

The 17-month detention of Michael de Freitas, known as Michael X, in a Trinidad prison awaiting execution, offended human decency, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was told yesterday.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, for Mr de Freitas, said the inordinate delay between sentence in August, 1972, for murder, the lodging of the notice of motion in December, 1973, for consideration by the committee and the actual hearing "may well fall foul of the constitution of Trinidad and Tobago".

The appellant, he said, contended not that the passing of the death penalty on him by a Trinidad court was unconstitutional but that hanging was unconstitutional. He added: "It offends against the prevailing standards of human decency." It was cruel and unusual treatment and contrary to Trinidad's constitution and Bill of Rights of 1689.

Lord Diplock asked: "What you are saying is that the Trinidad court passed an unconstitutional sentence. I find that a little puzzling."

Mr de Freitas, who was also named on court documents as Michael Abdul Malik, was convicted at Port of Spain Assizes for the murder of Mr Joseph Skerritt, a barber.

After nearly two hours of legal argument, during which Mr Blom-Cooper referred to several case histories and international law, the hearing was adjourned until today.

Stable lads strike at Newmarket

Most of more than 1,500 racehorses at Newmarket should still receive their usual training despite the start yesterday of a strike by stable lads, Mr John Winter, chairman of the Newmarket Trainers' Federation, said.

About 800 stable lads are employed in training stables at Newmarket, but only about a third appear to have joined the official strike called by the Transport and General Workers' Union over a claim for a 12 per cent pay increase. Mr Winter said he thought that, with cooperation between the trainers, they would be able not only to feed and water the horses properly but to provide the regular training.

The lads started picketing Newmarket racecourse yesterday. Two of them (above) were out picketing at Newmarket Heath. The three-day spring meeting begins today, but Captain Nicholas Lees, clerk of the course, said there was no risk that racing would be called off. Today's 1,000 Guineas and Saturday's 2,000 Guineas would go ahead as planned.

Many of the technical staff at the course have promised to support the lads, however, and are expected to refuse to cross the picket lines. The staff who operate the photo-finish equipment are not expected to work, and Captain Lees said that timing facilities and the camera patrol would not be available, although there would be a public address system.

Starting-stall handlers may not work, but Captain Lees said they would use a flag to start races. "All we need is a starter, a judge, and three horses past the post", he added.

Some vans carrying catering supplies for the meeting turned back from the picket line yesterday, but many supplies are already on the racecourse.

Some volunteers have come forward to help the trainers, but Mr Winter thought that most of the work of training and looking after the horses was being done by the stable lads and girls who had not joined the strike.

The union wants an extra £4.47 a week for the lads, but the trainers have paid only £3 a week and have refused to go to arbitration. The trainers say there is simply not enough money to pay bigger rises.

Michael Phillips, page 13

Price of loaf to rise by ½p from Monday

Maximum price limits for subsidized tea and bread will start on Monday, Mrs Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced yesterday.

The new controls will restrict profit margins taken by distributors on subsidized tea to ensure that the consumer gets the whole subsidy. Tea prices should therefore stay below the maximum in the shops, but bread will go up by ½p a loaf.

The Tea Prices Order, 1975, will require retailers to display a list of maximum prices of best-selling tea varieties in their shops from June 16.

The new top tea prices include Brooke Bond Dividend, 9½p for 4oz; Co-op 99 11p; Lyons Quick Brew 11½p; Nambarrie 11p; PG Tips 11½p; Rington's Blue Label 11p; and Typhoo 11½p.

Number in jail on increase

The prison population, which declined from its 1971 peak of 39,708, is now up to 39,622, against 37,271 in December. There is no sign that the increase will abate, giving rise to concern about the stresses on the prison system and with them the increased possibility of strife.

Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday that although the aim was to reduce the prison population it was not something over which the Government had direct control.

...mitism claim against ...imes' is rejected

...ouncil has rejec... that publication ... of a full-page ...was an act of ...dculated to gene... against many

...ement, by the ... Justice in the ...was headed: ...Britain come ...attacked Zionist ...rticularly by Mrs ...e former Israel ... saying it would ... Israel war ...nd questioned ...h money should ... Britain to build ... improve social ...elp pensioners.

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... Abrahams, of ... Liverpool, com... ... Press Council ...isement was de... ...loyal section of ... and it was no ... that "what we ...the language of ...not ourselves". ...sent a similar ... *Times*, inviting

...acknowledged it ...brahams a copy ... article pointing ...lieved the free... ...ivertiser was an essential freedom of the press. Mr Abrahams told the Press Council that he could not regard the leading article as undoing the harm.

Mr John Grant, managing editor of *The Times*, told the council:

We can only repeat the submission we made in a similar case in 1970 about an advertisement inserted by the Jerusalem Committee: that to adopt the principle that newspapers should not accept political advertising if they consider there might be cogent answers to some or all of the points made would impose a serious curb on free expression.

The Press Council's adjudication, issued today, is:

The Press Council notes that the advertisement was the subject of a leading article in *The Times* on the day immediately following publication and was discussed in correspondence published in the newspaper. The advertisement was a strong attack upon Zionism, not an attack upon members of the Jewish faith as such.

The council thinks that it is thus covered by the principles of its previous decisions that when advertisements believed to be offered in good faith set out to justify a political point of view, it is inevitable that those opposing that point of view will find them unacceptable. The council has said that it believes that in considering whether they ought to modify or reject advertisements in such circumstances, editors should bear in mind the rights of people to express their views in the form they desire.

In this case the publication of the advertisement was properly within the editor's discretion. The complaint against *The Times* is rejected.

...rk wrongly attributed

...that the most ...of Labour's pro... ...onalization of the ...as wrongly attri... ...ort in *The Daily* ...ir Richard Smee... ...f the Society of ...pace Companies, ...ncil says in an ...day.

...ort by Air Com... ... Donaldson, the ...respondent, about ...s conference was ... chiefs oppose ...t reported. Sir ...ing that national... ...o more than a ...e Government to

...said the society, ...ler, condemned ... plans. Sir Rich... ...d as saying that a ...e plans was going ...entary candidates ...tober, 1974, gen... ...and all companies. ... also said that ...mbers of the air ... prepared to work ...t "experts". Sir ... quoted as saying ... pretty shattering ...een mentioned to ... truly big men ...d have nothing to ...nalization".

...odore Donaldson ... Sir Richard, say... ...had been altered. ...uoted Sir Richard ...s and was writing ...ter a further news... report by Air Commodore Donaldson acknowledged the wrong attribution in the first article and expressed regret at the misquotation.

Sir Richard accepted Air Commodore Donaldson's apology but not the newspaper's expression of regret. He asked the editor, Mr Maurice Green, for a full apology on the front page and when Mr Green refused complained to the council.

Mr Green told the council that he thought the correction and expression of regret adequate. He had faced a conflict of evidence and disagreed that the opening two paragraphs gave a false impression of the press conference.

The council's adjudication was:

The statement that the most inflammatory of Labour's proposals was the nationalization of the air industry was wrongly attributed to Sir Richard Sneeton, and, in view of the juxtaposition of the first two paragraphs, it may well have given an embarrassing impression of his views.

Unfortunately a demand was made for an apology on the front page, because of Sir Richard's mistaken impression that the original report had itself appeared on the front page. If Sir Richard had asked for an apology on the appropriate page the editor would no doubt have considered it. The Press Council thinks it would have been appropriate to have published an apology on the appropriate page. To this extent the complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is upheld.

...ol urged for British ...in wild birds

...porter

...ed thousand wild ...lieved to be im... ...Britain every year, ...a report published ... the Royal Society ...ction of Birds. It ...strict government ...elp in ending the

...irds caught in the ...in Asia and Africa, ...efore export, the ...

Thus perhaps ... die so that British ...n be kept supplied ... birds. Perhaps a ... that reach Britain ...after arrival.

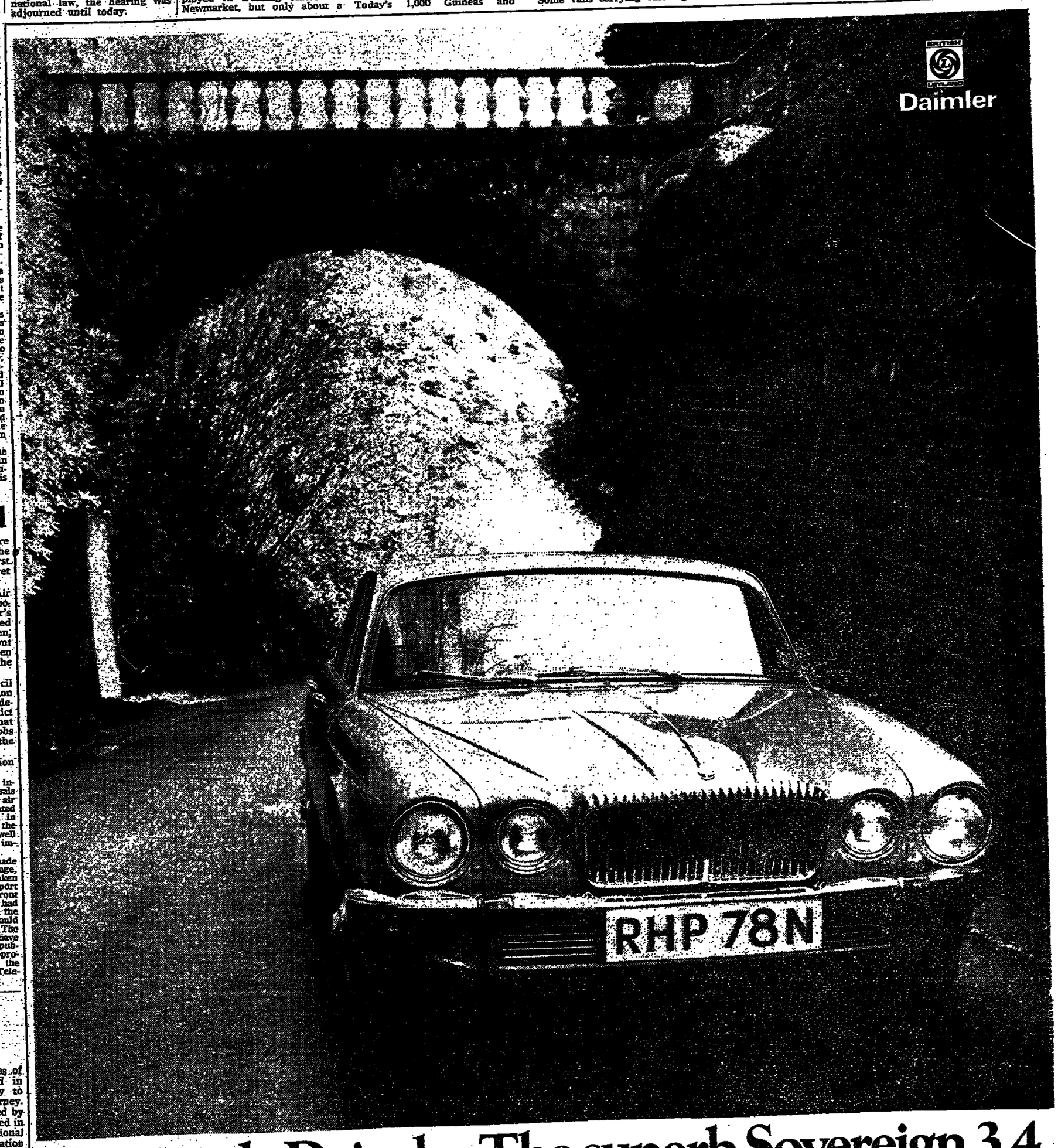
... is the outcome of ...udy by the society. ... Conder, director of ...said yesterday that ...ly protected its own ...at was all the more ...ot exploiting those ...ons.

The report cites instances of live pigeons being placed in boxes with birds of prey to provide food during the journey. Most of the birds are moved by air, and new rules introduced in February by the International Air Transport Association should reduce the cruelty.

Mr Conder said the most important thing the British Government should do was to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

He said it was also important for the Government to restrict the import of birds to a few named sea and air ports, to establish reception centres, and to keep records of the trade.

All Heaven in a Rage. A Study of the importation of wild birds into the United Kingdom. (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, 85p.)



Distinctly Daimler. The superb Sovereign 3.4

Today, there is one more car which bears the distinguished name of Daimler.

The Sovereign 3.4 embodies all the world-renowned Daimler qualities of superlative quietness, discreet luxury, and great dignity.

But stately as it is, there is nothing stolid or solemn about the Sovereign 3.4. When chauffeur driven, it will behave with necessary Daimler decorum; on less formal occasions, its performance is spirited and impressive.

Beautifully built, timelessly styled and lavishly furnished, the Sovereign 3.4 takes its place in the ever-dwindling ranks of the world's fine cars.

Daimler. For people who prefer not to compromise.

EEC REFERENDUM

Better terms can give Britain a new deal in Europe, Mr Wilson says

The three EEC pamphlets that will go to all voters in the last week of May to help them to vote in the referendum were published by the Government last night, ahead of time, because of a leak.

The Government's pamphlet, "Britain's New Deal in Europe", has an introduction by the Prime Minister.

The front cover quotes his statement: "Her Majesty's Government have decided to recommend to the British people to vote for staying in the Community."

The pamphlet also contains a map entitled "The European Community and its worldwide links".

It lists the following countries with which the EEC has special trading links:

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali Republic, Spain, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tongo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Western Samoa, Yugoslavia, Zaire, and Zambia.

The pamphlet says:

Dear voter, This pamphlet is being sent by the Government to every household in Britain. We hope that it will help you to decide how to cast your vote in the coming referendum on the European Community (Common Market). Please read it. Please discuss it with your family and your friends.

We have tried here to answer some of the important questions you may be asking, with natural anxiety, about the historic choice that now faces all of us.

We explain why the Government, after long, hard negotiations, are recommending to the British people that we should remain a member of the European Community.

We do not pretend, and have never pretended, that we got everything we wanted in those negotiations. But we did get big and significant improvements on the previous terms.

We confidently believe that these better terms can give Britain a New Deal in Europe. A Deal that will help us, help the Commonwealth, and help our partners in Europe.

That is why we are asking you to vote in favour of remaining in the Community. I ask you again to read and discuss this pamphlet. Above all, I urge all of you to use your vote. For it is *your* vote that will now decide. The Government will accept *your* verdict.—

Harold Wilson

Your right to choose: The coming referendum fulfils a pledge made to the British electorate in the general election of February, 1974. The Labour Party manifesto in the election made it clear that Labour rejected the terms under which Britain's entry into the Common Market had been negotiated, and promised that, if returned to power, they would set out to get better terms.

The British people were promised the right to decide through the ballot box whether or not we should stay in the Common Market on the new terms. And that the Government would abide by the result.

That is why the referendum is to be held. Everyone who has a vote for a parliamentary election—that is, everyone on the parliamentary election register which came into force in February, 1975—will be entitled to vote.

Aim to boost world trade

Polling will be in the normal way, at your local polling station, from 7 am to 10 pm. (Your poll card will remind you of the date and give other details.) You will get a ballot paper, and be asked to mark the ballot paper in one of two clearly marked places, in order to record a Yes or No vote about Britain's continued membership of the European Community (Common Market).

The Government have recommended that Britain should stay in on the new terms which have been agreed with the other members of the Common Market. But you have the right to choose.

Our partners in Europe: With Britain, there are nine members of the Common Market. The others are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands. Their combined population is over 250 million.

The Market is one of the biggest concentrations of industrial and trading power in the world. It has vast resources of skill, experience and inventiveness.

The aims of the Common Market are: To bring together the peoples of Europe; to raise living standards and improve working conditions; to promote growth and boost world trade; to help the poorer regions of Europe and the rest of the world; to help maintain peace and freedom.

The new deal: The better terms which Britain will enjoy if we stay in the Common Market were secured only after long and tough negotiations. These started in April 1974 and did not end until March of this year.

On March 10 and 11 the heads of government met in Dublin and clinched the bargain. On March 18 the Prime Minister was able to make this announcement: "I believe that our renegotiation objectives have been substantially though not completely achieved."

What were the main objectives to which Mr Wilson referred? The most important were food and money and jobs.

Food: Britain had to ensure that shoppers could get secure supplies of food at fair prices. As a result of these negotiations the Common Market's agricultural policy (known as CAP) now works more flexibly to the benefit of both housewives and farmers in Britain. The special arrangements made for sugar and beef are a good example. At the same time many food prices in the rest of the world have shot up and our food prices are now no higher because Britain is in the Market than if we were outside.

The Government also won a better deal on food imports from countries outside the Common Market, particularly for Commonwealth sugar and for New Zealand dairy products. These will continue to be on sale in our shops.

This is not the end of improvements in the Market's food policy. There will be further reviews. Britain, as a member, will be able to seek further changes to our advantage. And we shall be more sure of our supplies when food is scarce in the world.

Money and jobs: Under the previous terms, Britain's contribution to the Common Market budget imposed too heavy a burden on us. The new terms ensure that Britain will pay a fairer share. We now stand under the Dublin agreement to get back from Market funds up to £125m a year.

There was a threat to employment in Britain from the movement in the Common Market towards an Economic and Monetary Union. This could have forced us to accept fixed exchange rates for the pound, restricting industrial growth and so putting jobs at risk. This threat has been removed.

Britain will not have to put VAT on necessities like food.

We have also maintained our freedom to pursue our own policies on taxation and on industry, and to develop Scotland and Wales and the regions where unemployment is high

Helping the Commonwealth: It has been said that the Commonwealth countries would like to see us come out. This is not so. The reverse is true. Commonwealth Governments want Britain to stay in the Community.

The new Market terms include a better deal for our Commonwealth partners as well as for Britain. Twenty-two members of the Commonwealth are among the 46 countries who signed a new trade and aid agreement with the Market earlier this year.

Britain is insisting that Market aid for the poorer areas of the world must go to those in most need.

Here is what Commonwealth leaders have said about Britain's role in the Market:

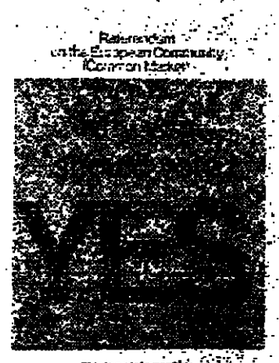
Mr Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia, speaking in Brussels on December 18, 1974:

"I do *not* want to give any impression that the present Australian Government sees any advantages for Australia, for Europe or for the world in Britain leaving the Community."

Mr Wallace Rowling, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said in Paris on February 22, 1975, that it would not be in the long-term interest of the New Zealand economy if Britain were to withdraw from the Common Market.

Mr Donald Owen Mills, Jamaican Ambassador to the United Nations, New York, February 28, 1975, talking about the Lomé Convention for trade and aid between the Common Market, including Britain, and 46 developing countries:

"The Convention is a major move towards the establishment of a new international economic order and demonstrates the considerable scope which exists for the creation of a more just and equitable world."



This is a statement by Britain in Europe, NOT by HM Government.

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Will Parliament lose its power? Another anxiety expressed about Britain's membership of the Common Market is that Parliament could lose its supremacy, and we would have to obey laws passed by unelected "faceless bureaucrats" sitting in their headquarters in Brussels. What are the facts?

Fact No 1 is that in the modern world even the super Powers like America and Russia do not have complete freedom of action. Medium-sized nations like Britain are more and more subject to economic and political forces which we cannot control on our own.

A striking recent example of the impact of such forces is the way the Arab oil-producing nations brought about an energy and financial crisis not only in Britain but throughout a great part of the world.

Since we cannot go it alone in the modern world, Britain has for years been a member of international groupings like the United Nations, Nato and the International Monetary Fund.

Membership of such groupings imposes both rights and duties, but has not deprived us of our national identity, or changed our way of life. Membership of the Common Market also imposes new rights and duties on Britain, but does not deprive us of our national identity. To say that membership could force Britain to eat Euro-bread or drink Euro-beer is nonsense.

Fact No 2. No important new policy can be decided in Brussels or anywhere else without the consent of a British minister answerable to a British Government and British Parliament.

The top decision-making body in the Market is the Council of Ministers, which is composed of senior ministers representing each of the nine member governments. It is the Council of Ministers, and not the Market's officials, who take the important decisions. These decisions can be taken only if all the members of the Council agree. The minister representing Britain can veto any proposal for a new law or a new tax if he considers it to be against British interests. Ministers from the other governments have the same right to veto.

All the nine member countries also agree that any changes or additions to the Market treaties must be acceptable to their own governments and parliaments. Remember: All the other countries in the Market enjoy, like us, democratically elected governments answerable to their own parliaments and their own voters. They do not want to weaken their parliaments any more than we would.

Fact No 3. The British Parliament in Westminster retains the final right to repeal the Act which took us into the Market on January 1, 1973. Thus our continued membership will depend on the continuing assent of Parliament. The White Paper on the new Market terms recently presented to Parliament by the Prime Minister declares that through membership of the Market we are better able to advance and protect our national interests. This is the essence of sovereignty.

Fact No 4. On April 9, 1975, the House of Commons voted by 396 to 170 in favour of staying in on the new terms.

If we say "No": What would be the effect on Britain if we gave up membership of the Common Market? In the Government's view, the effect could only be damaging. Inevitably, there would be a period of uncertainty. Businessmen who had made plans for investment and development on the basis of membership would have to start afresh. Foreign firms might hesitate to continue investment in Britain. Foreign loans to help finance our trade deficit might be harder to get.

We would have to try to negotiate some special free trade arrangement, a new treaty. We would be bound by that treaty. Its conditions might be harsh. But unless and until it was in force, Britain's exports to the Common Market would be seriously handicapped.

We would no longer be inside the Common Market tariff wall—but outside. For a time at least, there would be a risk of making unemployment and inflation worse.

Other countries have made these special arrangements with the Community. They might find Community decisions irksome, even an interference with their affairs. But they have no part in making those decisions.

The Common Market will not go away if we say "No". The countries of the Common Market would still be our nearest neighbours and our largest customers. Their policies would still be important to us. But Britain would no longer have a close and direct influence on those policies. More than that, decisions taken in Brussels—in which Britain would have no voice—would affect British trade and therefore British jobs. Britain would no longer have any say in the future economic and political development of the Common Market. Nor on its relations with the rest of the world—particularly on the help to be given to the poorer nations of the world. We would just be outsiders looking in.

Much stronger position

If we say "Yes": Let us be clear about one thing: In or out of the Common Market, it will be tough going for Britain over the next few years. In or out, we would still have been hit by the oil crisis, by rocketing world prices for food and raw materials. But we will be in a much stronger position to face the future if we stay inside the Market than if we try to go it alone.

Inside, on the improved terms, we remain part of the world's most powerful trade block. We can help to fix the terms of world trade. Inside, we can count on more secure supplies of food if world harvests turn out to be bad. And we can help to hold down Market food prices—as we have done since we joined in 1973. Inside the Market we can work to get more European Community money spent in Britain:

More from the social fund for retraining workers in new jobs. Since we joined we have benefited from this fund to the tune of over £20m a year. More from the Community's new regional fund, which already stands to bring us £60m in the next three years. More from the farm fund when world prices are high. For instance, up to now we have obtained £40m from this fund to bring down the price of sugar in the shops. More from coal and steel funds and the European Investment Bank. Since we joined, arrangements have already been made for loans and grants of over £250m.

The long period of negotiation between Britain and the other Market countries has proved that the Market is not a rigid organization. It is flexible. It is ready and able to adapt to changing world conditions. It can, and does, respond to the differing needs of member states. The Market is aware of the need to help the poorer nations of the world outside Europe.

Whether we are in the Market or not, Common Market policies are going to affect the lives of every family in the country. Inside the Market, we can play a major part in deciding these policies. Outside, we are on our own.

And now—the time for you to decide: When the Government came to power in February, 1974, they promised that you, the British voter, should have the right to decide—for continued membership of the European Community (Common Market) or against.

It is possibly the most important choice that the British people have ever been asked to make. Your vote will not only affect your life and your neighbours' lives. It will affect your children's lives. It will chart—for better or for worse—Britain's future.

We are only at the start of our relationship with the Community. If we stay inside we can play a full part in helping it to develop the way we want it to develop. Already Britain's influence has produced changes for the better. That process can go on. The Common Market can be made better still.

The Government have made their choice. They believe that the new terms of membership are good enough for us to carry on inside the Community. Their advice is to vote for staying in.

Now the time has come for you to decide. The Government will accept your decision—whichever way it goes. The choice is up to you. It is your decision.

Brussels will rule us, opponents argue

Why you should vote No—Renegotiation: The present Government, though it tried, has on its own admission failed to achieve the "fundamental renegotiation" it promised at the last two general elections. All it has gained are a few concessions for Britain, some of them only temporary. The real choice before the British peoples has been scarcely altered by renegotiation.

What did the pro-Marketeers say? Before we joined the Common Market the Government forecast that we should enjoy a rapid rise in our living standards; a trade surplus with the Common Market; better productivity; higher investment; more employment; faster industrial growth.

In every case the opposite is now happening, according to the Government's figures. Can we rely upon the pro-Marketeers' prophecies this time?

The anti-Marketeers' forecasts have turned out to be all too correct. When you are considering the pro-Marketeers' arguments, you should remember this. Remember also that before the referendum in Norway, the pro-Marketeers predicted, if Norway came out, just the same imaginary evils as our own pro-Marketeers are predicting now. The Norwegian people voted No. And none of these evil results occurred.

Our legal right to come out: It was agreed during the debates which took us into the Common Market that the British Parliament had the absolute right to repeal the European Communities Act and take us out. There is nothing in the Treaty of Rome which says a country cannot come out.

The right to rule ourselves: The fundamental question is whether or not we remain free to rule ourselves in our own way.

For the British people, membership of the Common Market has already been a bad bargain. What is worse, it sets out by stages to merge Britain with France, Germany, Italy and other countries into a single nation. This will take away from us the right to rule ourselves which we have enjoyed for centuries.

'Let us rule ourselves'

The Common Market increasingly does this by making our laws and by deciding our policies on food, prices, trade and employment—all matters which affect the lives of us all. Already under the Treaty of Rome, policies are being decided, rules made, laws enacted and taxes raised, not by our own Parliament elected by the British people, but by the Common Market, often by the unelected commissioners in Brussels.

As this system tightens—and it will—our right, by our votes, to change policies and laws in Britain will steadily dwindle. Unlike British laws, those of the Common Market, which will take precedence over our own laws, can only be changed if all the other members of the Common Market agree.

This is wholly contrary to the wishes of ordinary people who everywhere want more, not less, control over their own lives. Those who want Britain in the Common Market are defeatists; they see no independent future for our country.

Your vote will affect the future of your country for generations to come. We say: Let's rule ourselves, while trading and remaining friendly with other nations. We say: No rule from Brussels. We say: Vote No.

Your food, your jobs, our trade: We cannot afford to remain in the Common Market because:

It must mean still higher food prices. Before we joined, we could buy our food at the lowest cost from the most efficient producers in the world. Since we joined, we are no longer allowed to buy all our food where it suits us best. Inside the Common Market taxes are imposed on food imported from outside countries. For instance, we now have to pay a tax of over £300 a ton on butter imported from outside the Market and over £350 a ton on cheese.

Our food is still cheaper than in the rest of the Common Market. But if we stay in, we will be forced by Common Market rules to bring our food prices up to Common Market levels. All of us, young and old alike, will have to pay. For example, the price of butter has to be almost doubled by 1978 if we stay in.

If the vote is Yes, your food must cost you more. Not merely do the Common Market authorities tax food imports or shut them out, but they also buy up home-produced food (through intervention boards) purely to keep the prices up. Then they store it in warehouses, thus creating mountains of beef, butter, grain, etc. Some of this food is deliberately made unfit for human consumption or even destroyed, and some is sold to countries like Russia, at prices well below what the housewife in the Common Market has to pay.

The Common Market has already stored up a beef mountain of over 300,000 tons, and all beef imports from outside have been banned. If we come out of the Market, we could buy beef, veal, mutton, lamb, butter, cheese and other foods more cheaply than if we stay in. World food prices outside the Market are now falling.

There is no doubt that the rise in food prices in Britain in the last three years she has been partly due to joining the Common Market. For example between 1971 and 1974, food prices rose in Britain and Ireland (which joined) by over 40 per cent. In Norway and Sweden (which stayed out) they rose only by about 20 per cent.

Your jobs at risk: If we stay in the Common Market, a British Government can no longer prevent the drift of industry southwards and increasingly to the Continent. This is already happening.

If it went on, it would be particularly damaging to Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and much of the North and West of England, which have suffered so much from unemployment already. If we stay in the Common Market, our Government must increasingly abandon to them control over this drift of industry and employment. Far-reaching powers of interference in the control of British industry, particularly iron and steel, are possessed by the Market authorities. Interference with the oil around our shores has already been threatened by the Brussels Commission.

Huge trade deficit with Common Market: The Common Market pattern of trade was never designed to suit Britain.

According to our Department of Trade, our trade deficit with the Common Market was running, in the early months of 1975, at nearly £2,600m a year, a staggering figure, compared with a very small deficit in 1970 when we were free to trade in accordance with our own policies.

Yet before entry, the pro-Marketeers said that the "effect upon our balance of trade would be positive and substantial". If you don't want this dangerous trade deficit to continue, vote No.

Taxes to keep prices up: The Common Market's dear food policy is designed to prop up inefficient farmers on the Continent by keeping food prices high. If we stay in the Market, the British housewife will not only be paying more for her food, but the British taxpayer will soon be paying many hundreds of millions of pounds a year to the Brussels budget, largely to subsidise Continental farmers. We are already paying into the Budget much more than we get out. This is entirely unreasonable and we cannot afford it.

Agriculture: It would be far better for us if we had our own national agricultural policy suited to our own country, as we had before we joined. We could then guarantee prices for our farmers, and, at the same time, allow consumers to buy much more cheaply. In the Common Market, the British taxpayer is paying as much to keep food prices up as we used to pay under our own policy to keep them down.

The Market also have their eyes on British fishing grounds because they have over-fished their own waters.

Commonwealth links: Our Commonwealth links are bound to be weakened much further if we stay in the Common Market. We are being forced to tax imported Commonwealth goods. And as we lose our national independence, we shall cease, in practice, to be a member of the Commonwealth.

Britain a mere province of the Common Market?: The real aim of the Market is, of course, to become one single country in which Britain would be reduced to a mere province. The plan is to have a Common Market Parliament by 1978 or shortly thereafter. Laws would be passed by that Parliament which would be binding on our country. No Parliament elected by the British people could change those laws.

This may be acceptable to some Continental countries. In recent times, they have been ruled by dictators, or defeated or occupied. They are more used to abandoning their political institutions than we are. Unless you want to be ruled more and more by a Continental Parliament in which Britain would be in a small minority, you should vote No.

What is the alternative? A far better course is open to us. If we withdraw from the Market we could and should remain members of the wider free trade area which now exists between the Common Market and the countries of the European Free Trade Association (Efta—Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Iceland).

These countries are now to enjoy free entry for their industrial exports into the Common Market without having to carry the burden of the Market's dear food policy or suffer rule from Brussels.

Britain already enjoys industrial free trade with these countries. If we withdrew from the Common Market, we should remain members of the wider group and enjoy, as the Efta countries do, free or low-tariff entry into the Common Market countries without the burden of dear food or the loss of the British people's democratic rights.

The Common Market countries would be most unlikely to oppose this arrangement, since this would neither be sensible nor in their own interests. They may well demand a free trade area with us. But even if they did not do so, their tariffs on British exports would be very low.

Vast coal and oil assets

It is scaremongering to pretend that withdrawal from the Common Market would mean heavy unemployment or loss of trade. In a very few years we shall enjoy in North Sea oil a precious asset possessed by none of the Common Market countries. Our freedom to use this oil, and our vast coal reserves, unhampered by any threatened Brussels restrictions, will strengthen our national economy powerfully.

For peace, stability and independence: Some say that the Common Market is a strong united group of countries, working closely together, and that membership would give us protection against an unfriendly world.

There is no truth in this assertion. The defence of Britain and Western Europe depends not on the Common Market at all, but on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Nato), which includes other countries like the United States, Canada and Norway, which are not members of the Common Market.

Any attempt to substitute the Common Market for Nato as a defence shield would be highly dangerous for Britain. Most anti-Marketeers rightly believe that we should remain members of Nato, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Efta, and the Council of Europe, as well as of the UN and its agencies. In all these, we can work actively together as good internationalists, while preserving our own democratic rights.

The choice is yours: It will be your decision that counts. Remember: you may never have the chance to decide this great issue again. If you want a rich and secure future for the British peoples, a free and democratic society, living in friendship with all nations—but governing ourselves: vote No.

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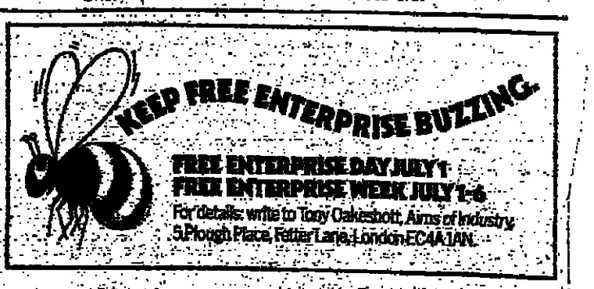

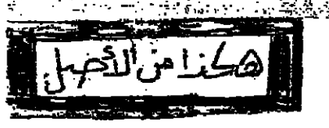

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Our traditions are safe. We can work together and still stay British. The Community does not mean dull uniformity. It hasn't made the French eat German food or the Dutch drink Italian beer. Nor will it damage our British traditions and way of life.

The position of the Queen is not affected. She will remain Sovereign of the United Kingdom and Head of the Commonwealth. Four of the other Community countries have monarchies of their own.

English Common Law is not affected. For a few commercial and industrial purposes there is need for Community law. But our criminal law, trial by jury, presumption of innocence remain unaltered. So do our civil rights. Scotland, after 250 years of much closer union with England, still keeps its own legal system.

"I am proud to have been a member of the Cabinet that took Britain into Europe. At that time there were those who did not want us to join. I believe that many of them today have changed and now consider that once we are in, it would be catastrophic to withdraw."—William Whitelaw, March 26, 1975.

Staying in protects our jobs: Jobs depend upon our industries investing more and being able to sell in the world. If we came out, our industry would be based on the smallest home market of any major exporting country in the world, instead of on the Community market of 250 million people. It is very doubtful if we could then negotiate a free trade agreement with the Community. Even if we could it would have damaging limitations and we would have to accept many Community rules without having the say we now have in their making.

So we could lose free access not only to the Community market itself but to the 60 or more other countries with which the Community has trade agreements. The immediate effect on trade, on industrial confidence, on investment prospects, and hence on jobs, could well be disastrous.

"If we were to come out of Europe this summer I can see no other result except even fiercer inflation and even higher unemployment."—Jo Grimond, March 26, 1975.

Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the less prosperous English regions will benefit if we stay in. We shall pursue our own national development area policies and continue to receive aid from the Community's regional fund.

Secure food at fair prices: Before we joined the Community everyone feared that membership would mean paying more for our food than if we were outside. This fear has proved wrong. If anything, the Community has saved us money on food in the past two years.

Why? Not just by accident, but because stronger world demand has meant that the days when there were big surpluses of cheap food to be bought around the world have gone, and almost certainly gone for good. Sometimes Community prices may be a little above world prices, sometimes a little below.

But Britain, as a country which cannot feed itself, will be safer in the Community which is almost self-sufficient in food. Otherwise we may find ourselves standing at the end of a world food queue. It also makes sense to grow more of our food. That we can do in the Community, and it's one reason why most British farmers want to stay in.

"If we left the European Community tomorrow, we could not expect any reduction in the overall cost of our food as a result."—Shirley Williams, March 27, 1975.

Britain's choice: the alternatives: The Community is not perfect. Far from it. It makes mistakes and needs improvement. But that's no reason for contracting out.

What are the alternatives? Those who want us to come out are deeply divided. Some want an isolationist Britain with a "siege economy"—controls and rationing. Some want a communist Britain—part of the Soviet block. Some want us even closer to the United States than to Europe—but America itself doesn't want that.

Some want us to fall back on the Commonwealth—but the Commonwealth itself doesn't want that. Some want us to be half linked to Europe, as part of a free trade area—but the European Community itself doesn't want that.

So when people say we should leave, ask them what positive way ahead they propose for Britain. You will get some very confusing answers. There are also differences among those of us who say "stay in". Some of us are Labour, some are Conservative, some are Liberal, some are non-party. But we all agree on the fundamental question before us. The safety and prosperity of this country demand that we stay in the European Community. So do our duty to the world and our hope for the new greatness of Britain.

We believe in Britain—in Britain in Europe. For your own and your children's future it makes good sense to stay in.

"Are we going to stay on the centre of the stage where we belong, or are we going to shuffle off into the dusty wings of history?"—Edward Heath, April 5, 1975.

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The important fact for Liberals to remember, the group argues, is that "if we leave the Common Market we can conclude trading arrangements with it or we can simply adopt unilateral free trade. We shall, therefore, have the best of both worlds".

Mr Neil Marten, Conservative MP for Banbury and chairman of the National Referendum Campaign, said at Winchmore Hill that some Conservatives seemed to have taken leave of their senses in the debate. They were arguing that in the event of a "No" majority Britain would inevitably be taken over by the communists.

Mr Angus Maude, MP for Stratford-on-Avon and a deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, said in a radio broadcast last night that at the referendum people would have the chance to make an important decision. "But whatever you decide, do go and vote. ... Make your wishes heard and felt."

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WEST EUROPE

Price of Paris newspapers goes up

From Richard Wigg
Paris, April 30

The Paris daily newspapers are to cost more from Saturday, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association announced today. Mornings like *Le Figaro* and *L'Aurore* will cost 1.20 francs (just over 12p), instead of one franc, and *Le Monde* will go up 10 centimes to 1.30. The price of the *International Herald Tribune* will be 2.50 francs.

Nearly all the French newspapers today report that the gap is widening between the higher cost of newsprint and production and falling advertising income.

France Soir, which is to cost 1.20, in a leading article by M. Henri Amouroux, its editor, tells its readers this evening that of the one franc they have been paying—"the cost of half an hour's car parking in Paris"—only 38 centimes reached the newspaper to defray its expenses. "Yet the survival of a diversified press is one of the conditions for the survival of other essential liberties", he said.

M Amouroux, who has done much to improve the paper's news content since he was appointed 15 months ago, is to leave next month, apparently the victim of measures to improve the paper's financial situation.

Earphone problem for Mrs Thatcher as she attends yesterday's sitting of the European Parliament.

Tory leader listens to EEC MPs

From David Cross
Luxembourg, April 30

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, said today that her first official visit to Europe had further strengthened her commitment to the European Community.

After a day of talks with members of the European Commission and the Parliament in Luxembourg she hoped that she would be a more effective campaigner in the referendum debate.

Mrs Thatcher spent a mere 17 minutes in the Assembly chamber listening to a poorly attended debate on the Community's development aid policy. She later met M François Xavier Ortoli, the European Commission President.

Portugal's parties in power tussle

Lisbon, April 30.—Portugal's armed forces, whose leftist leaders run the country, said today that they had no intention of setting themselves above politics.

The declaration came in a regular military broadcast over the state radio as the country's political parties faced their first open tussle since last week's elections brought victory to the non-communists.

The broadcast said the armed forces mission was to carry out "national objectives set by the political power, without any question of trying to set themselves above it".

Fears have been expressed that the Communists and their allies, who polled only 16 per cent of the vote last week, will seize the opportunity of tomorrow's May Day celebrations to cancel out the effects of their electoral loss of face.

The Socialists and the centre-left Popular Democrats, who together won 64 per cent of the votes, fear the country's military rulers might use a May Day rally in Lisbon tomorrow to establish a powerful Communist-dominated "Intersyndical" trade union confederation.

Today's military broadcast rejected any idea of elections for military appointments.

The possibility of the establishment of a confederation of trade unions revives a controversy within the Government earlier this year, when the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, supported by the Roman Catholic Church, opposed a plan by the military and the Communists to unite all Portugal's trade unions in such a body.

The Communists won initially. But the Socialists and the Popular Democrats managed to introduce amendments while the law was being drafted to cancel the effects of the Communist victory.—Reuter.

Spanish police prepare to meet May Day protests

Madrid, April 30.—The Spanish police mounted one of the biggest security operations in years today on the eve of threatened nation-wide demonstrations against the Government to celebrate May Day.

Encouraged by the Portuguese elections, left-wingers scattered thousands of leaflets calling for the end of the Franco regime.

In the Basque provinces, where the Government had ordered a state of emergency five days ago, the police were reported to have arrested more than 200 people for questioning.

In Santiago de Compostela, a policeman was beaten by an unidentified group scattering anti-government leaflets. More than 1,000 people staged a brief demonstration in Barcelona today.

Television scheduled six special hours of sports programmes for tomorrow in an effort to keep would-be demon-

General Franco is to preside over official May Day celebrations in a Madrid football stadium.

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INDO-CHINA

Battle for South-East Asia not lost, Mr Lee tells Commonwealth leaders: he asks for 'a little help'

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Kingston, April 30

Hanoi won the war in Vietnam because the Saigon generals with their bank accounts left the country, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore said today. "The battle in South-East Asia is not lost," he told the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference here. "All I need is a little help".

The surrender of Saigon was welcomed by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. She suggested that they would all like to send their greetings to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

These contrasting reactions emerged here as the news came from Saigon. Clearly there will be no Commonwealth position as such, but the great majority of members side with Mrs Gandhi. India recognized the PRG even before Saigon fell.

American policy had failed in South-East Asia, Mrs Gandhi told the meeting, because it was based on wrong assumptions. It was based on a conception of the balance of power which was now out of date.

It was a mistake to think that four or five major powers could control the world as in the nineteenth century. Smaller countries had their rights and could get their way, she said.

Mr Lee, in a typically ebullient off-the-cuff performance, gave a markedly different account of events. The fall of Saigon was a dramatic sign of the decline of Western dominance, not only in South-east Asia, but in the world as a whole, he said.

Asked after his speech what kind of "help" he wanted to restore the situation, Mr Lee spoke in broad terms of economic support to match the help the other side got. He added, however, that Singapore wanted to be friends with all countries, including "freedom fighters".

The Americans in Vietnam did not want to die, Mr Lee continued, nor did the Russians. They were fighting by proxy. "Let us not be taken in by foolish proxies." The fall of Saigon had happened far faster than anyone had expected, he said, because Watergate had undermined American policy.

Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister, said that events in Vietnam had not come as a surprise. He told the conference that he hoped the new Government in Saigon would work with Malaysia and other countries in South-East Asia for their mutual benefit, for peace and stability in the region.

There was no such thing as the domino theory in their jungles. Nor did he believe that the change would affect his country very much, and Malaysia would recognize the new Government in Saigon once it was established.

Saigon gives a cautious welcome

Continued from page 1

on the grass outside the presidential palace cooking in the open among their vehicles and the rapidly-positioned anti-aircraft guns.

Another of the Reuter men still in Saigon, Neil Davis, was the only correspondent in the grounds of the presidential palace when the communist tanks rolled in :

I watched as the leading tank buckled a strong steel post at the palace gates and a flag-bearer leapt to the ground and ran through.

At least six tanks quickly followed and Provisional Revolutionary Government soldiers fanned out through the grounds. South Vietnamese guards immediately raised their hands in surrender and were lined up for further orders.

The PRG flag was waved in victory from the first-floor balcony even while the South Vietnamese flag was still flying from the roof.

Later this afternoon, I accompanied soldiers of the liberation army as they moved through the tree-lined streets of suburban Saigon only three blocks from the palace.

A small pocket of South Vietnamese troops was holding out in the grounds of several solidly-constructed brick and concrete buildings, laying down automatic rifle and grenade fire.

The PRG troops moved quickly and expertly from tree to tree and took up positions surrounding the opposition. With defeat for their opponents inevitable, they appeared to be in no great hurry. The young commander of the platoon pulled out a packet of South Vietnamese cigarettes and handed me one without a second thought.

Matt Franjola of Associated Press also witnesssed dramatic scenes as the communist forces took over :

Shortly after the troops' arrival, fighting broke out in front of the Associated Press office in the central square.

A North Vietnamese infantry platoon, dressed in olive drab uniforms and black rubber sandals, took up defensive positions in the square in front of City Hall and exchanged shots with a few last South Vietnamese who were holding out near by.

A short time before, a South Vietnamese police colonel walked up to an army memorial statue in front of the National Assembly building, saluted, then shot himself in the head. I carried him to the French hospital a few blocks away, and he died a little while after.

Peter Arnett, AP special correspondent, looking from the window of the AP office, said: "I never thought I'd live to see the day I'd watch a North Vietnamese platoon fire and manoeuvre in the square in front of the Rex Movie Theatre."

After the surrender, Mr Ky Nhan, a Vietnamese man who had sold photographs to the Associated Press for several months was heard on Vietcong Radio, until a few hours earlier Radio Saigon. It was not known until today that he was a Vietcong official.

"I have been a revolutionary for ten years", he said.

Earlier today, with Peter Arnett, I watched South Vietnamese looters plundering the United States Embassy in Saigon. They took everything, including the kitchen sinks and a secret document-shredding machine.

A bronze plaque with the names of the five American servicemen who died defending the building during a Vietcong attack in 1968, had been torn from the lobby wall and was lying amid piles of documents and furniture on the back lawn. We carried the plaque back to our office.

Evacuation ends with helicopter rescue

On board the USS Blue Ridge, April 30.—An American naval armada carrying the last evacuees from South Vietnam edged out into the South China Sea today under skies darkened by a thunderstorm.

The evacuation of Americans and Vietnamese from Saigon officially ended just before 8 am (midnight GMT) with the arrival of 11 American Marines taken off the roof of the United States Embassy by a Marine helicopter.

More than 6,000 persons, including some 900 Americans, were pulled out of Saigon in just over 11 hours yesterday by waves of helicopters which often had to fight for landing space on the docks of the vessels waiting 30 miles offshore.

Two Marines were killed in the operation and two others were reported missing in accidents.

Navy spokesmen said the operation, codenamed "Frequent Wind", was officially over. The 40-vessel armada of the Seventh Fleet headed out to a new holding area about 50 miles off the coast.

One of the last Americans out of the embassy in Saigon was Mr Graham Martin, the Ambassador. He appeared drawn and weary as he stepped out of a Marine helicopter before dawn on to the deck of the Blue Ridge.

Below decks, Air Vice-Marshal Ky, the former South Vietnamese Vice-President, and several generals were quartered among the 500 to 600 refugees

A United States Embassy spokesman said he believed about a dozen Americans, including journalists and relief agency personnel, had chosen to stay behind in Saigon. So had most of the French Embassy staff and a "fair number" of Philippinos and Japanese.—AP.

Singapore, April 30.—An international flotilla was still taking on South Vietnamese refugees today after the Saigon surrender, according to radio messages monitored in Singapore.

The reports said that although the main evacuation had been completed ships were still picking up refugees from two offshore islands crammed with people. The fleet of large and small craft planned to continue taking refugees off Phu Quoc and Con Son islands in the Gulf of Thailand.

According to the radio messages, about 100,000 people have been evacuated so far.

Air Vice-Marshal Ky, former South Vietnamese vice-president, on the USS Blue Ridge

The radio messages between United States Navy officers and craft carrying out the evacuation reported the end of the evacuation of Vung Tau, once the principal seaside resort for Saigon's residents.

The final number of refugees evacuated from Vung Tau in the six-day operation was not given, but the sheer number of ships involved indicated it was about 100,000—and could well be more.

Two American ships alone yesterday took on board 19,000 people, brought out to them by small craft from the port.

The radio reports had spoken of hundreds—and some mentioned thousands—of Vietnamese craft putting out to sea packed with people trying to flee.

Some went to the United States, Japanese, Taiwanese, South Korean and Philippine ships just offshore and others headed straight for the holding area 40 miles from the coast where the Seventh Fleet was standing by. The messages carried no word of whether American naval vessels would take these refugees on board.

One radio report said the American vessel Pioneer Contender had rescued an American consul general from a lifeboat after his vessel had been abandoned by its South Vietnamese crew. The consul general and a party of six Marines, 16 American officials and 100 Vietnamese had left the town of Can Tho in two landing craft.—Reuter.

Bangkok, April 30.—South Vietnamese military aircraft continued flying refugees into Thailand today. The United States, prompted by the Thai Government, started flying the refugees out again.

Three United States Air Force transports headed for Guam with 562 Vietnamese, mostly military men and their families, before dusk. The airlift was expected to continue into the night from the United States airbase at U-Tapao, southeast of Bangkok.

About 125 aircraft arrived at U-Tapao yesterday and today with some 2,700 refugees. Several more crashed or landed elsewhere in Thailand or en route.

Many aircraft were packed with passengers and critically short of fuel when they arrived. One old single-engine, two-seat Skyraider carried 14 Vietnamese.

Mr Kukrit Pramoj, the Thai Prime Minister, told reporters that it was America's responsibility to remove the Vietnamese. He said Thailand, which sent 12,000 troops to back the American effort in Vietnam, would recognize whatever regime emerged in South Vietnam and would return the aircraft there if asked to do so.

The influx of refugees at U-Tapao poses enormous problems for the United States authorities there. They are already sheltering about 1,200 Cambodians, including politicians and military officers, who fled Phnom Penh as the Khmer Rouge took the city a fortnight ago.

Some 850 of the Cambodians came in with the American evacuation of Phnom Penh and the United States is taking responsibility for their transfer to countries of their choice.

But the others face difficulties in finding permanent homes in exile. Many have no travel papers and those with passports issued by the defeated Cambodian Government will find that few countries still consider them valid.

Many of the South Vietnamese could well find themselves in the same position.—AP and Reuter.

Peking no advocate of domino theory

From David Bonavia
Peking, April 30

China will regard the fall Saigon as enabling the Uni States to play a more posit role in Asia in the future, Government has not c mented officially today on news from Vietnam, but position has been made cl over recent weeks.

Rancour at the Ameri role in Indo-China has l since given way here to reg that the United States co not have extricated itself (ller.

Mr Chou En-lai, the Pr Minister, played an import role in the 1954 Geneva c ference on Indo-China, and Chinese leaders princip blame the late John Fo Dulles for going back on agreements reached then. T consider this to have been origin of America's 20-year volvement in Vietnam.

As for Cambodia, even Ch did not expect the left-w revolution to succeed there quickly. The fact that it did seen as being mainly the re of American military inter tion.

This kind of thinking re sents the key to China's re tion of the "domino theo which has been the ratio for America's actions in In China. The Chinese lea have made it clear that t consider revolution must made by the people of e individual country. As c munists, they will supp other communist moveme but they consider this to different in fact and in pri ple from military interven or aggression.

However, such fine dist gions may not reassure peo in South-East Asia who worried by China's continu expressions of support for various insurgencies there.

The front page of *People's Daily* was domina today by a message of gr ings on the anniversary of founding of the Mala Communist Party, even tho China already has diplom relations with Kuala Lump

China would reject any s gestion that its relations w the United States may suf as a result of the communi victories in Indo-China. Pek considers that it did its best warn the Americans to le Vietnam sooner and that the most it could do.

The Chinese feel that United States has other more pressing obligations the world, notably in hold the balance of power agai the Soviet Union in Eur and elsewhere. Nor would th see any harm in a closer re tionship between Japan a the United States.

Having shed the burden Vietnam, the Americans m be able to turn their attenti more seriously to these qu tions, according to Chine thinking.

Peking, April 30.—Vietn mese and communist diploma danced and sang to th thunder of firecrackers he today as news came in of Sa gon's surrender. Officials the Provisional Revolutiona Government of South Vietna (PRG) rushed into the cour yard of their embassy shoutin the news.

Soon the street outside w full of communist envoys

Fear in US that turn may come for Korea

Continued from page 1

rooftop after the operation concluded, and it seems as if UPI correspondents stayed on involuntarily.

The White House spokesman today admitted that it was not known how many Americans had been left behind.

The Pentagon has no figures for what Vietnamese may have escaped by sea from Vung Tau before the surrender. One report suggested that up to 50,000 more had left. If true, this would mean that close to 100,000 had managed to flee. However, so far the main estimate for the total brought by air is of some 55,000, including the Americans.

At the White House today some reporters asked in vain under what legal authority President Ford had acted to send in the Marines to rescue the Vietnamese—an authority he requested of Congress but which was never finally passed.

Mr Ford was quoted directly by his spokesman: "I took them out because otherwise they would have been killed and I am proud of it."

It is doubtful whether this cavilling will last. The Administration is, in any case, manfully trying to turn the debate to the future. As Dr Kissinger put it last night at his sombre press conference: "One lesson we must learn from this experience —that we must be very careful in the commitments we make, but that we should scrupulously honour those commitments we do make".

Possibly by inadvertence, Dr Kissinger then omitted the United States mutual defence treaty with Taiwan in reviewing the commitments in East Asia. This worries the Taiwanese.

Officials are in private highly concerned over Korea. It has been noted that President Kim Il Sung, of North Korea, was recently received by Chairman Mao Tse-Tung,—reportedly for the first time. The Administration is doing its utmost to restate its commitments to South Korea as often as posible, in the hope that there will be no misunderstanding in Pyongyang. Unlike South Vietnam, South Korea has a defence treaty with the United States.

In the meantime there will be frantic efforts by the Administration to thwart a congressional effort to cut aid to South Korea.

Mr Carl Albert, the House Speaker and Mr John Rhodes, the minority leader, have made strong rebuttals of the contention that the United States, people and Congress, is leaning towards isolationism.

In an interview with the Voice of America to be broadcast at the weekend, both stated that foreign policy would change, that reductions in American force strengths would be sought around the world, but that the United States would stand by its commitments. They both offered a promise that "bipartisan" foreign policy would now be attempted in the aftermath of Vietnam.

Smile on the face of Hanoi tiger in Camden

By Philip Howard

The end of the war in Vietnam toppled distant dominoes in London yesterday. At the South Vietnamese Embassy in Kensington no flags flew from the four flagpoles, and Mr Pham Dang Lam, the ambassador, was not available for interviews.

The North Vietnamese Embassy in Camden ran up its flag for the first time on a makeshift pole, having received special permission from the mayor; and the chargé d'affaires welcomed frequent deputations of congratulations with whisky, and wore the smile on the face of the tiger.

Mr Pham Dang Lam issued a statement: "We are naturally deeply distressed over the turn of events in South Vietnam. We are waiting for the situation to clear up. We want to know what governing authority will be installed in Saigon. Along with all my compatriots, I hope that South Vietnam, with its own character, will continue to exist, pending the peaceful and gradual reunification of the country."

The ambassador went to the Foreign Office in the morning to talk to Mr William Squire, the head of the South-East Asia department. Afterwards he talked to his whole mission, in an embassy besieged by anxious and tearful callers, and with a telex line still open to Saigon, but ominously silent since Tuesday morning.

Miss Chau Thien, his secretary, said: "The ambassador is so sad and distressed that he cannot see anybody today. Everybody was crying when he spoke to us. Our families are in Vietnam and we do not know what is happening to them. We all asked for political asylum a while ago, because we understood that this situation would happen; but we did not know that it would happen so quickly."

"Political asylum" is a shorthand phrase in British law. There is no such legal status. What happens is that people ask permission to stay here permanently, and the Home Secretary decides whether or not to grant it, where relevant, after consultation with the Foreign Office.

In the North Vietnamese Embassy on the foothills of Hampstead, Mr Lai Van Ngoc, the interim Chargé d'Affaires, a former journalist, held court. Bouquets of flowers and bearers of congratulatory telegrams besieged his gates, beneath the newly-hoisted red flag with its five-pointed yellow star. He received deputations, including Mr Jack Askins, secretary of the British Campaign for Peace in Vietnam.

Mr Lai Van Ngoc said: "This is an historic victory for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against United States aggression. I am receiving visits from our many friends in this country, who were a very important factor in our success.

"South Vietnam has now fulfilled the testament of our beloved Ho Chi Minh. Vietnam was and is always one country. Now, after this long war of aggression, the people of South Vietnam have to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and prosperous South Vietnam, advancing to a peaceful reunification of our country, when the time is ripe."

France sends envoy to receive war refugees

Paris, April 30.—The Fren Government is sending special envoy to Thailand receive a group of sick refuge who are being allowed to lea the country after spending t weeks in "crammed" con tions at the French Embassy the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh.

A Government spokesm told a news conference tod that President Giscard d'Estai had personally appointed a hi official to "fly to Thailand direct relief operations for t refugees".

The group of 610—compris of 515 French nationals, Sovi East German, Indian and Pal stani diplomats, and 26 jour lists—had been living "crammed" and "deplorable conditions.—UPI.

The men who head the Vietcong

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Vietcong) and its advisory council, were established in 1969. Most of its members are officials either of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSV), which emerged in 1960, or the Vietnam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces (VANDPF), formed after the Vietcong offensive of January 1968.

Mr Tran Nam Trung, the Minister of Defence, and one of his deputies, Mr Dong Van Cong, are believed to be generals in the North Vietnamese Army.

The principal members of the PRG are believed to be Mr Huynh Tan Phat, Chairman; Mr Phung Van Cung, Vice-Chairman and Minister of the Interior; Mr Nguyen Van Kiet, Vice-Chairman and Minister of Education and Youth; Mr Nguyen Doa, Vice-Chairman; Mr Tran Buu Kiem, Minister to the Chairman's Office; Mr Tran Nam Trung, also known as Tran Van Tra, Minister of Defence; Mr Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Duong Quynh Hoa, Minister of Health, Social Action and Disabled Soldiers and Mr Truong Hnu Tang, Minister of Justice.

There are 13 vice-ministers who are, with their departments: Mr Ung Ngac Ky, Chairman's Office; Mr Dong Van Cong and Mr Nguyen Chan, Defence; Mr Le Quang Chanh and Mr Hoang Bich Son, Foreign Affairs; Mr Nguyen Ngoc Thuong, Interior; Mr Nguyen Van Trieu, Economy and Finance; Mr Hoang Trong Qui and Mr Lu Phuong, Information and Culture; Mr Le Van Tri, Education and Youth; Mr Ho Van Hue and Mr Bui Thi Me, Health, Social Action and Disabled Soldiers; Mr Le Van Tha, Justice.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the advisory council of 11 are Mr Nguyen Huu Tho and Mr Trinh Dinh Thao, Mr Huynh Tan Phat, chairman or Prime Minister of the PRG, who like many of his colleagues is also known by a number of other names, is thought to have been born in My Tho, South Vietnam, and is now aged 62.

A graduate of the Hanoi College of Fine Arts, he is generally described as an architect but has been known since the 1940s primarily for his political activities. He was arrested and jailed twice by the French in 1945 and 1947. After the Geneva agreement of 1954 he went to Saigon to open an architect's office, but also becam prominent in the communi controlled Democratic Party.

He led the NFLSV delegati to the Indo-Chinese Peopl Conference at Phnom Penh 1965 and is reported to have to Prince Sihanouk that Sou Vietnam would never submit dictation by the North. Ge rally known as the party theo tician, he may have be appointed to the job of sec tary general of the NFLSV make it more attractive to n communist elements.

Mr Phung Van Cung, ag 66, is thought to have been bo in Vinh Long Province in t south. A former doctor, he h been chairman of the NFL Liberation Red Cross sin 1962. A graduate of the Ha faculty of medicine, he has portedly been involved in telligence operations and supposed to believe strongly terror as a revolutionary inst ment.

Mr Nguyen Van Kiet, ag 69, was reportedly born in Lo An province. He took a M degree in France in 1931, th studied philosophy in Pa before returning to teach Vietnam. He was appoint inspector-general of high scho in Vietnam from 1955 to 19

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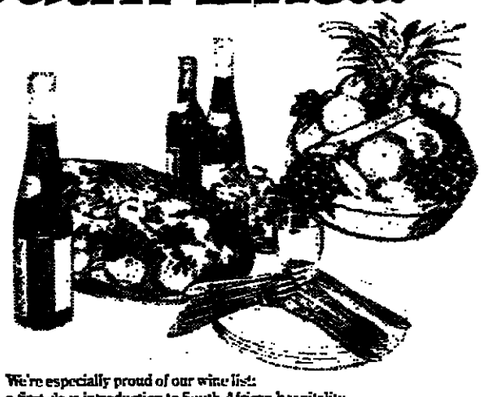

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Allon welcomes her winds ing from Elysée

Hargrove

y official visit to Yigal Allon, the Prime Minister linister, has pro- t thaw in rela- ce. years of the cold ave blown from Mr Allon told a ce this evening, my talks with that a solid foun- n established for dialogue. The ment wants to as unnatural re- n-dialogue which I consider it so encouraging be- atmosphere has e better. There ," he added with gues, the French er, told today's cabinet that the Mr Allon and had taken place ndly climate" in ence of approach r peace. afternoon, Mr s lasting more with President ng, as the first to be received head of state saw General de on the eve of r and the de- ations between el. y pleasant talk l d'Estaing," he ess conference ctive personality ewarding to ex- ith him. There ts on which we which we diss- ew which need tion." t reveal details ore he had re- ported to Jerusalem. But, he went on: "One can sense more warmth and understanding for our standpoint, even if it is not accepted. French leaders led me to understand that they wanted a stable state of Israel, and that she should look on France as a friendly country. It sounds good and I want to see how it develops. If one compares the state of our relations with what it was, even six months ago, there is an improvement, and this counts in politics.

Mr Allon said France had never questioned Israel's right to exist. "I should appreciate it if people ceased to ask about our right to exist. I do not question the right of any country to exist. Israel exists and will continue to exist. We can survive, we can protect ourselves, with or without difficulties."

Asked whether the French Government had given him concrete details of the kind of guarantees Israel might expect from France if she withdrew from the occupied territories, he replied that the question of international guarantees by France and other countries had been raised. "But no one knows now what these guarantees really mean, and I will never accept guarantees as a substitute for self defence. History shows that a state must defend itself. Guarantees can only be additional to this."

The suspension of talks with Egypt and the failure of Dr Kissinger's mission did not mean the end of the world. "All the elements of a negotiation are still at hand, Egypt, Israel, Dr Kissinger. A political settlement is badly needed by all the parties concerned." After an interval, he could foresee a new peace initiative in the Middle East.

t negotiators lunch r Waldheim

idel 0 arkably promis- f the first two prus talks here, lerides and Mr h, the Greek Turkish Cypriot ay had informal r a luncheon rich Bielka, the n Minister. The lso attended by eim, the Secre- f the United

he Greek and ients and Arch- ios, who is Commonwealth Jamaica, were of the progress is included both on Monday to t committee to wers and func- ral government. reement to con- ittee's report at eting with Dr e he reports to uncil.

s was made on ision to begin ers of substance. question of dis- s and "some spects of a pos- rtlement of the ".

us phrase was, d to cover the lement must not undaries between d Turkish-held st also, for the present at least, include a number of other arrangements, such as the rights of refugees to hold property in the zone from which they have been displaced and to visit it.

The Turkish Cypriots are determined to maintain a clear Turkish majority in their zone. The right of movement from one zone to another must, therefore, at first be restricted, with presumably a neutral buffer zone under the control of the United Nations and checkpoints along it to control movement.

The new town of Famagusta and those parts of the area not of strategic importance between the two roads from Nicosia to Famagusta will, both sides seem ready to agree, be handed back by the Turks to the Greek Cypriots. But the Greek Cypriots have still to obtain part of the Morphou area at the western end of the Attila Line, in return, perhaps, for a Turkish enclave round Paphos.

These and many other detailed questions explain why Dr Waldheim said yesterday that the talks here could not possibly reach final agreement by the end of this week, when the present round is due to be concluded.

The problems could best be thrashed out between the two parties at various levels in talks in Cyprus itself, and the results could then be examined when the two principal negotiators and Dr Waldheim meet again before June 15, the date by which he must report back to the Security Council.

demand ty for ictims

ril 30.—Polish demanded in- ents for their ho suffered in ntration camps ond World War. incere reconcili- Poles and Ger- naturies", said a eleased after a Polish bishops o had been con- imp prisoners. duty to recall for the terrible olish laymen and t been paid 30 war."

West German ic organizations onn Government payments.—UPI.

Troops confined to barracks in Angola fighting

Luanda, April 30.—Fighting went into a second day in the black suburbs of Luanda today and officials of the three Angolan liberation movements put the blame on agitators trying to stir up trouble between them.

Troops of all three movements were confined to Barracks, according to a statement of the joint chief of staff of the Zaire-backed National Front for The Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and the National Movement for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

In their statement, the joint chiefs blamed "agitators bent on fomenting trouble and discord between the movements"

nia will 'shoot down' ssing aircraft

espondent 30 oday threatened n aircraft which d been violating

naming Uganda. was clearly Kampala and he most serious elations have once orated. Recent euvres by Uganda der led Tanzania alert last week invasion attempt "neighbouring

nzanian announce- craft belonging to untry" had been order in northern this provocation ase immediately. ld shoot down the announcement did military aircraft, has recently umber of MiG 21 from the Soviet General Amin has already said that reconnaissance of parts of Tanzania has been carried out this month.

The General has, however, declared that his troops have been withdrawn from the border area and he has made no threats against Tanzania in the last few days.

Uganda is due to be host country for the annual summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July, when General Amin would, under normal procedure, become chairman of the OAU for the coming year. This should be a factor restraining Uganda from taking any action likely to endanger relations with Tanzania, despite the hostility that has existed between them since the military coup in Uganda in 1971.

In Kampala today General Amin flew briefly with the first African woman pilot, named as Miss Bonny in a Radio Uganda announcement, who is to receive her air force wings tomorrow.

Israel patrol crosses into Lebanon under fire

Beirut, April 30.—Army gunners today drove back Israel troops who trie dtwice to infiltrate south Lebanaese territory, a military spokesman said.

About 30 Israel soldiers, driven to the border in four troop carriers, tried to cross, but, the statement added, "they were shelled by our artillery each time they tried to infiltrate and they were prevented from fulfilling their objective".

The statement said that an Israel troop carrier which received a direct hit was seen being towed away.

Residents in south Lebanon said the Israel firing had destroyed some crops, and that the incident followed the sound of two explosions from inside Israel territory.—Reuter.

Tel Aviv, April 30.—Israel troops crossed the Lebanese border in pursuit of Arab gunners today, but turned back after penetrating a few yards, the military command said.

"There were no hits", and the incident "was nothing special", the spokesman added.

The Israelis crossed the border after a single bazooka shell was fierd at their patrol in the central sector of the frontier. There were no casualties.—AP.

Boy of five set alight

Siracusa, April 30.—Antonello Ciaffaglione, a boy of five, was in critical condition in Siracusa today after a group of children had poured petrol over him and set it alight, the police said.

Policewoman Kazuko Soma, aged 24, selected by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police to be personal bodyguard to the Queen during her visit to Japan next month.

Consulate gunman's brother is arrested

Johannesburg, April 30.—South African police said today they have arrested the younger brother of the Jewish gunman who held Israeli diplomats hostage before surrendering early yesterday after gun battles with military marksmen.

Earlier, police said that the Israel consulate guard, Mr David Protter, appeared to have operated alone when he turned on his fellow staff members and engaged police with bursts of gunfire.

Mr Protter's younger brother, Charles, aged 19, had helped security officials to persuade him to release the hostages on the fifth floor of the consulate and to give himself up. Major-General Mike Geldhenhuys, the police security chief, said both brothers are being interrogated at Pretoria. He gave no further details.

Mr Charles Protter failed his first year law examinations at Witwatersrand University last year and friends said he had since unofficially been assisting his brother in guard duties at the consulate.

The minister told a parliamentary questioner that a number of the injured hostages "could have been shot by our side", but he did not know who killed Mr Giora Raviv, aged 31, the Vice-Consul, found dead in the consulate after the siege.

Police said today that Mr Raviv was the only fatality in the shootings. Earlier they said four people had been killed and more than 30 injured.—UPI.

Iraq extends amnesty for Kurdish rebels

By Edward Mortimer

Iraq yesterday extended the amnesty for Kurdish rebels, which was due to expire last night, for a further 20 days.

It appears that the majority of the 200,000 or more refugees who were in Iran immediately after the collapse of the Kurdish revolt have now gone back to Iraq, accepting the Government's amnesty. Those who had no reason to fear special reprisals were encouraged to go back by the exiled Kurdish leadership.

It was expected by Kurdish sources that no more than 50,000 to 60,000 refugees would be left in Iran by last night. These remaining refugees fall into four main categories:

1. General Barzani and his family, who have been assigned to residence near Teheran and advised by the Iranian authorities not to move;
2. Other members of the leadership who are also in the Teheran area and have been ordered to keep away from the Iraq frontier;
3. The former Pesh Merga (Kurdish armed forces) who have been split up into camps of some 500 to 1,000 people each and are likewise being moved away from the frontier;
4. Peasant refugees, to whom land has been promised in the south of Iran, well away from both the Iraq border and the Kurdish-speaking areas of Iran.

According to Kurdish sources, those who have returned to Iraq are being divided by the Iraq authorities into three categories. Those who belonged to the Iraq armed forces before joining the Kurdish "revolution" are taken to a special camp in the south, for a purpose not yet known.

Those who came originally from the peripheral areas of Iraq Kurdistan—the districts of Kirkuk, Sinjar and Khanaqin—are also being held in camps and have been told that they cannot return to their homes but will be settled elsewhere. (The implication seems to be that the Iraq Government has decided to "Arabize" these areas once and for all.)

The remainder are allowed to go home after filling out a 72-point questionnaire covering all details of their involvement with the revolt. They are also asked to name three members of the Kurdish "intelligence", though why rank-and-file supporters of the revolt should be in a position to do this is not clear.

The same Kurdish sources say that Iraq has moved 300 tanks up to Haj Omran, on the Iranian border, and has stationed long-range artillery in the towns of Qala Diza and Galala.

Baath party centres have been set up in the villages of Chouman and Nawpirdan, formerly the headquarters arear of the revolt. Returning refugees have been forbidden to join any political party for at least a year: They are not even allowed to contact the breakaway faction of the Kurdistan Democratic Party which is represented in the Iraq Government.

Princess for Darwin

Darwin, April 30.—Transport union officials here have dropped plans for a strike which threatened the visit tomorrow by Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips to Darwin.

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OVERSEAS

Canadian Indians feel Prince Charles did not see their problems

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, April 30

The Prince of Wales has ended his 11-day Canadian tour, saying that he would like to see still more of the northlands while disputing claims by Canadian Indians that he had not seen enough.

At a dinner in Winipeg last night, Prince Charles said that he had been "fascinated" by the Arctic and would like to return some time for a further look. He spent a week of his time in the north, the rest in and round Ottawa.

Controversy surrounded the final full day of his visit.

Earlier yesterday, at a press conference in Hay River, North-west Territories, he took mild issue with the contention of Canadian Indian leaders that he had not seen "the real north".

"There is not any one north", the Prince said. "Certainly I have not seen the whole north. But somebody has to decide where we go

Indian officials at Yellow-knife, where he spent two days earlier, complained that the royal party had not had a chance to see and understand the problems of the Canadian Indians.

Mr Rick Hardy, an Indian spokesman, told reporters: "He is seeing Mr Hodgson's north, not ours." Mr Stuart Hodgson is Commissioner for North West Territories.

Mr Hodgson accompanied the Prince of Wales throughout his northern tour and took personal charge of preparations for a gala banquet at Yellowknife on Monday night.

Featuring a five-page menu decorated with Indian art, the guest list of 350 included 22 Indians. Prince Charles said that he had seen an Indian land-claim petition prepared for him at Colville Lake last weekend, but "obviously I cannot just sign things. It is up to the Government to do something about it."

The natural beauty of the northlands has obviously moved him. "Our own particular civilization, if you can call it that, loses a great deal in an attempt to control nature", he told reporters. "We must always remember that we are basically animals—and not to destroy all of nature that is absolutely necessary."

Commenting on the informality of the tour, which ignored protocol wherever he went, Prince Charles said that he had not been trying to create a new image for the monarchy.

"I am just being myself. I believe in trying to be perfectly genuine, and I think I have a reasonable sense of humour."

He had not set any precise time for getting out of the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1971. "When I have done enough, I will leave", he said.

After he did get out, he would continue to do exactly what he was doing now, travelling to Commonwealth countries and meeting as many people as he could. "This particular job is what I make it, you shall have to see what I do with it."

Prince Charles left Winnipeg today to return to his ship, the helicopter carrier Hermes, at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Halifax, April 30.—Prince Charles will join a Royal Marine commando group for three weeks' training at a Canadian military base next month, a forces spokesman said today.

He will arrive in Saint John, New Brunswick, tomorrow week on board the Hermes.—Reuter.

Five million to get pay increases in Australia

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, April 30

The Australian Arbitration Commission today adopted a wage index system and awarded a 3.6 per cent rise based on the March quarter consumer price index to more than five million workers. The increases will take effect from the first pay period after May 15.

The commission will next sit in July to fix wages based on price movements in the June quarter. The decision is regarded as the most important move on wages made in Australia since 1953, when quarterly wage adjustments were abolished after 32 years. Mr Justice Moore, president of the commission, told the packed courtroom that the full bench decision was unanimous.

He said: "We are of the view that some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable and less inflationary wage increases, and to better industrial relations."

However, the commission's decision does not appear to have pleased either unionists or employers. Several union leaders said they had no intention of relaxing their pay claims. They said the decision had done nothing to help their members to catch up with inflation, much less to keep abreast of it.

The employers' federation *said that the wages system* would ensure that the present rate of inflation in Australia would continue.

Moves to form coalition in Pakistan province

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, April 30

Mr Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's Party is expected to form a coalition government with the support of the Muslim League in North-West Frontier Province in the next few days. The province has been under direct federal rule since February 17.

The provincial legislative assembly met in Peshawar today amidst strong security measures to elect Mr Nasrullah Khattak, the People's Party nominee, as leader of the House. Opposition members boycotted the session in pursuance of similar decisions by the Opposition in the national Parliament and in the provincial assemblies of Punjab and Sind. Five assembly members belonging to banned National Awami Party are in prison.

Mr Nasrullah Khattak, who claims the support of 25 of the 42 members, was the sole candidate for office. He is expected to be called upon by the provincial governor this weekend to form a government as Chief Minister.

This will mark the end of direct federal rule and consolidate Mr Bhutto's position in North-West Frontier Province, which received a rude jolt when Mr Hayat Sherpao, a senior minister and provincial president of the People's Party, was murdered in a bomb explosion on February 8.

When direct rule was imposed for three months, the federal Government said the province had been subjected to acts of terrorism and sabotage as a result of blatant interference in Pakistan's internal affairs by a foreign power—an obvious reference to Afghanistan.

Dissenters urge world support for Amnesty man

Moscow, April 30.—Sixty of the Soviet Union's most prominent dissenters today appealed to the people of the world to raise their voices in defence of Dr Andrei Tverdokhlebov, the arrested Soviet civil rights campaigner.

In an open statement handed to foreign correspondents, they said that by persecuting citizens such as Dr Tverdokhlebov for their views, their country was only degrading itself in the eyes of the world.

Before his arrest in Moscow on April 18, the 35-year-old physicist acted as secretary to the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization.

"The people of the whole world cannot remain indifferent to his fate", *the signatories* said. Many of them are well-known writers and scientists who rarely add their names to such public protests.

Body of African nationalist found in Lusaka

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, April 30

Another Rhodesian African nationalist has been murdered in Lusaka, it was reported today. The government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail* said that the body of Mr Edgar Madekurozwa had been found in a shallow grave on the outskirts of Lusaka. He had obviously been dead for some time.

The newspaper quoted relatives as saying that Mr Madekurozwa, who was 39, had *been missing since February*. He had disappeared shortly after visiting the home of Mr Herbert Chitepo, the Rhodesian nationalist leader. Mr Chitepo was himself killed by a bomb at his Lusaka home last month.

Mr Madekurozwa was a member of Mr Chitepo's movement, the Zimbabwe African National *Union* (Zanu), before it was banned and all Rhodesian nationalist movements merged into the African National Council.

Rhodesian policeman killed

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, April 30

A Rhodesian police reservist has been shot dead by bandits armed with weapons believed to have been stolen from Mozambique.

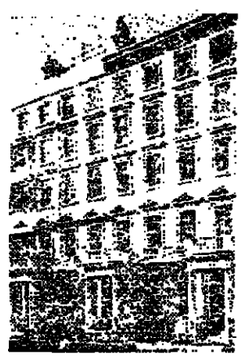
The man, Mr Colin Young, aged 41, and married with two children, was taking part in the hunt for the gang which robbed a mobile bank on Monday and injured five people, one of them seriously.

Several thousand dollars were stolen when three armed blacks entered the bank when it was parked for *business a few miles* from Melsetter in Rhodesia's eastern districts. Police using tracker dogs and a sporter aircraft have launched a search.

Local headquarters disclosed today that a tribesman was killed by a landmine in the operational area on April 26. Two other blacks and three members of the *security forces* were injured in the same incident.

The price of petrol and other fuels in Rhodesia goes up by more than 10 per cent tomorrow.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN



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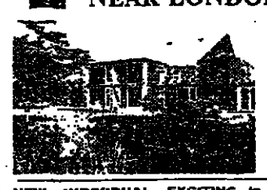

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A delightful and tastefully modernised family residence. Comprising: 3 bedrooms, large reception room, spa. dining room, good sized kitchen, bathroom, pleasant walled garden, gas c.h., fitted carpets throughout.
Freehold £54,000 for quick sale.
FARLEY & CO.
584 6491

WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.18. Built in the 1920's this most spacious house affords 4/5 c.h. and a pleasant 60ft. gdn. Comprising hall, 21ft x 16ft lounge area, breakfast room + sep. kit. 3 good size beds., bath. sep. w.c. £32,000 f.h. R. Barclay & Co. straight 6588.

SOUDAN RD., Battersea Pk. Well maintained and unspoilt Vict. house, off Prince of Wales Drive, and few yards Park. Well proportioned Draw. rm., original reading doors to Study (together over 25ft.), 5 Dble. Bedrms. plus small 4th room, 2nd bathroom, k. and b. New gas c.h. Garden with cherries. £32,500. Phld. Page Bros Estate Agents, 359 Kings Rd. S.W.3. 352 0061, or owner at 222 5510.

WEST DULWICH, 5 mins. station, 10-15 mins. Victoria/City. Wates town house, 2/3 beds, well length wardrobes, c.h., cloakroom, sunny garden. Integral garage. £16,950. 01-670 3872 anytime.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Connells
10a Thurloe Place,
London SW7 2RZ
01 589 6641

CHESILTON STREET, S.W.6. A spacious family house just off the Fulham Road with considerable potential. 4 beds., 3 recep., morning room, 2 baths., paved garden. £25,000 Freehold.

WARDO AVENUE, S.W.6. Low built terraced property close to Bishop's Park, transport and shopping facilities. The property has recently been rewired and has full gas fired C.H., 3 beds., 3 recep., morning room, kitchen, bathroom, small yard at rear. £22,000 Freehold.

RUTLAND GATE, S.W.7. Potentially very attractive 1st floor flat in sought after Knightsbridge Garden Square. 20 x 22ft. recep. with large balcony overlooking Gardens. 2 beds., double recep., k. & b., sep. w.c., c.h., c.h.w., resident porter. 71 years. £29,750.

LANCASTER GATE, W.2. Spacious 1st floor flat overlooking Hyde Park in substantial purpose built block close to Lancaster Gate tube. 4/5 beds., 1-2 recep., kitchen, utility room, 2 baths., sep. w.c., all services. 65 years. £39,750.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Elegant refurbished family house in beautiful road. Tel. 727 9577 or 229 8428.

LAND FOR SALE

LAGGAN BRIDGE,
Inverness-shire
For sale, 0.138 acre of ground above River Spey with planning permission for erection of single storey dwelling house near the famous Wade Road over the Corrieyairick Pass. Further particulars from the Secretary, Church of Scotland General Trustees, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4YR, to whom offers should be sent to be received by 12 noon on 29th May.

NEW HOMES

ESHER, SURREY
Five sites in a small exclusive development around a private lake, which at one time formed part of the grounds of Claremont House. (Excellent shopping, transport, educational and recreational facilities.) The houses will be erected by the Developer to a very high specification and accommodation will comprise, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, cloakroom, double garage, garden, ducted air C.H.
FREEHOLD £100/120,000
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.
6 Grosvenor Street,
London, W.1
Tel. 01-629 8191

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

An all cash restaurant
take away food business for sale in top multiple position, Hertfordshire area. £32,500 for quick sale. No agents, no offers. Phone Mr. Morris
01-837 6376

PROPERTY TO LET

SHERBORNE, DORSET. Semi-detached chalet bungalow with magnificent views. 3 bedrooms, full central heating, garage. Close to Sherborne schools. 28 miles from the coast. £20 per week. Tenant to purchase furniture and carpets. Telephone Stalbridge (0963581) 62291 (9 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday to Friday).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Luxury furnished detached house, near American school. 4 reception, large kitchen, 5/6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (1 en suite). C.H. Charming garden, garage. 12-18 month l.t. £190 per week. Telephone: 01-734 7421 (day).

NEW 3 BEDROOM furnished house to let Egham, Surrey, nr. Heathrow, small garden, garage and telephone, nr. shops, station, schools, Green Line, 1 year. £38.50 per week. Tel. Egham 7090 weekday mornings.

DORKING.—Cottage, sleeps 4. rural. Telephone 01-670 2176.

HASLEMERE. Charming modern 4 bed house. Woodland setting, near station. 55 mins. Waterloo. £36 p.w. Minador 4160.

IDYLLIC ASCOT HOUSE let by British diplomat: 4 bed, 3 recept., 2 bath., well-fitted kitchen; spacious but easily run; furnished and decorated to high standard; delightful 1-acre garden (inc. tennis court), fully maintained at owner's expense. Inclusive rent of £65 p.w. to right tenant.—Phone Ascot 20164 or 22764.

PAYING GUEST WANTED, beautiful 15th-century house in country, 4 miles Maidstone; 4 poster, own bathroom; £35 p.w. inclusive.—Box 2325 M, The Times.

PROPERTY WANTED

AUSTRALIAN academic seeks furnished house, 3 beds, with garden, from May 17th or 24th until end 1975. Quiet rural atmosphere preferred within approximately 1 hour Central London. Phone Worrell 01-854 3800, Thursday or after Monday.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

LIMPSFIELD CHART
(2 miles Oxted Station)
Superb character residence close Common and golf course. 6 beds., 3 baths., 3 recep., superb kitchen/breakfast room, cloakroom, full C.H., small staff cottage, triple garage, magnificent 2½ acre garden with heated swimming pool, tennis lawn and small paddock. Strongly recommended at £77,000 Freehold.
Sole Agents
Powell & Partner Ltd
Oxted 2315/6.

THE COMMUTING COUNTRYMAN
17th Century FARMHOUSE, family home completely modernised, 4 miles Eleven Ham (Liverpool St. 50mins.) in secluded valley, 3 acres with stables, barns, paddock, stream. Drawing room (26ft. x 20ft.), 3 other reception, kitchen, lobby, hall, cloakroom, cellar, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. £43,000.
Phone 01-236 5281 ext. 138 or 037 184 287.

COTSWOLDS, COLNE VALLEY, Cirencester 7 miles. Recently converted Barn in walled garden with spring fed stream, hall, 2 recpt., 3 bed., scope for extending, orchard, 2 paddocks and planning permission for 1 house. £58,500. Hylands & Co. Cirencester 3101.

KENT
Most attractive property occupying one of the most delightful situations in this favourite district.
Superb, secluded position between Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells with wide panoramic views over lovely unspoilt countryside.
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 en suite, large lounge, dining room, kitchen with 2 walk-in larders, C.H., hall, 2 garages, 1 integral. Beautiful garden and grounds, 1 acre.
£40,000
Phone
Tunbridge Wells 29040

TAYPORT, FIFE
FOR SALE:
15 SHANWELL ROAD
An attractive detached dwellinghouse situated beside the Golf Course, at Tayport, comprising two bedrooms and bathroom with modern suite upstairs, and bedroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen and sun porch overlooking the Golf Course downstairs. There is a wooden garage. Rateable value: £94. Feuduty: £2.98.
For further particulars and arrangements to view apply to DUNDEE PROPERTY REGISTER
95 Seagate, Dundee
or to
Messrs. ROSS, STRACHAN & COMPANY
Solicitors
86 Bell Street, Dundee

ASHTEAD, SURREY
30 minutes main line to Waterloo, London Bridge, Victoria, yet 15 mins. from glorious country.
Real family house, 3 reception, 4 double, 3 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Gas central heating. Modern custom-built kitchen; 2 garages; delightful garden approx. ¾ acre with grass tennis court. Excellent schools in easy reach. Price £63,500 to include fitted carpets, curtains, light fittings; Miele dishwasher, Hoover de luxe washing machine, Creda Autoclean cooker, etc.
Telephone 01-995 5769 for further details.

FORMER CHURCH
FOR SALE
In the attractive village of LYBSTER, Caithness (Scotland) south of Wick on few extending to 0.25 acre in Conservation Area. To view apply to the Rev. Alan C. Rasburn, Central Manse, Lybster (telephone number Lybster 251).
Offers over £1,500 expected.
Further particulars from the Secretary, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND GENERAL TRUSTEES, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4YR, to whom offers should be sent to be received by 12 noon on 29th May, 1975.

ESTATE AGENTS FOR
PROPERTY DEVELOPERS
The Times has a lot of people living in "who want to buy out".
To help them "we are The Times is producing a
COMMUTER HOMES FEATURE ON FRIDAY, 13th JUNE
So all that is required is your houses for them to buy.
If you book your advertisement before May 22nd you will get an extra 10 per cent discount.
Phone 01-278 9231
AND TALK TO THE PROPERTY TEAM

SELF-SUFFICIENCY
AND SILENCE
Renovated brickbatt freehold. Duke of Bedford farmhouse, near Peterborough. 5 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms en suite, large hallway, 34ft drawing room with uninterrupted views of the Fens. Large dining room, study and breakfast room. Sun room. Large kitchen with water softener and pantry.
1 acre of really maintained garden, vegetable garden, outbuildings. Large double garage.
1½ HOURS LONDON
£24,500
Telephone Thorney 498.

PERIOD FARMHOUSE, East Devon. South facing and secluded. Great charm. 2 Reception. Farmhouse Kitchen. 4 Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms (one en suite). Huge Barn. 4 Acre. Auction June 3rd. Price Guide £17,500-£20,000. John Wood & Co., 184 High Street, Honiton, Devon. Honiton 3177/8.

ESSEX.—16th Century village property, house, oast fires, tastefully modernised; near golf and riding; 4-5 beds., 3 recpt., c.h., large garden, comfortable commute. £55,000 o.n.o. Mortgage avail. Brainse 25281, eves.

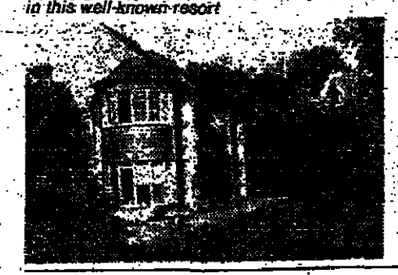
PROPERTY TO LET

Knight Frank & Rutley
ON DONEGAL BAY
Lord Mountbatten's historic castle
TO LET
short or long periods, with staff
Ample family accommodation
boats and sea/lake fishing available
2 golf courses, fresh water fishing in area
20 Hanover Square, London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Jackson-Stops & Staff
14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

SOUTH DEVON/SALCOMBE
In one of the most beautiful positions in this well-known resort



SPECTACULAR VIEWS OF SEA, ESTUARY AND BEACHES MAY BE ENJOYED FROM HOUSE AND LOVELY GARDEN. 2 Reception Rooms, large Kitchen; Master Suite and 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom 2. Main Services. Central Heating. Ample Garaging. Small Paddock with Loose Boxes. In all 2 ACRES. VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
Joint Agents: PAGE & CHANT, Salcombe (054 884 2578).
JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF (Ref. 1) Yeovil 0935 4066.

SOMERSET/DORSET/DEVON BORDERS
Taunton (M5) Yeovil and the Dorset Coast 16 miles
A SECLUDED AND SUPERBLY MAINTAINED COUNTRY HOUSE in an unspoilt south facing setting. 3 fine Reception Rooms, well fitted Kitchen, 6 Principal Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms. Oil-fired Central Heating. Garaging and Outbuildings. Easily managed Garden and Grounds of about 9 ACRES.
Joint Agents: R. A. BENNETT & PARTNERS, Cirencester (tel: 0285 5033). JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF (Ref: 4) Yeovil 0935 4066.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Windrush Valley. 6 miles Burford
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE REGENCY STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE IN SUPERB SETTING. 2 spacious Reception Rooms, Ground Floor Suite of Bedroom and Bathroom. 3 further Bedrooms (one with Shower Room en suite), Bathroom, 2 Box Rooms. Oil Central Heating. Double Garage. Workshop. Conservatory. Delightful Gardens bounded by Trout Stream affording Fishing Rights. About 1¼ ACRES.
Apply: CIRENCESTER OFFICE, 0285 3334. (Ref. RWR/OS/24368).

LONDON CHESTER YORK NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEOVIL CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN

Humbert, Flint Rawlence & Squarey
By order of Major General Sir James Bowes Lyon, KCVO, CB, OBE, MC.
WEST SUSSEX
Arundel 4 miles, Chichester 7 miles, Pulborough Station 7 miles.
A LUTYENS' GEORGIAN STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE with well proportioned rooms and remarkable views. Entrance hall, drawing room, study, dining room, domestic offices, staff flat, 4 main bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Nursery Wing with 2 bedrooms. Gas-fired central heating. Excellent Cottage (3 bed). Garden and grounds of 12 ACRES.
Apply: 28b Albemarle Street, W.1. Tel. 01-491 3820.

TOTTERIDGE N.20
A DETACHED RESIDENCE WITH ATTRACTIVE ELEVATIONS and delightful views across the Totteridge Valley.
2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen with breakfast area. Central heating. Garaging for 3 cars. Well laid out gardens of ¼ acre. £55,000 Freehold.
Apply: 28b Albemarle Street, W1X 4JX. Tel. 01-491 3820.

ESSEX
Malden and Witham 4½ miles, Chelmsford 13 miles.
AN ATTRACTIVE & SPACIOUS COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER in a truly rural position overlooking the Blackwater Estuary.
Reception dining hall, sitting room, study, playroom, cloakroom, kitchen, utility room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Swimming Pool with pavilion. Extensive Modern Stable Block, barn and garages. Five Paddocks, in all about 13½ ACRES.
Apply: 28b Albemarle Street, W.1. Tel. 01-491 3820 or Joint Agents: Cobbe & Wincer, 6 Neale Street, Ipswich. Tel. 52755.

Rural position of Rare Quality
Essex
47 MINS. TRAIN SERVICE TO CITY
Delightful freehold property in first class order. Scheduled country house, modernised to today's standards. 4 reception rooms, small galleried hall. 3 double, 2 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, space for 3rd. Super easily run kitchen and utility rooms.
Attractive gardens, hard tennis court, heated swimming pool, paddock, garage and good outbuildings.
Excellent staff cottage. Another available if required.
Telephone: Terling 234 after 8 p.m.
or write Box 2216 M, The Times.

WEMBLEY PARK
A DETACHED FAMILY HOUSE OF UNUSUAL QUALITY
Occupying a corner position in a quiet residential area
Would suit a Senior Executive or Diplomat
Double glazed. Central heating. Fitted carpets throughout. 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets, 2 garages, Wash basins in all bedrooms.
25 minutes to Oxford Street. 35 minutes to London Airport.
20 minutes Motorway 1. 2 minutes to good shops.
£40,000 OR NEAR OFFER
Possibility of including furniture in sale.
Box 2291 M, The Times.

QUALITY HOUSE
PRIVATE WOODLAND IN KENT
Own bluebells and pigeon shooting. Immediate access to downs and riding. Superb 40 mile south/south East view. 25 miles Charing X. 6 bedrooms (3 double), 3/4 with fitted cupboards, 2 bathrooms, dressing room/study, huge living, large dining, reception hall. C.H. Double garage. Lovely terraced garden. 2 lily ponds. 9 acres in all.
£53,500
Lodge/bungalow and/or additional land available.
Ring (0732) 822 255; 823 216; 885 221 (private)

DARTMOUTH. Delightful house with panoramic views of river from all 3 floors. 5/6 bedrooms, 1/2 reception rooms, pine panelled kitchen, bathroom, sun terrace, courtyard and small flat (garden 40 mins.). A Charming Detached House in the Popular Georgian Style. 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Reception Rooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Garage. Most Attractive Garden. Freehold £25,750. Payne & Co., Tel. East Grinstead (0342) 21271.

DEVON. 5 miles Cullompton/M5, 10 miles Exeter. The Rectory, Clyst St. Mary. Rural setting. (1908) house; extensive village fringes, 2 recpt., kitch. rm., computer offices, 4 beds., bath., sep. w.c. Main elec., water, good gdns. Matured grounds 2 acres. Auction 11th June. Illus. details: Chamberlaine-Brothers & Michelmore, 2 Bampfield Crescent, Exeter. Tel. 76018.

FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX. only £9,750! Freehold semi-detached older type 3 bedroom house; adjacent to sea front. Write-owner, 9 City Rd., West Mersea, Essex. Telephone West Mersea 3192.

GLOS. nr. COTSWOLDS.—Stow-on-the-Wold 7 miles, Broadway 6 miles, Cheltenham 14 miles. Charming, well-kept Country Cottage, semi-detached, tastefully situated in an area of outstanding natural beauty at head of Windrush Valley. Drawing-room 20ft. by 20ft., 3 other rooms, 3 beds., dressing room, 2 baths. Excellent outbuildings including Pre-Conditioned Barn. Single-yard for 6. Frontage to River Windrush. Pasture paddocks about 12½ acres. For Sale Freehold. Hyland & Co., Cirencester. Tel.: (0285) 3101.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Enjoying south-westerly aspect and delightful country views in a most favourite area of the Town. Easy walk of Station (London approx. 40 mins.). A Charming Detached House in the Popular Georgian Style. 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Reception Rooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Garage. Most Attractive Garden. Freehold £25,750. Payne & Co., Tel. East Grinstead (0342) 21271.

OLD KEEPER'S COTTAGE.—Very attractive rural setting in Herefordshire. (King's Cross 35 mins.) 2 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. About ¾ acre. Best offers over £14,500.—Apply Jackson-Stops & Staff, 01-499 6291.

SMALL restored Georgian home with walled garden in charming North Bucks village, 7 mls. Bletchley. 2 reception rms., kitchen, bath, 3 beds., 1 attic room. Gas c.h. Freehold £12,500. Tel. Buckingham 2445.

THATCHED COUNTRY COTTAGE, Essex, 1 bed., 2 recpt., kitchen, bathroom. Oil-fired C.H. Fully modernised. £14,995—Tel. 555 4877.

COUNTRY FLATS

SUNNY 2-BED BALCONY Flat, 2nd floor, mod., Woodford, £8,950. Redmayne 7041/2.

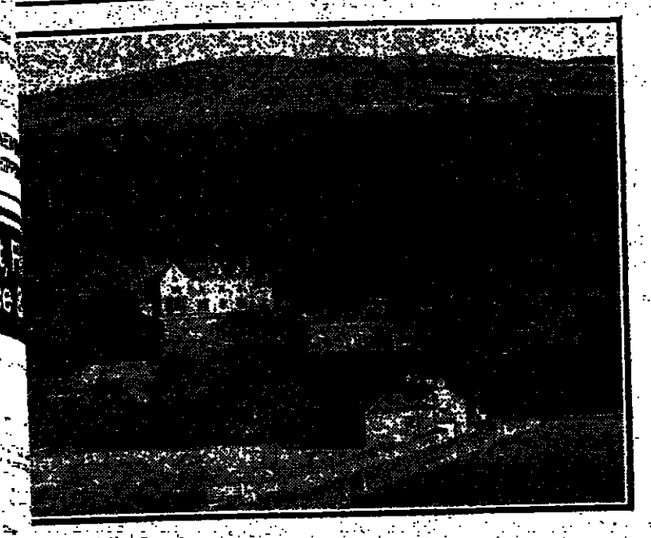
PROPERTY also on page 29

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 5 1975

THE TIMES THURSDAY MAY 1 1975

Knight Frank & Rutley

A Selection of Estates and Farms for Sale
Spring 1975



garthdale

Cheveney Farm

sden Court

wood

ARKENGARTHDALE ESTATE, YORKSHIRE — **about 17,950 ACRES**

AN EXCEPTIONAL NORTH RIDING SPORTING ESTATE

Nine excellent grouse moors with 6 separate days driving. 2,700 acres of additional shooting rights. Scar House, secondary house and 4 cottages. All with Vacant Possession. 9 farms, 6 cottages, grazing and land all let and producing £1,900.

Land Agents: SMITHS GORE, The Estate Office, Leyburn, Yorkshire (Tel. Leyburn 3109).
Sole Selling Agents: KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(67107/CF) T

ELIOCK ESTATE, DUMFRIESSHIRE — **about 5,000 ACRES**

AN EXCELLENT AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PROPERTY

Estate situated in valley of the Nith

First-class Salmon and Sea Trout fishing. Small Grouse Moor. Pheasant and Low Ground shooting. Small Mansion House and one Farm in hand. 4 Tenanted Farms. 350 acres woodland.

(01164/CF) T

FARNDALE ESTATE, YORKSHIRE — **about 4,280 ACRES**

AN OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

29 Agricultural holdings, 30 cottages and miscellaneous buildings and land.
Grouse Moor and first-class Pheasant Shoot. Fishing on River Dove. 190 acres of woodland.

Joint Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO. 23 Berkeley Square, London W1X 9AL (Tel. 01-629 9050)
LOVELL & PARTNERS, St. Peter Port, Guernsey (Tel. 0481-23636)
and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(53695/CF) T

WATERGATE ESTATE, SUSSEX — **about 1,355 ACRES**

A SUPERB WOODED RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Magnificent site of former mansion, with fine mature grounds. 1 house (let), 8 cottages (4 vacant), 1 main and 2 secondary ranges of buildings. First-class arable land, well dispersed woodland blocks. Estate provides one of the best shoots in the area.
Additional house and land available if required.

(38925/CF) T

GREAT RISSINGTON HILL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE — **about 551 ACRES**

AN EXCEPTIONAL COTSWOLD ESTATE IN THE HEYTHROP HUNT

Period House with 4 reception rooms, principal suite with bed, dressing and 2 bathrooms. 4 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Central heating, wine cellars and staff flat. Gardens, Stables and flat over. Garages, 7 cottages (1 let), fishing on River Windrush, small lake. Dairy and corn buildings.

(67160/PRC) T

LLWYNN NEUADD, RADNORSHIRE — **about 500 ACRES**

Llandrindod Wells 8 Miles

AN EXCELLENT STOCK FARM IN A GOOD SITUATION WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS

Modernised Farmhouse with two reception rooms, kitchen, 4 bedrooms and bathroom. Extensive range of Farmbuildings including recently erected General Purpose Building about 210ft. x 80ft. Extending in all to about 500 acres in one block and all eligible for hill subsidies.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY NOW OR AUCTION LATER
Apply: HEREFORD OFFICE, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 9AL. (Tel. 0432 3087.)

(01241/KGM) T

LITTLE CHEVENEY FARM, KENT — **about 366 ACRES**

AN EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL ARABLE AND HOP FARM IN A RING FENCE

Period House with galleried dining hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms. oil central heating. Hop picking shed, grain unit and other buildings. 4 cottages. 300 acres arable, 37½ acres hops and 20 acres woodland.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION JUNE 11th (unless previously sold)
Solicitors: Whitehead, Monckton & Co., 70/72 King Street, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1BL (0622 52281)
Joint Auctioneers: FOX & MANWARING, 11 High Street, Edenbridge, Kent (Tel. 073-271 2184).
and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(67148/CF) T

HIGHAM PARK FARM, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE — **about 351 ACRES**

A FIRST CLASS ARABLE FARM

Farmhouse with 3 reception rooms, 4 main bedrooms and bathroom. Traditional and modern farm buildings. A compact block of exceptional arable farmland.

Joint Agents: BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS, 3 York Buildings, George Street, Bath. (Tel. 0225 62666).
and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(67093/CF) T

STONEA GRANGE FARM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE — **about 333 ACRES**

A PRODUCTIVE FENLAND FARM

Farmhouse and 2 pairs of cottages, all in need of some repair. Storage for about 300 tons of grain and further ranges of older buildings. 50 acres silt land: the balance varying from black peat to lighter land, suitable for sugar beet, potatoes, daffodils and corn.

(63016/CF) T

GUILDENHURST MANOR, WEST SUSSEX — **about 251 ACRES**

AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Part period Manor House with galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms and staff rooms. Tennis court, swimming pool, stables, paddocks. Farmhouse, 4 cottages and farm buildings. Wood and farmland. Fishing on River Arun.

Joint Sole Agents: R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex (Tel. 0342 27766)
and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(66603/CF) T

BOY COURT, KENT — **about 146 ACRES**

A SOUND COMMERCIAL MIXED FARM WITH A MOST ATTRACTIVE UNSPOILT PERIOD HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Traditional buildings including 2 kiln oast and disused cottage.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold)
Solicitors: BAILY STRICKLAND AND BRYANT, 13 Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea. (Tel. 0424 420281).
Auctioneers: KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(66861/CF) T

HEYWOOD, SURREY — **about 128 ACRES**

LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A MAGNIFICENT POSITION ADJOINING COBHAM COMMON

Galleried hall, 5 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, gas central heating. 5 staff bedrooms and bathrooms. 6 cottages. Garages, gardens, tennis court, swimming pool. Wood and farmland with frontage on River Mole.

(67030/KM) T

HARPSDEN COURT, OXFORDSHIRE — **about 125 ACRES**

A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WITH A LET FARM NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES

Part Jacobean and part Georgian residence with gardens, parkland and pond. Farm with house, cottage, buildings and about 98 acres (let). 6 further cottages (4 let).

Joint Sole Agents: SIMMONS & SONS, 32 Bell Street, Henley (049-12 2525).
and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

(40652/CF) T

DANTON STUD, SURREY — **about 84 ACRES**

A MODEL STUD FARM IN A BEAUTIFUL AREA CLOSE TO LONDON

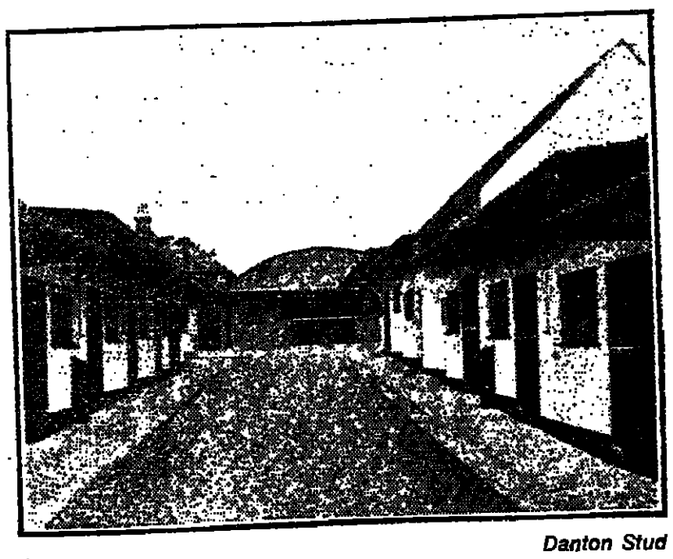
Principal residence with 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil central heating. Gardens, tennis lawn, garages and 3/4 cottages. 17 loose boxes, covered school, and double foaling unit. 11 paddocks and 16 acres woodland.

(67221/PRC) T

Eliock Estate

Great Rissington

Guildenhurst Manor



Danton Stud

A selection of Country Houses will be offered for sale through these pages on Thursday 8th May

anover Square London W1R OAH Tel 01-629 8171 Telex 265384 and at Edinburgh and Hereford

BOOKS

The eye of the catastrophe

Paris and its Provinces 1792-1802
By Richard Cobb
(Oxford, £5.25)

The Professor of Modern History at Oxford begins his new book with three stories about himself. In the first he discusses his admiration for the novels of Mario Soldati with a stranger on a train who turns out to be Mario Soldati; in the second he travels without speaking on the line between Marseilles and Bandol opposite perhaps the most beautiful French girl he has ever seen; in the third he takes his first wartime leave in the former city, gets very drunk, shouts a great deal and wakes up the next morning:

. . . as I turned over on my right side, I noticed that the bedclothes, under a red eiderdown, undulated in the gentle rise and fall of the Stretton hills and the Long-mynd: the undulation did not in fact move, and it was only with some prodding that I was confronted with a sleepy girl, long-legged, naked, with very dark hair and a brown skin. . . .

These are the stories of a scholar who loves France, likes a good time and wants you to know it. This is the Cobb who fights so splendidly against the computerization of historical research, who has written elsewhere of his faith in history as "above all a human and cultural discipline". It is not the Cobb who last year attacked with an almost pathological and all too human hatred the character and motives of Mary Wollstonecraft, while wishing on her good patron and protector a longer term of imprisonment than he received.

Ranter Cobb, as he was dubbed in a letter to the *TLS* following that now notorious review, is firmly on the leash *here, though he does slip off* at one point to sink his teeth almost parenthetically into the "idiocies" of Breton nationalists who choose to resist the influence of Paris in the province and to deplore the departure of too many young Bretons for the capital. That a man of learning and sympathy ("I have never understood history other than in terms of human relationships") should so violently attack people who dare to think and act, if necessary, on their own is surprising; that he should also devote much of his scholarship to fighting the very same collectivisation of human behaviour and experience as they do is one of the many paradoxes of a complex, and in its way, creative personality.

Another is that the scrupulously classical investigator of the Archives Nationaux becomes *such a Romantic when rescuing* the lives of dead souls from eternal anonymity therein. His empathy with the murderers, deserters, bandits, thieves and prostitutes of the French criminal world is closest to Simenon's, *but it carries too a* little of Genet's erotic sentimentality (heterosexualised) and more than a little of Papillon's bravura. The historian as novelist is, like the historian as autobiographer, a favourite *Cobb theme*.

But *Paris and its Provinces 1792-1802* is not at all like a novel. It comprises five chapters entitled "*La Montée à Paris*", "Forest and Woodland", "The Seine", Paris and Versailles: The *Politics of Mistrust 1793-1798*" and *La Route du Nord*: Banditry on the Border and in the Belgian Departments 1795-1798". Its organization is confusing. Two hundred pages of text are followed by 50 pages of dense notes: the two are so closely related that the reader must switch frequently from one to the other, sometimes even to hear the end of a good story. Several times a proposition is stated clearly after, rather than before, its deliberately inconclusive exploration in the argument; all the French archive material is quoted in French, at a length which involves further disorientating shifts of consciousness in the reader.

Each of the five sections is prefaced by one or more quotations from a usually modern "imaginative" writer, chosen for their sharply poetic sense of Paris and the movement of individual human beings within and without the great city at various times of day, season and year. That particular theme takes Professor Cobb forward to Charles de Gaulle Airport and the new rapid transit line to Pontoise, shooting the city's claims like a harpoon gun ever deeper into the downstream valley of the Seine. Paris the killer is completing the destruction of its provinces in order to preserve (more or less) its perfect inner self: no visitor from London, envying the preservation, can fail to take note of the cost.

It is the purpose of *Paris and its Provinces* to show that this *antagonism* between the metropolis and its surroundings, centuries old when the Revolution began, not merely thrived but was positively exacerbated by the conditions of Terror, famine, invasion and conquest that *fearfully* succeeded one another between 1792 and 1802. Crime flourished in the eye of catastrophe. This is interesting, but hardly worth a whole book unless the enormous amount of evidence is ordered in an interesting and imaginative manner. Rather surprisingly, it is not. Cobb the "impressionist historian" (his own phrase) picks his material from trials and reports as he chooses, but appears unwilling to place it in any sharp focus, or to give it narrative direction and shape. He shrinks deliberately from all but the most tentative conclusions, and often obscures the impact of the evidence itself.

He allows a few good anecdotes, of course, and some vivid characters and occasions—dangerous talk on a coach journey across the hot cornfields of the Brie; a man who kills his wife in the Palais Royal, leaves her father a note, crosses the river and cuts his throat quietly in the baths on the Quai d'Orsai; "Patriot" Palloy, who not only outlived the Terror and acquired the chateau of Sceaux but survived to compose odes of welcome to Napoleon and the restored *House of Bourbon* in both its mainstream *and* Orleanist lines. Cobb also adumbrates the occasional large theme, such as what he calls "the dumb face of sleep" in history, the lagging, negative *force of the permanently uninvolved*. But how do you measure that?

Declining by temperament to apply the limited and dehumanizing methods of the quantifying analysts either to an im*measurable subject of that kind* or to the minutely recorded affairs of his more or less criminal itinerants, and not displaying, here at least, the generating human imagination of the poet he half aspires to *be, an eccentric but original* historian has given us a muddled and disappointing book. We are still left, at the end, trying to account for the French girl, the Greek whore and Mario Soldati.

Michael Ratcliffe

The Monday Book: David Williams will review a dictionary of English-French slang. On Thursday Michael Ratcliffe on the art of Egon Schiele.

Uri Geller at work on a knife.

Superminds

The Enquiry into the Paranormal
By John Taylor
(Macmillan, £3.95)

One of the most interesting passages in Professor Taylor's examination of the Uri Geller phenomenon gives some sort of explanation of the very curious behaviour of scientists faced with evidence which seems to confirm an inexplicable incident. Speaking of the results of tests carried out on Geller at Stanford Research Institute in California, he remarks:

nearly every scientist of my acquaintance has reacted by saying that he will believe only if he sees with his own eyes. Even then many scientists would find the evidence still hard to accept.

Later, he indeed saw with his own eyes:

I felt as if the whole framework with which I viewed the world had suddenly been destroyed. I seemed very naked and vulnerable, surrounded by a hostile, incomprehensible universe.

But the evidence of experiments held in his own laboratory was too conclusive to ignore, and at least (at last) in *Superminds* one finds a scientist taking Geller seriously, even if in *his own* way the author has played into the hands of critics—with his book's catchpenny title, by allowing the publishers to blazon his name on the cover as "Professor" John Taylor, by casting his essay in the form of a coffee-table book full of photographs of surprised-looking bent cutlery. The book does not fall into the trap of using unquestioned dubious sources (as Lyall Watson does in his thought-provoking books), but its form is not one naturally to inspire confidence, and it shows signs of having been hastily written.

But as the author rightly says, it is the duty *of scientists not to turn their backs on* undisputable facts, however outrageous they may seem, but to explain them, and for the serious reader the most interesting part of *Superminds* is that in which Professor Taylor advances his theory as to what sort of force Geller (and the other people who to some extent share his spoon-and mind-bending talents) *is* able to harness. He argues strongly and with some conviction that *The most satisfactory explanation contemporary science can offer . . . is that [the telepathic and metal-bending powers] are achieved by an electromagnetic field of force.*

Well, further investigation must now take place. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that Geller himself has become, by his own choice, such a show-business figure; but there are others who can be used, and must be used, to track this force down and examine it further. In the meantime, *Superminds* is valuable despite its faults in that it takes the first tentative step along the *right road*—a road which seems increasingly to bear J. S. Haldane's motto: "The universe may be not only queerer than we suppose but queerer than we *can* suppose."

Derek Parker

Most wanted woman

Angela Davis: an Autobiography
(Hutchinson, £3.95)

Angela Davis, a 31-year-old pale-skinned American Negro, shot into prominence on August 7, 1970, when television networks announced her as being "the most wanted woman in America". There had been a shooting outside a San Francisco court that day; a white judge and three black men had died. Miss Davis went underground and evaded the attentions of the FBI for some two months, until she was arrested in New York on charges of "murder, kidnapping and conspiracy". She was held in custody under inglorious conditions and released on bail 18 months later. Nearly two years after her arrest, she was acquitted by an all-white jury in California, which, in her own words, "is the most racist State in the United States".

Miss Davis is a Communist and an erstwhile member of the notorious Black Panther Party. Hers is a political autobiography whose stated *raison d'etre* is to *arouse* the consciousness of oppressed peoples—black, brown, chicano, white working-class *et al*—so they unite to claim their inalienable birthrights of freedom. This seems to me to be an exemplary exhortation.

Miss Davis describes her childhood and youth on "Dynamite Hill" in Birmingham, Alabama, with forceful tenderness. When she is talking about racist oppression and the psyche of *children, she is at her incandescent* best. But halfway through the book, when she begins to "get in on the action", her prose becomes clotted with the kind of jargon which nowadays even a Husak would be ashamed to use: "We adjourned to a meeting of criticism and self-criticism, to determine *the correct path* [italics mine]."

It is interesting to hear her say that during the incessant internecine struggles that "went on within the movement", she was accused of operating "a matriarchal *coup d'etat*" and that she herself was "tired of men who measured their sexual height by women's genuflection". Does one get the feeling that inside every Hegelian revolutionary . . .?

Miss Davis theoretically abjures violence, yet she belongs to a party which espouses that very idea. She never answers the questions: is it right to shoot, burn and kill? Options are always conveniently kept open.

Having said this, it must be admitted that in the past 10 years an important body of autobiographical literature has come out of the States which can be described in no other way than "coloured" and "insurrectionary". This includes such books as *Seize The Time* by Bobby Seale, *Soul On Ice* by Eldridge Cleaver and *Soledad Brother* by George Jackson, as well as the works of Anne Moody and Malcolm X. Of all these books, I reckon Miss Davis's autobiography is the *most* intellectually dispassionate and enticingly written.

Of course it is stylistically far easier to write about sorrow, deprivation, pain and the inchoate hunger of the thwarted animal, than about happiness, fulfilment or ecstasy. Miss Davis is very good about the former—she makes you cry about things worth crying about. But she is cloyingly sentimental about anything which resembles joy, almost as if she would much rather have you look away, in case she lost her job.

There is also something terribly Pharasaical about her total assurance that every policeman is a pig, anyone who disagrees is an agent. In a 400-page book there is a mention of only one white person (in the whole of the United States of America!) who might pass muster at the gates of St Lenin—Mary Timothy, the foreMs of the all-white jury which acquitted Miss Davis.

All through the book she says she is committed to a cause, something to live for, above and beyond the mere materialist goals of bourgeois society. Yet, "We needed an issue around which to struggle. But what was the right issue? What was the most magnetic and dynamic issue?" Methinks these words exude the asphyxiating odour of Madison Avenue. Physician heal Thyself!

Sasthi Brata

Fiction

See the Old Lady Decently
By B. S. Johnson
(Hutchinson, £3.25)

Smudge
By Nicholas Armfelt
(Hutchinson, £3.75)

Black List, Section H
By Francis Stuart
(Martin Brian & O'Keeffe, £4.25)

Some of his finest writing is in the late B. S. Johnson's *See the Old Lady Decently*, a monument to disciplined love, fretful class consciousness, and femininity. Vivid, funny, often delicate, it is particularly moving homage to his mother, whose death so deeply affected him—"she is the one who understands the bony secrets of the hearth, the green cereal's golden heart". (I've quoted the beginning of that poem, included in this novel, without his breaks, or brakes, between phrases.)

He planned to write a "matrix" trilogy whose complete title would have been *See the Old Lady Decently Buried Although Amongst Those Left Are You*. But the first, and last, volume as we have it is self-sufficient, with a lucid introduction by his friend Michael Bakewell. Most of the book is presented as truth, yet the invented sections are tantalizing with the strength of his imagination.

His mother, called Emily, advances from being a parlour maid to a waitress in a Drury Lane restaurant where a black-booted, Belgian chef terrorizes her. All the scenes with her are marvellous and underplayed. When the narrative is taken over by Johnson's father, Stan, who worked in London at the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it's excellent too.

They met, nonparticipants, during the general strike, and Stan tells the best story in the book about his father, also with the SPCK, who had tried to become a policeman. "But he didn't have enough teeth to meet", Stan says, "you had to have so many teeth to meet, upper and lower." Beautifully paced, these private revelations illuminate all Johnson's work.

Johnson liked designing typographical pictures (two of feminine breasts here), and about 26 in a total of 139 pages are written as a mock-guide to the mother country Britain, and to Broader Britain, the last meant to be the Commonwealth, decaying but also growing as a "linguistic extension of ourselves". The fun gets overworked, I think. He leaves out a few words for readers to fill in, but together these pages are as haunting as his passionate, uncompleted life. The book ends with his own beginning in 1933, a *jolly conception* and birth, more readable than Sterne's, and celebrated with one of several neat poems on continuity: "from Em/Me".

In *Smudge*, Hell is said to be abolished now that Heaven is going comprehensive. Outstanding for its insight, Nicholas Armfelt's novel is also full of jokes that burst from the jumpy heart of British education: the education ministry is rumoured to be replacing its capitation grant with a decapitation grant: *the 11-plus exam is* "the only form of public exposure that is now considered indecent".

Its heroine, Smudge, is 12, a precocious girl spiritually; she is obsessed with the fact of life rather than the facts of life, and has faith in Original Innocence preceding Original Sin. An illegitimate child of a university student, father untraced, she is adopted, and loved uncontrollably, first by a headmaster and then by her English teacher in a Cornish grammar school. The knowledge that her parents found her as unwanted as a discarded hobby claws through all her relationships, but she is brought alive with concern, accuracy, intelligence and acceptance.

Francis Stuart's *Black List, Section H* isn't short of daring either. The central character, before he is quite 18, marries a former mistress of Ezra Pound. Her real name, Iseult, daughter of Maud Gonne who inspired Yeats's greatest love poems, is used throughout; the author did marry Iseult, but he changes his name to Harry, then Luke Ruark or H. This is an exceptionally absorbing, open testament, at its best on literary recollections, specially of Yeats.

His cool poetry and novels, apolitically independent, don't waver in Dublin during the Twenties nor in wartime Europe. Nor do his memories *of his father dying of delirium* tremens. Dedication to his own principles of individualism leads to what he describes as tranquil internment, brooding on Dostoevsky, in southern Ireland, though he is more *wretched imprisoned in Austria* after broadcasting to Ireland from Nazi Germany. When he briefly notes the death of his first child or confesses past misinterpretations of the Second World War, one sees how the gathering horror could freeze him. His new writing, however, is a powerfully defrosting experience.

Myrna Blumberg

Twixt wool and cotton

Millstone Grit
By Glyn Hughes
(Gollancz, £4)

I declare my interest at once.

Glyn Hughes's childhood *seems to coincide with mine*. Altrincham, Bowdon, Knutsford, the flat mosses and gentle meres of Cheshire are familiar and well-loved.

The moors and crags, the steep valleys, the mills and hump-backed terraced houses and the glum reservoirs of the millstone grit are places I often yearn for from my home in the catarrhal flatlands of Welsh Severnside.

The people who live in those Northern parts—dour, secretive, bleakly comic—are people I write about. In fact, I make my living from millstone grit.

Perhaps I should be excused jury service. I am not, and so I will declare at once my attitude to the book. It is excel*lent*.

It is an impressionistic and highly personal series of lantern slides in words of the millstone grit area of England which straddles the Pennines, ringed by the surly woollen towns of Yorkshire to the east and the boisterous cotton towns of Lancashire to the west.

It is the work of a subtle poet with the ear of a stand-up comic and the eye of the most delicate of water colourists. It is a work of sadness and savagery as Mr Hughes sees the deadening hand of commuterdom stretching out of the flatlands and drawing in to its flabby heart the gaunt, proud *towns* and villages of the moors and the valleys. It is a work of gentle compassion as Mr Hughes talks to people who describe with moving, stoic tolerance the ravages brought upon the land and their lives by the excesses of the Industrial Revolution.

How well the geological term "millstone grit" describes their attitude to life; their stubborn and often infuriating intolerance, their guts, their *long, slow silences, their brick-*built obstinacy.

Mr Hughes reminds us constantly of this relationship between geology and character as he tramps among the crags of millstone and the pack horse roads snaking across the moors, and the thundering, clanking mills and the hissing rivers of the industrial valleys.

What names he conjures up, too—Hardcastle Crags, Walshaw Dean, Saddleworth Moor, Denshaw Forest and the cluster of villages "whose names, Dob Cross, Denshaw, Diggle and Delph, when pronounced together make a musical phrase with a heavy, mechanical rhythm like a brass band tune incensively played".

Surrounded by names like those no wonder the people have a curious sense of humour, which Mr Hughes captures perfectly in the dogged aggressiveness of the 95-year-old man who lives in a terraced house high on the moors with a garden "about the size of two graves".

Why does he live there?

"Ah come up here 18 years ago to wear me old clothes *out*", *he tells Mr Hughes* and then adds: "And ahm still here."

A grand book. Grand.

Peter Tinniswood

Spilling no beans

Politics in Practice
By Lord Windlesham
(Cape, £5)

Former Ministers who undertake to shed light on the process of government have a choice between the Morrison method and the Crossman method. Herbert Morrison (the least donnish of men) borrowed Nuffield College, wrote his recollections of how the system worked (respecting as he went the obligations of the privy councillor's oath), and made generalizations about it of the kind dons make. Crossman (a don all over) simply spilled the beans, leaving others to make patterns of them. There is no *doubt which method is the* more entertaining. There is some doubt which is the more illuminating.

Lord Windlesham leans to the Morrison method, without benefit of Nuffield. His dis*cretion is unbroken. No corner* of any of the veils is lifted to expose the flesh of a Conservative Cabinet. That must have required restraint, for Lord Windlesham is, when not a Minister, a media man. But then *most of the chapters of which* his book is composed are founded in papers printed or spoken while he was still in office.

He held government posts throughout the Heath administration of 1970-74, and the *variety of this collection* reflects the variety of his responsibilities during that period. As a junior minister at the Home Office and later as Lord Privy Seal he was concerned with the attempt to put relations *between government and volun*tary social organizations on a new footing, and two chapters describe what happened, though they offer no evaluation. Two other chapters arise from his experience as Minister of *State in the Northern Ireland* Office. He was briefly coordinator of government information services, and there is a chapter on "government and the media".

Lord Windlesham is always informative, attentive to his subject, and sparing of comment. Some of these pieces were well worth putting between hard covers: notably his account of the characteristics and influence of the House of Lords, of which he was Leader during the last nine months of the Heath government, and his essay "Ulster beyond the breaking point" which contains as clear-sighted a description of the social psychology of the province as is to be found anywhere in small compass.

T. J. O. Hickey

Success on her terms

Laura Knight
By Janet Dunbar
(Collins, £4.95)

Janet Dunbar wrote this interesting and unsentimental book in order to discover why her subject who, 30 years ago, was "perhaps the best-known *woman painter in the world*" has since been virtually forgotten. The answer seems to be that Dame Laura got not only what she deserved but also—which is rarer—what she wanted. Brought up by a devot*ed mother, grandmother and* great-grandmother (all of whom had either abandoned or been abandoned by husbands who failed to give satisfaction), she was early impressed with the need to earn a living, *earlier still by her own remark*able gifts as a painter, and for nearly 80 years combined the two with a single-minded dedication.

Hers was a practical, unromantic and totally incurious approach to art. *Four years* younger than Picasso, she caught up half a century late with a bowdlerised version of impressionism but otherwise was solely influenced by a strong initial reaction against *Victorian narrative painting*.

Judged on her own terms, her career was an unqualified success. If there is pathos here, it belongs to her husband Harold with his vast ambition and his small achievement ("first choice for board-room *portraits*"), his *mured protests* in the form of unrequited loves for other women, his mild enthusiasm for Laura and rather less mild distaste for her work: both feelings remained unchanged for 70 years *from the moment when*, aged 13, she first set eyes on him ("I never looked at anyone else, and neither did Harold") in all his glory as the most brilliant student at Nottingham School of Art. Fame reached him only as the husband of his wife. He could not compete with her hats, her clothes, her antics, her luscious nudes painted backstage at the ballet or Big Top, the six-foot canvases balanced on her head, *set up in the back of a Rolls* Royce at Epsom races or on a Cornish beach where—to the consternation of the natives—she sent for London ladies to pose naked on the rocks.

For all her self-advertisement there is something very cheering about a character who, painting neither for the critics nor the customers, not even for herself and far less for posterity, derived such artless satisfaction from the *little crowds* of people who stood behind the easel watching her at work.

Hilary Spurling

P.D. JAMES
The Black Tower

'This is a consummately good crime novel, a masterpiece.'
–*Edmund Crispin, The Sunday Times.*

'P.D. James's writing throughout is intelligent, cool, witty. . .'
–*Julian Symons, Kaleidoscope, BBC Radio 4.*

'The writing is always unostentatiously excellent, with tiny phrases, both unusual and exact, constantly pricking our sensibility. . . From being what would rank as a pretty good novel, the book becomes, because of its crime-story impetus, something better: an entertainment you lay down only with reluctance.'
–*H. R. F. Keating, The Times.*

'Splendid, macabre piece.'
–*Francis Goff, The Sunday Telegraph.*

FABER & FABER £2.75

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1066. THE ROYAL BALLET. Tonight 7.30 Arpege, Shukumei, Grosse Fuge. Tomor. 7.30 Arpege, Giselle. Sat. 2 & Wed. 7.30 Coppelia. Mon. 7.30 Les Rendezvous, Shukumei, Grosse Fuge. Tue. 7.30 Les Rendezvous, Grosse Fuge, Pineapple Poll. Seats available. THE ROYAL OPERA Sat. at 7.00 Il Trovatore.

COLISEUM 01-836 3161. LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET. Gala Anniversary Season to May 14. Evs. 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. Tonight, tomor. & Sat. eve: Les Sylphides, Harlequinade Pas de Deux, Prodigal Son. Sat. mat: Les Sylphides, The Lady & The Hooligan, Prodigal Son. Mon., Tue. & Wed: Parade, Giselle. Seats available Tues. only.

SADLER'S WELLS 837 1672. May 6, 7, 9 & 10 at 7.30, Royal Academy of Music in Massenet's Cinderella. Now bkg. New Opera Co., Gothenburg Ballet, & Tokyo Ballet. Progs. avail. Box Off. open Mon-Fri 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

CONCERTS

28th ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. June 6th-23rd. Booking now: Festival Office, Aldeburgh, Suffolk IP15 5AX. Tel. (072-885) 2935.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 836 7611. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. Sat. 3.0. JEAN SIMMONS returns in triumph. HERMIONE GINGOLD "Fabulous woman" D. Mir. JOSS ACKLAND "Beautiful performance" Obs. A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC "ONE OF THE MIRACLES OF MODERN THEATRE" D. Mi. "MUSIC THAT RAVISHES THE SENSES" "A SHOW KISSED WITH GENIUS" Guardian. "IT'S A REAL DAZZLER AND WORTH QUEUING TO SEE" S. Exp.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5.15 & 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. DOROTHY TUTIN PETER EGAN DOROTHY REYNOLDS CLIVE MORTON in J. M. Barrie's Comedy WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS "A supreme comedy." S. Tms. "Superb Delightful. A triumph." D. Mail. Last weeks. Must end May 31.

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Opens Thu. for limited Run: RSC in Shakespeare's LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST. Tonight 7.0—few seats avail. then evgs. 7.30. mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30. (Ends May 24.) Recorded booking info. 836 5332.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Mon.-Th. 8.15. Fri. & Sats. 5.30 & 8.45. £6 Theatre AND Dinner £6. London's Hit Comedy THERE GOES THE BRIDE. Top price ticket plus 3 course set dinner at a delightful nearby restaurant with wine, coffee, service & VAT ALL INCLUDED, £6 per head. Prices without dinner £2.60, £2.00 & £1.00. ALSO Late Night Revue at 11.15 pm HINGE AND BRACKET. All seats £1.00.

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. MARGARET LEIGHTON ALEC GUINNESS A FAMILY & A FORTUNE

ARTS Theatre Club. 836 3334. Great Newport St. (adj. Leics. Sq. Underground.) Instant temp. Membshp. avail. 15p. Evs. Tue. to Sun. at 8. Kings Head Theatre Production. KENNEDY'S CHILDREN "The play is fantastic." Observer. Only West End theatre playing Sunday.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE presents CORIOLANUS by William Shakespeare May 31 to June 6. Matinees 2.30 p.m. 3 and 5 June. Evenings 7.30 p.m. 31 May, 4 and 6 June. Particulars from Play Secretary, Bradfield College, Berkshire RG7 6AU.

BUSH TH. 743 5050. LOUD REPORTS by BURROWS HARDING SKELLERN 7.30 p.m. SOPHISTICATED AGIT PROP. T. Out. Pollakoff's HITTING TOWN 9.30 p.m. "STUPENDOUS ACHIEVEMENT" S. Tel.

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COMEDY. 930 2578. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Th. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. HONOR BLACKMAN ANNA CROPPER BRIAN BLESSED RONALD HINES THE EXORCISM. A play by DON TAYLOR "AN EERIE EVENING TO ENJOY." E. News. Last 3 days.

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DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. Weds. 3.30. Anna NEAGLE Tony BRITTON Alan GIFFORD in William Douglas Home's THE DAME OF SARK "SUPERB" Harold Hobson.

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GARRICK. 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. MURDERER by ANTHONY SHAFFER "VASTLY ENTERTAINING BLEND OF COMEDY AND SUSPENSE. NO ONE WOULD BE A CRIME TO MISS." Mr.

GLOBE THEATRE. 437 1592. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR. Evening Standard Drama Award. TOM COURTENAY in THE NORMAN CONQUESTS by ALAN AYCKBOURN. LIVING TOGETHER Tnt. 8.15. Sat. 8.30. Wed. 3.0. R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN Tomor. Mon. Wed. 8.15. TABLE MANNERS Sat. 5.30. Tues. 8.15.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. CHARADES. James Saunders Season. Evgs. 8.0 (excl. mat. 7.0). mat. Sat. 2.30. A JOURNEY TO LONDON by John Vanbrugh & James Saunders. Tickets 80p, £1.25, £1.75.

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HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. JOHN CLEMENTS in Ronald Millar/C. P. Snow's THE CASE IN QUESTION "An excellent evening's entertainment. An enthralling story." Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

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SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.00, 5.20, 8.40, 11.45. Seats bkble. All prfs.

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EXHIBITIONS

DILLON'S UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP, Science Department, 1 Malet Street, London, W.C.1. Exhibition of a range of books of interest to engineers and geologists working in the petroleum field. May 1st-17th. A list of publications will be sent on request.

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THE ARTS

RPO/Kempe
Festival Hall

Alan Blyth

Favourites in the orchestral repertory all have reason for being in that happy category. That may be a truism, but by no means all of them can survive the routine treatment they inevitably receive in London's ceaseless round of musical life, so that Rudolf Kempe's constant renewal of faith in their virtues should not be taken too much for granted.

In his valedictory weeks with the Royal Philharmonic, he is obviously concerned to show to what a splendid instrument he has made of the orchestra. On a good evening, such as on Tuesday, the players stand comparison with the best. That was so, at least, in the Dvorak New World symphony, in which he made us throughout view the familiar in a new light while never forgetting the basic virtues of the relation of tempi, the internal balance of parts.

In other respects, it was an interpretation that, while preserving its Bohemian soul, connected the work very closely to Bruckner's symphonies. The Scherzo is, in any case, Bruckner-like, but here in the outer movements the grandeur of Kempe's approach, his slimming of some of the more romantic aspects of the symphony and also its folky connotations, brought it more squarely into the mainstream.

Miriam Fried is another artist likely to shed new light on an old master in this case the Mendelssohn violin concerto, and also one to take up the inspiration of the moment. No doubt put out, as the audience also was, by the wait for removals after the first work, she did not settle down as communicatively as she might have done at the start. The first movement was passionate enough, but a bit rough too, until the cadenza where that direct, juicy tone began to fill unforgettable phrases.

The Andante, at a perfectly judged speed, was at once an intimate song expressed in a perfect line, an ideal communing. She set difficulties for herself with a hectic start to the finale, but even if some semiquavers tumbled over each other, the mood was the right, dancing one. Kempe carefully nursed her volatile temperament.

In Bartok's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta, Kempe was sometimes finding it hard to reconcile his temperament with some of the work's acerbities, but his measured ideas about it carried conviction in the end.

Rich philistine meets poor good taste

The Clandestine Marriage
Savoy

Irving Wardle

Nine years after he played the part in Chichester, Alastair Sim's Lord Ogleby arrives in London. I have treasured memories of this surgically-belted earl, but feared there would be nothing else to say about the show. However, we are in luck. The loving attention of a good team has gone into reviving Colman and Garrick's comedy as a brilliant text.

The piece is a good-humoured intrigue between rank and money, with an invincibly self-satisfied merchant trying to invest his daughters in something gilt-edged. What I failed to notice at Chichester was the importance of environment in this play; an omission now sumptuously rectified by Michael Annals.

Sterling, the merchant, is a *nouveau riche* who has succumbed to the worst excesses of neo-Gothic fashion. He is the original sucker for the status object. It is one thing to hear him rhapsodizing about his garden canal and ruins, and another to see these nymph-infested mazes and equestrian interiors dropping flimsily down from the flies. Entertaining a crony in the garden, Sterling whips open a floral cocktail cabinet, and solaces himself when alone by switching on the birds.

All of which adds powerful comic point to the collision between moneyed philistinism and impoverished good taste: such as the moment where Mr Sim is briefly distracted from the pursuit of cleavages by the unbelievable spectacle of a churchless spire built halfway up a tree, and designed, his host authoritatively informs him, to terminate the view.

The Clandestine Marriage is no masterpiece of plotting, and its young things are insipid even by late eighteenth-century standards. Where it excels, and where Ian McKellen's production takes aim, is in the foibles of age. As characters, the young are outside comedy, though they get nice brisk performances from Kay Barlow and Martin Connor as the lovers, and from Bridget Armstrong as the viperish elder daughter.

The centre of the show consists of a twin peak: Ron Moody's Sterling no less than Mr Sim's Ogleby. *Ad-libbing* and not caring who spots it, Mr Moody builds a domestic monster exuding unshakable confidence. He does not regard himself as wholly perfect, and is always having to check his ear-splitting horse laugh, but there is no doubt in his mind that money entitles him to a view on every subject, and that any visitor in his senses would love to be dragged round the costly improvements. When he meets defeat at his sister's hands (Dandy Nichols, attired as a formidable shepherdess), his rage is terrible.

True to the key of the play, the performance remains consistently likable and benevolent. And the same applies even more startlingly to Mr Sim's marvellous Ogleby, which presents the portrait of a senile lecher without a trace of the macabre. Hauled on speechless and palsied by his valet, and dumped biccoughing in a chair, he presents all the symptoms of blind vanity in a wrecked body without ever evoking the shadow of the death's head. The laughs are built from contrasts between ardour and physical collapse; but the details that go into that contrast, as where he coaxes his palsied limbs through their morning exercises, is endlessly intricate.

Dandy Nichols and Alastair Sim. Photograph by Zoe Dominic

Don Siegel's stories

A feature of Vienna's Viennale is the retrospective programme; and it is a cause for increasing criticism that the Viennale organizers and the Ministry for Instruction and Art, under whose auspices the event is presented, show so little concern to blow the city's own trumpet.

The roster of film-makers and film actors who have started life in Vienna is impressive: Stroheim, Sternberg, Lang, Preminger, Joe May, Carl Mayer, Henry Koster (Hermann Kosterlitz), Richard Oswald, Wilhelm Thiele, Richard Tauber, Luise Rainer, Elisabeth Bergner, Viviane Romance, the Slezaks, Oskar Homolka, Paul Henreid, Hedy Lamarr. With these and the artists like Douglas Sirk, Michael Curtiz and Alexander Korda, who passed through the Viennese studios, there is clearly rich enough material for retrospectives which could engage the foreign guests and flatter the Viennese.

Instead the Viennale chose this year to present a tribute to Don Siegel, who has already been similarly honoured in London and Paris, while all but a handful of his films have been seen already in Vienna. Still, if the retrospective is to be done, the Osterreichische Filmmuseum and its director Peter Konlechner can be relied on to do it better than anyone else. For the first time all the Siegel films except one, and including his varied work for television, were shown together.

The missing film, *No Time For Flowers*, was, ironically, actually shot in Vienna in 1952; and Siegel still vividly recalls the difficulties and dangers of shooting a film in the partitioned city. His reaction to the news that the surviving copy of the film was mislaid was relief: "The picture was a poor man's *Ninotchka*. The stars weren't Garbo and Melvyn Douglas; and the director was certainly no Lubitsch." Contemporary reviews moreover mention the red-baiting as excessive even for the period; so perhaps his admirers—who value his liberal political attitudes, and are prepared to discount the neo-fascist implications of *Dirty Harry*—might also be happier for the film to remain lost in the vaults.

Siegel still sees his greatest asset as the craftsmanship which he learnt in the great studio days. As a 20-year-old in 1932, he got a job in the stock-shot library at Warner Brothers. He went on to become an assistant editor, passed into the "insert department" which had the job of shooting any scenes which the director found too boring to do, and ended up as head of the department responsible for creating the montage sequences which at that period were regularly used to indicate the passage of time or the rise or fall of a protagonist's career. Siegel made such innovations as the use of direct sound for montage, and by the time he came to work on *Casablanca* had earned the rare privilege of a credit on the film.

Already by this time he had begun the war with producers which characterizes his relations with Hollywood. No one however has yet replaced Jack L. Warner as the producer he most loved to hate. His first chance to direct came in 1944, when after a long period of feuding with Warner, Warner offered him a short. Siegel himself is a Jewish-born atheist. "I wondered what I could do which would most annoy Warner as a Jew; and decided on a present-day retelling of the story of the nativity. To my surprise he liked the idea, and it was a big success. So then I wondered what else I could do which would irritate him and tried something quite different, which was *Hitler Lives*."

Both films won Oscars in 1945. The Film Museum had discovered copies of them for the retrospective. *Star in the Night* is now deeply embarrassing: the Mexican stranger arriving at the motel introduces himself as Jose—"and this is my wife, Maria". Then there is a lot of coy whispering about Maria's delicate condition; and the film ends with an excess of goodwill towards men brought on by the arrival of her baby. *Hitler Lives* is a vigorously edited compilation film, still remarkably watchable, despite the aggressive mood of the moment in which it was made.

In 1946 *The Verdict*, an entertaining little period mystery—quite recently shown on BBC television—began the series of B-pictures to which Siegel brought a personal style and approach. In his forthcoming book, *Picture Shows*, Peter Bogdanovich sums up his achievement: "Don Siegel . . . has managed, often against stifling odds, to bring a disquieting ambiguity as well as a unified viewpoint to assignments which, in other hands, could easily have been routine. Schooled in the tough no-nonsense Warner Bros tradition of Raoul Walsh and Howard Hawks, his films are unpretentious and as precisely executed as they are unconventional in their implications."

The notable landmarks of Siegel's early career were the excellent *Riot in Cell Block 11*, a highly intelligent use of the cliches of science fiction in *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*, and a group of gangster films in which Siegel's acquired gifts of taut economy told effectively: *Baby Face Nelson*, *The Line-up* and *The Killers*, the first feature film for television. Later came the bigger budget films like *Madigan*, *Coogan's Bluff*, *Dirty Harry* and *Charley Varrick* which showed Siegel's ability as a story-teller and his unified viewpoint uncompromised; as well as oddities like *The Beguiled*, a bizarre and haunting story of the Civil War.

Siegel attributes his success to his practical approach: his ability to plan everything ahead, his insistence that the major work is the preparation and polishing of the script, his "homework" of studying each day's work the night before, so that he can go on the set with an assurance and decision that awes crew and actors. He has little time for directors who make take after take just to be on the safe side. "If the first take's OK why not use it? It's just a matter of having the confidence to *know* it's OK."

So although he has a reputation for being easy to work with, he is impatient with technicians less efficient than himself, or cameramen who muff a take.

These qualities make him an ideal television director, and for years he was in demand to make "pilots"—the first sample programmes of series—that are used to attract sponsors. The Vienna retrospective including Siegel's television work; like most television drama series, it does not survive 10 or 20 years too well.

Siegel is the first to recognize his failures. Of *The Black Windmill*, the film which he produced as well as directed in Britain, he says: "You get to feel you can lick anything. Well, I couldn't lick that story. It didn't help that I made Michael Caine, as the policeman, and his wife realistic and human. I've spent a lot of my career bringing realism to unrealistic subjects. Sometime I would like to bring realism to a *realistic* subject."

He enjoyed working in England with British artists and technicians, but was astonished by British stuntmen, who figured largely in the film. "They are fearless; but they don't seem to have any idea of what they're doing. You get the impression it's the first time they've tried it. But they're so *brave*. Several times I was scared that some man had actually broken his neck."

Now a very trim and handsome 62, Don Siegel is at work on his 31st feature film, *The Sentinel*, from a book by Geoffrey Konwitz. "It's a cross between *Rosemary's Baby* and *The Exorcist* and won't have any similarity to either film if I have anything to do with it. The story is that just as the Pope cares for our souls here on earth, a sentinel is appointed to care for the dispossessed souls of the bad dead, and to keep them from coming back. This is about a girl who finds herself chosen to be the next sentinel. It is a very chilling subject, and will really frighten people, which is something I have always liked to do".

When Siegel repeated this at his Vienna press conference, he was asked *why* he wanted to frighten people, and retorted sharply: "It's a sick world . . . It's sick that people get a kick out of these things, but producers would not make films of violence and films that frighten if *you* did not want them."

The Sentinel, he admits frankly, is "a very bad book, though the studio paid 300,000 dollars for it, and you have to have some respect for a book by a new author that sells for that sort of money. But I think we can make a script". He undertook it, he says, "for a very American reason—for the money". Artistic stimuli can be less honest, at that.

David Robinson

Book Review

The National's Mum

Lilian Baylis
The Lady of the Old Vic
By Richard Findlater
(*Allen Lane*, £6)

Richard Findlater accurately describes his heroine as "the mother of a national theatre, a national opera, and a national ballet". If anyone had asked Lilian Baylis how she achieved this, she would undoubtedly have given the credit to God. She was an ill-educated, rough-tongued zealot who came into the theatre via Victorian philanthropy, and whose own artistic accomplishments were limited to her experiences of touring South Africa in her family's concert party.

When she first joined the Old Vic, as assistant to her formidable aunt Emma Cons, it was with the prime motive of cleaning up a disreputable area by means of purified entertainment on non-licensed premises. She knew something about opera; but, on her own admission, nothing about Shakespeare when she first recruited him on to the Vic staff. Nor did she have any theories about the creation of a popular theatre. And yet, from the time she took over the theatre in 1912 to her death in 1937, the record amounts to the greatest success story in English stage history. Great artists came and worked for starvation wages; the Vic was the nursery for generations of leading actors; demolition threats, bankruptcies, punitive regulations were all miraculously set aside. New people always arrived at the right minute to breathe fresh life into the organization: and her audience remains the envy of today's theatre. How could it have happened without divine assistance?

Findlater does not tackle this question, but he gives a vividly painstaking account of the events themselves and the most balanced portrait of "the Lady" that has yet appeared. Theatrical managers are tricky biographical subjects: and Baylis, the unlikeliest manager ever to fry chops within sniffing distance of the auditorium, is particularly elusive. She was a deeply private person, buried in a mass of secondhand legend. There are innumerable Baylis stories, at the expense of her tactlessness, her frumpish costume, her awful dogs, her suicidal driving, and her hotline to the Almighty. The book takes its pick of these, including her dream of the "strong manly voice" that instructed her to bring Shakespeare into the Vic, and her shouted remark to a policeman on failing to brake her 16 mph Trojan: "Can't stop to argue with you *here*, my man. Come into the park."

But Findlater is careful never to allow Baylisisms to take over the narrative. The book is at once a lovingly researched record of the Vic's work opening with two chapters on Emma Cons and the philanthropic background before the heroine appears on the scene; and equally an attempt to do justice to her private life. In the second respect the figure of her confessor, Father Andrew the *eminence grise* of the Vic emerges in a more positive light than usual; and from sidelights on her private life, as a generous friend and visitor to a lepers' colony, a gently human face appears from behind the palsied *monstre théâtrale* in the Hon MA gown that stares out of the usual pictures.

Findlater also sets the record straight on Baylis's death: brought on not by the delayed opening of Saint-Denis's *Macbeth* (the first delay in the Vic's history), but by the shock of having a dead dog dropped on her by a hysterical sister. This ludicrously macabre episode is somehow horribly in keeping with the woman who started shedding apples during her grand inauguration speech at Sadler's Wells.

You feel close to her by the end of the story: thanks in part to some splendidly unexpected photographs including the aged Baylis serenading one of her dogs on the mandolin.

Irving Wardle

The Two Deaths of Adolf Hitler
Thames TV

Michael Ratcliffe

The teeth, so often parted in screams of mendacity, have told the truth at last. The bridgework was apparently distinctive, and there is now no serious disagreement that it was indeed the body of Adolf Hitler that Comrade Churakov dug up in the Chancellery garden 30 years ago this Sunday. One problem remains. "The only question which is still debated or in my opinion can legitimately be debated, is whether Hitler took poison or shot himself. All the evidence I had in 1945 was that he shot himself. The Russians have always maintained that he took cyanide." (Hugh Trevor-Roper.)

Confusion was worse confounded by *The Two Deaths of Adolf Hitler* which not only interviewed Shkaravski, head of the Russian Autopsy Commission which examined the body—who was seen, for the first time, to be not a fixer at all, but a man of obvious integrity—but also summoned Professor Keith Simpson, the Moorgate pathologist, to disagree with Trevor Roper's conclusion and to commend the professionalism of Shkaravski's work. Yet the Russians have never published the report in full, or in Russian, and have obfuscated the values of its findings for ideological ends.

Shkaravski records that the charred skull showed no damage whatever from firearms: Hitler's valet and secretary in the bunker, Heinz Linge, and Traudl Junge, both heard a shot and Linge, whose story has varied in details over the years, discovered the body, the blood and the gun. The Russians insist on the ignobleness of death by poison, but the Germans have no motive for stressing the "heroic" alternative, for the führer himself not only recommended the quick oblivion of cyanide, but distributed capsules in person to favoured colleagues during the last few weeks of his life.

Each subject was interviewed separately, and the debate—such as it was—manipulated by the director Martin Smith and coloured by the narrator Eric Porter. It was rather a dry method. Only the evidence of Shkaravski and the lady interpreter who saw the body in the garden gave the programme much novelty. Only the somewhat mandarin mischievousness of Professor Simpson (a *witty* pathologist) gave it any edge. *The Two Deaths of Adolf Hitler* was made for the United States by the *World at War* team, the first result of excessive materials and generous but tardy Soviet cooperation when the series was ending more than a year ago. Its evidential importance will surely be small compared to the two three hour compilations—*Hitler's Germany* and *The Final Solution*—which both contain much unfamiliar archive and are promised for later in the year.

Gabrieli Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven are usually recognized as strong individualists in the chamber music sphere. But either because of the actual works chosen by the Gabrieli String Quartet on Tuesday (all composed within a 15-year span), or the way they were played, it was how much the three composers had in common that struck home.

The quartet has never been one to push characterization to extremes, either through strong dynamic contrasts or in tempo. So perhaps their most stylish performance was of the earliest work of the three, Mozart's so-called "Hoffmeister" quartet in D, K499, standing alone between his big half dozen dedicated to Haydn and his last three Prussian quartets. This is Mozart at his most equable; happy and relaxed after *Figaro*. The group caught the mood to a nicety, never wasting an opportunity for uncovering felicities of part-writing, while respecting the music's essential urbanity.

Whereas the title attached to this work refers only to its publisher, it was the music itself that earned Haydn's G minor quartet, Opus 74, No 3, its nickname of the "Horseman", or the "Rider". The first and last movements have a powerful rhythmic thrust. But lively as were the Gabrieli team in both, especially the piquantly accentuated finale, it was their sensitive intimacy and sustained sense of wonder in the Largo (and Haydn surely never wrote a more visionary slow movement) that made a far stronger impression.

In Beethoven's C major quintet, opus 29 of 1800-1, the quartet was joined by Kenneth Essex as second viola. Despite predominantly major tonality, this work is sometimes known as "The Storm" because of the dramatic start to the finale. But here again the players preferred to concentrate on fluidity and tonal refinement rather than startling dynamic outbursts or high-powered rhythmic virility, as if to remind us that Beethoven still had one leg firmly planted in the eighteenth century.

Hamburg State Opera

The first new production of the 1975/76 season at the Hamburg State Opera will be *Otello*, conducted by James Levine and produced by August Everding. Everding will also stage *Parsifal* in Hamburg next April.

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SPORT

Cricket

Richards opens up the champagne and then allows it to go flat

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

BOURNEMOUTH : Essex with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 232 runs behind Hampshire.

In a biting wind, which had the players borrowing into their bags for the last of their sweaters, Hampshire and Essex could be tolerably pleased with the way they began the season yesterday. For the first three hours or so Hampshire batted as though nothing would stop them; but Essex came back well, reducing Hampshire from 207 for 3 to 289 all out and coming to no great harm in the last 90 minutes.

In doing this, Essex kept Roberts at bay. Since playing his first match for Hampshire a year ago Roberts has taken 207 first class wickets (in England, India, Pakistan and West Indies), a number unapproached by anyone else in the world. Bedi would probably come next, a long way behind. It was too cold now, though, for Roberts to work up his best pace. This was more the weather for pulling muscles than sending stumps flying, so that the one wicket which Essex lost last night, that of McEwan, was taken by Taylor, with the help of an acrobatic catch by Stephenson.

Richards had begun the day by opening a bottle of champagne, as it were, for the benefit of us all. His batting in the first hour was exhilaratingly good. He got careless after that, scorning the idea of a hundred and being bowled in the end, trying too contemptuously to work Lever through mid-wickets. Richards's confidence was reflected in the batting of Greenidge, Turner and Jesty.

Not even Richards stung the fielders' fingers more often than Greenidge. These two had added 79 in 70 minutes when Greenidge lost his middle stump to Turner. Mid-season batting this was, across an outfield that will never look better and on a pitch that was firmer and faster than it quite often is at Bournemouth.

At luncheon Hampshire were 140 for 2. I wished those who think that three-day cricket is not worth watching could have seen the morning's play. By bowling 43 overs in the two hours and a quarter Essex had played their part. For the first hour of the afternoon Turner and Jesty kept going as though Hampshire would collect their four batting points with plenty to spare. Instead, they had only just got the third when their ninth wicket fell. That was not all due to the batsmen's carelessness, though some of it was.

Jesty, for one, was out to a full toss, which he skied to mid-off; Turner was leg-before, hitting across the line; so was Taylor. But Essex fielded keenly and Hobbs (he will have to prepare himself for becoming "the evergreen Hobbs" quite soon) took a splendid catch off his own bowling, and Lever a good one on the mid-wicket boundary when Stephenson and Roberts, during a last wicket fling, were making an attempt for a fourth batting point.

From a purely English point of view, as distinct from Hampshire's point of view, the batting of Turner and Jesty was encouraging. It is good to have two young Englishmen batting at three and four for one of the best county sides. Yesterday they hit the ball well through the covers, one stroke off the back foot by Jesty off Boyce, which left extra cover standing, coming straight out of the Richards book. By then though, the best of Hampshire's day was ending, the best of Essex's beginning.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

B. A. Richards, b Lever	72
C. G. Greenidge, b Turner	34
D. R. Turner, l-b-w, b East	56
T. E. Jesty, c Hobbs, b East	45
*R. M. C. Gilliat, c Smith, b Boyce	2
P. J. Sainsbury, b Hobbs	14
M. N. S. Taylor, l-b-w, b Boyce	0
J. M. Rice, c and b Hobbs	10
†G. R. Stephenson, c Lever, b Turner	31
R. S. Herman, l-b-w, b Lever	0
A. M. E. Roberts, not out	12
Extras (l-b 10, n-b 3)	13
Total (99.2 overs)	289

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—79, 2—140, 3—207, 4—218, 5—220, 6—221, 7—240, 8—249, 9—250, 10—289.

BOWLING: Boyce, 17—2—54—2; Lever, 21—5—56—2; Turner, 15.2—5—28—2; East, 21—5—51—2; Hobbs, 23—4—87—2; Pont, 2—2—0—0.

ESSEX: First Innings

K. S. McEwan, c Stephenson, b Taylor	18
B. R. Hardie, not out	15
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out	20
Extras (n-b 4)	4
Total (1 wkt, 29 overs)	57

G. A. Gooch, K. D. Boyce, S. Turner, K. R. Pont, R. E. East, †N. Smith, R. N. S. Hobbs, J. K. Lever to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 3, Essex 4.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and H. Horton.

Denness, the England captain, in aggressive mood at Lord's

A shower spoils chance of maximum bonus points

By Peter Marsen

LORD'S: Kent, with two first innings wickets in hand, have scored 297 runs against Middlesex.

After some absorbing cricket in which Kent's batsmen, led by Denness, Asif, Woolmer, and Shepherd, had wrestled for the advantage with Middlesex's bowlers, fast and slow, a sudden and heavy shower brought an end to the day's play yesterday, 50 minutes before the close, with both sides poised to take maximum bonus points.

Kent had won the toss on a bright, sunny morning, though a light breeze proved sharp enough to keep the players in at least one layer of sweaters. Kent had chosen the West Indian, Shepherd, rather than Cowdrey, and Middlesex Gomes, the Trinidadian, rather than Vernon.

The pitch, a buff strip in stark contrast to the broad light and dark green stripes to either side, stood up the hill, so to speak, towards the grandstand. To the batsmen, it must have looked inviting, but initially success belonged to Middlesex's opening bowlers, Selvey, a former Cambridge Blue, and Lamb, more recently of Oxford. Selvey hit Johnson's off-stump in the fifth over, and Luckhurst, who seemed to have made the foundation of an innings, fell to a fine catch behind off Lamb in the 12th over, with the score at 45.

By the time Denness had been joined by Asif he had consolidated and in the next hour and a half until luncheon, the Kent and England captain embarked upon an admirable innings, wherein a sound defence was augmented by some beautifully timed driving. He showed a particular leaning for the cover and extra cover boundaries and many of his 10 fours were scored there. Asif was a sprightly, willing partner and these two were going well, scoring 68 runs in 70 minutes, when their partnership for the third wicket foundered at mid-wicket. Here, Smith, moving smartly to his left, leapt to make a brilliant, acrobatic catch as Asif tried to pull Lamb.

In the previous over from the nursery end, Asif had pulled Gomes for six into the grandstand at mid-wicket and a barrage seemed imminent, so the reintroduction of Lamb was timely. At the first interval Kent had made 151 for three from 42 overs with Denness 67, and Woolmer 13. Both sides had earned a bonus point.

Denness, trying to avoid a ball from Titmus that leapt unexpectedly, was the first to go, in the eighth over after luncheon, and a second promising partnership of 55 runs in 45 minutes with Woolmer for the fourth wicket—was ended. Woolmer, who had been content to lie in Denness's shadow, at once took the initiative and with some handsome cutting and driving doubled his score in four overs.

But, as Woolmer neared a half-century, he attempted to turn Lamb to leg and Murray, moving across, took a fine catch down the leg side. Ealham and Julien were promptly swept into the slow bowling net of Edmonds and Titmus, and after Knott had been brilliantly run out with a throw from the boundary's edge by Featherstone, the task of walking, trotting, and finally sprinting to Kent's fourth bonus point was vested in Shepherd and Underwood.

KENT: First Innings

B. W. Luckhurst, c Murray, b Lamb	22
G. W. Johnson, b Selvey	3
*M. H. Denness, b Titmus	78
Asif Iqbal, c Smith, b Lamb	34
R. A. Woolmer, c Murray, b Lamb	46
†A. P. E. Knott, run out	35
A. G. E. Ealham, b Edmonds	1
J. N. Shepherd, not out	43
B. D. Julien, b Titmus	0
D. L. Underwood, not out	18
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 6)	13
Total (8 wkts, 90.4 overs)	297

J. H. M. Graham Brown to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—45, 3—113, 4—168, 5—204, 6—214, 7—253, 8—255.

MIDDLESEX: M. J. Smith, G. D. Barlow, *J. M. Brearley, C. T. Radley, N. G. Featherstone, L. A. Gomes, †J. T. Murray, P. H. Edmonds, F. J. Titmus, T. M. Lamb, M. W. W. Selvey.

BONUS POINTS (to date): Middlesex 3, Kent 3.

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and D. Oslear.

Rain upsets a containing operation

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL : Leicestershire, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 277 runs behind Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire won the toss and batted on a damp, slow pitch. By luncheon they had scored 100 with only Sadiq out. Leicestershire had bowled 45 overs in the two and a quarter hours, so the bowlers had been brisker than the batsmen. Everybody looked short of practice, as no doubt they were after the recent weather, and although we had patches of sunshine, briefer and less warm as the day progressed, there was always a cold wind.

Illingworth attacked for a while, encouraged by a good spell from Higgs, who had Stovold dropped at second slip, and caused several other problems for both the opening batsmen. But McVicker, as first change, was inaccurate and Gloucestershire began to move ahead too swiftly for comfort: so it was defensive bowling, and field placing, for most of the day. Illingworth knows a good deal about these things, and had surely restricted Gloucestershire to three first innings batting points, until it began raining, during the tea interval.

Gloucestershire had only lost three wickets then, and 87 overs had been bowled—the score 240, with only 13 overs to go, leaving them some way short of full command. They ultimately gained their fourth point, though I would not be sure yet that they will secure the command, because of two heavy showers which cost, together, an hour's play after tea. I doubt if Illingworth wanted to go out to play again, at least not so soon, but the umpires made themselves busy, even helping the groundstaff with the covers and other necessary operations.

It was hard luck on Leicestershire, in a sense, for after their successful containing operation their bowlers could not hold the ball, and their fielders could not keep their feet. Nevertheless it all amounted to the kind of day of which we are bound to see many under the regulation limiting the first innings to 100 overs.

I know there are some argument for that regulation, not least that it is an incentive to the batsmen to get a move on, but though Gloucestershire tried willingly enough, until the rain fell nobody could quite do it against such captaincy.

Sadiq never found his touch. Stovold certainly confirmed hopes for the future. He is ready to put his bat to the ball, but has not yet the experience to find his way round the corner. Zaheer played the best strokes of the day—he made 43 out of the second wicket partnership of 62 and 36 out of the third wicket partnership of 57, but even he had quiescent periods, and ultimately had to take a risk too many.

Knight and Shepherd were together at tea, a hopeful pair if Gloucestershire were to get those last 60 runs sufficiently swiftly, but I doubt if they would have done it had not the weather changed. It took them to the 100th over to do it.

Gloucestershire in turn found out-cricket difficult, and Leicestershire scored 26 in the last five overs by hardly more than a few sneezes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, b McKenzie	34
A. W. Stovold, b Steele	70
Zaheer Abbas, c R. Tolchard, b McVicker	79
R. D. V. Knight, not out	58
D. R. Shepherd, not out	51
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 2)	14
Total (3 wkts, 100 overs)	305

J. C. Foot, D. A. Graveney, *A. S. Brown, †A. J. Brassington, J. Davey, J. H. Dixon, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—92, 2—154, 3—211.

BOWLING: McKenzie, 19—1—65—1; Higgs, 21—6—69—0; McVicker, 15—2—62—1; Illingworth, 14—9—13—0; Birkenshaw, 13—4—35—0; Steele, 13—3—32—1; Balderstone, 5—1—15—0.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B. Dudleston, not out	11
J. F. Steele, not out	15
Total (0 wkt, 5 overs)	26

J. C. Balderstone, B. F. Davison, J. G. Tolchard, J. Birkenshaw, †R. W. Tolchard, *R. Illingworth, N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenzie, K. Higgs to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 4, Leicestershire 1.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Today's cricket

DERBY: Derbyshire v Worcestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire (11.30 to 7.0).
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Essex (11.0 to 6.30).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Kent (11.0 to 6.30).
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Glamorgan (11.30 to 7.0).
TAUNTON: Somerset v Sussex (11.30 to 7.0).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Lancashire (11.30 to 7.0).
LEEDS: Yorkshire v Surrey (11.0 to 6.30).
OTHER MATCH
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Northamptonshire (11.30 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
MANCHESTER: Lancashire II v Worcestershire II.

Brain does the damage as Derbyshire fall apart

DERBY: Worcestershire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 99 behind Derbyshire.

Brian Brain's best performance of his career enabled the county champions to end the day in a strong position against Derbyshire at Derby. The seam bowler took seven for 40 as Derbyshire were all out for 133 in 66.5 overs. Brain mopping up the tail with a spell of three wickets for no runs in seven balls. Worcestershire replied with 34 for the loss of Wilkinson by the close.

Derbyshire won the toss and, between the showers which cut play by 105 minutes, always struggled against accurate and persistent bowling. Not until Bob Taylor showed the proper determination with an innings of 33 did Derbyshire show any resistance.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

A. Hill, b Holder	8
P. J. Sharpe, c Wilcock, b Brain	5
M. H. Page, l-b-w, b Brain	16
A. J. Harvey-Walker, b Inchmore	28
*J. B. Bolus, c Wilcock, b Brain	4
F. W. Swarbrook, c Ormrod, b D'Oliveira	10
†R. W. Taylor, b Brain	33
S. Venkataraghavan, c D'Oliveira, b Brain	15
P. E. Russell, not out	2
M. Hendrick, c Yardley, b Brain	0
M. Glenn, b Brain	0
Extras (b 8, l-b 3, n-b 1)	12
Total (66.5 overs)	133

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—15, 3—57, 4—62, 5—70, 6—88, 7—124, 8—133, 9—133, 10—133.

BOWLING: Holder, 15—3—25—1; Brain, 21.5—7—40—7; Gifford, 9—3—23—0; D'Oliveira, 12—1—22—1; Inchmore, 9—3—11—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

G. M. Turner, not out	20
K. W. Wilkinson, c Harvey-Walker, b Swarbrook	9
J. D. Inchmore, not out	1
Extras (w 1, l-b 2, n-b 1)	4
Total (1 wkt, 18 overs)	34

T. A. Ormrod, J. M. Parker, B. L. D'Oliveira, T. J. Yardley, H. G. Wilcock, *N. Gifford, V. A. Holder, B. M. Brain to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—26.

Bonus points (to date): Derbyshire 0, Worcestershire 4.

Umpires: R. D. Bird and A. Jepson.

Second XI competition

MANCHESTER: Worcestershire II 59 for 3, v Lancashire II.

Old hammers a chanceless 77 against Surrey

LEEDS: Surrey, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 284 runs behind Yorkshire.

Surrey and Yorkshire both took three bonus points yesterday. Lumb, who stayed for 257 minutes to make 82 (nine fours), built the foundation of Yorkshire's 288 for seven off their allotted 100 overs.

But the day's brightest cricket came from Old. He scored a chanceless 77 in only 26 overs, with a six and 12 fours.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

*G. Boycott, b Butcher	23
R. G. Lumb, c Younis, b Jackman	82
G. Johnson, c Younis, b Jackman	6
J. H. Hampshire, c Long, b Jackman	13
P. J. Squires, c Long, b Arnold	21
C. M. Old, c Younis, b Roope	77
†D. L. Bairstow, not out	33
P. Carrick, l-b-w, b Roope	0
A. G. Nicholson, not out	16
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 5)	17
Total (7 wkts, 100 overs)	288

G. A. Cope, A. L. Robinson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—60, 3—86, 4—139, 5—190, 6—243, 7—246.

BOWLING: Arnold, 20—8—29—1; Jackman, 24—7—77—3; Roope, 25—6—74—2; Butcher, 24—8—56—1; Pocock, 4—1—11—0; Intikhab, 3—1—19—0.

SURREY: First Innings

*J. H. Edrich, not out	0
L. E. Skinner, not out	0
Total (no wkt)	

G. P. Howarth, Younis Ahmed, G. R. J. Roope, Intikhab Alam, A. R. Butcher, R. D. Jackman, †A. Long, G. G. Arnold, P. I. Pocock to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 3, Surrey 3.

Umpires: G. C. Pepper and T. W. Spencer.

Somerset brave first Snow then rain

TAUNTON: Sussex, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 301 behind Somerset.

A typically defiant innings by Brian Close, who made 78, a competent 70 from Graham Burgess, and a fine first appearance by 20-year-old Philip Slocombe, took Somerset to 308 for eight in 100 overs at Taunton. Sussex replied with seven for no wicket in three overs.

During the day there were five brief rain stoppages, although it was Snow who caused Somerset the problems with an opening burst of three for 19. But then Close and Burgess, both hitting 11 boundaries, rescued the innings with a stand of 103 in 29 overs.

Slocombe, a right-hander from Weston-super-Mare, settled in quietly, helping Burgess to put on 60 in 25 overs.

SOMERSET: First Innings

D. J. S. Taylor, l-b-w, b Snow	0
B. C. Rose, c Mansell, b Greig	1
P. W. Denning, c Mansell, b Snow	2
I. V. A. Richards, l-b-w, b Snow	20
*D. B. Close, c Greig, b Waller	78
G. I. Burgess, b Greig	70
P. A. Slocombe, not out	61
I. T. Botham, b Greig	0
D. Breakwell, c Faber, b Spencer	25
R. J. Clapp, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 5)	13
Total (8 wkts, 100 overs)	308

A. A. Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—21, 3—64, 4—75, 5—178, 6—238, 7—238, 8—296.

BOWLING: Snow, 11—2—16—3; Spencer, 19—4—61—1; Greig, 27—7—77—3; Buss, 2—0—8—0; Marshall, 14—0—56—0; Waller, 24—10—49—1.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G. A. Greenidge, not out	4
J. D. Morley, not out	3
Total (no wkt, 3 overs)	7

M. J. J. A. Faber, P. J. Graves, *A. W. Greig, M. A. Buss, †J. W. Mansell, J. A. Snow, C. E. Waller, J. Spencer, R. P. T. Marshall to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 4, Sussex 3.

Umpires: R. Julian and J. F. Crapp.

Wood and Kennedy dig in for Lancashire

BIRMINGHAM: Lancashire, with six first innings wickets in hand, are 47 runs ahead of Warwickshire.

Lancashire took up a promising position against Warwickshire at Edgbaston when Wood (78 not out) and Kennedy (66 not out) figured in an undefeated fifth wicket partnership of 145.

When they came together after an opening spell of four for 15 by Brown, it seemed that Lancashire would struggle to pass Warwickshire's paltry 134, but both batsmen played confidently in taking Lancashire to 181 for four off 62 overs by the close.

Warwickshire's problems began in an early burst of three for 32 by Lever and he received excellent support from Lee (five for 54). The only obstacle was a last wicket stand of 44 by Bourne (31 not out) and Brown, the new Warwickshire captain, who lasted 45 minutes for eight runs.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

J. A. Jameson, l-b-w, b Lee	19
D. L. Amiss, b Lever	5
A. I. Kallicharran, c Engineer, b Lever	10
M. J. K. Smith, b Lee	19
R. N. Abberley, c Engineer, b Lever	10
†D. L. Murray, c Engineer, b Lee	17
S. J. Rouse, b Lee	0
E. E. Hemmings, l-b-w, b Wood	1
W. A. Bourne, not out	31
S. P. Perryman, b Wood	1
*D. J. Brown, b Lee	8
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, n-b 11)	13
Total (45.5 overs)	134

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—32, 3—36, 4—54, 5—86, 6—86, 7—88, 8—88, 9—90, 10—134.

BOWLING: Lever, 15—3—47—3; Lee, 19.5—2—54—5; Wood, 11—2—20—2.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

B. Wood, not out	78
*D. Lloyd, l-b-w, b Brown	13
F. C. Hayes, b Brown	0
C. H. Lloyd, l-b-w, b Brown	8
H. Pilling, l-b-w, b Brown	0
A. Kennedy, not out	66
Extras	16
(Total 4 wkts, 62 overs)	181

†F. M. Engineer, D. P. Hughes, J. Simmons, P. Lever, P. Lee to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—28, 3—36, 4—36.

Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 1, Lancashire 3.

Umpires: D. G. L. Evans and K. E. Palmer.

Johnson comes to rescue for Nottinghamshire

NOTTINGHAM: Glamorgan, with eight first innings wickets left, are 208 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire's first innings total was mainly due to a stylish performance by 25-year-old Peter Johnson, making his championship debut.

Johnson hit a six and six boundaries in a top score of 76 while Tony Cordle was the most effective bowler with three for 32.

Glamorgan were set for a disaster course with two wickets falling for no runs but the responsible Majid Khan survived a testing last half hour and his county finished at 20 for two.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

*M. H. Harris, l-b-w, b Cordle	24
B. Hassan, c Khan, b Armstrong	4
*M. J. Smedley, b Williams	35
C. E. B. Rice, c Khan, b Solanky	18
D. W. Randall, b Williams	0
P. D. Johnson, l-b-w, b Nash	76
R. A. White, l-b-w, b Cordle	14
J. D. Birch, b Armstrong	1
H. C. Latchman, c Cordle, b Nash	23
P. A. Wilkinson, l-b-w, b Cordle	8
B. Stead, not out	2
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 6)	18
Total (81.3 overs)	228

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—58, 3—66, 4—68, 5—104, 6—148, 7—172, 8—202, 9—225, 10—228.

BOWLING: Armstrong, 17—3—55—2; Nash, 26—4—61—2; Cordle, 17.3—5—32—3; Williams, 14—3—51—2; Solanky, 7—0—20—1.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A. Jones, b Rice	0
R. C. Davis, l-b-w, b Stead	0
L. W. Hill, not out	3
*Majid Khan, not out	17
Total (2 wkts, 13 overs)	20

M. J. Llewellyn, J. W. Solanky, †E. W. Jones, M. A. Nash, A. E. Cordle, G. D. Armstrong, D. L. Williams to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Nottinghamshire 2, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: W. E. Aspinall and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Bob Willis, the England fast bowler, out of the Warwickshire team against Lancashire at Edgbaston, will have an exploratory knee operation today.

Hockey

Scotland secede from Britain for tournament

Brussels, April 30.—A six-nation men's hockey tournament and the finals of the women's European Cup for clubs start here tomorrow. The six-nation tournament brings together teams from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Britain and a separate Scottish side. There will be no formal competition in the tournament which is officially described as a "festival".

Tomorrow's programme in the six-nation tournament is Britain v Czechoslovakia, Belgium v France, and Poland v Scotland.—Reuter.

Cambridge U v Northants

AT CAMBRIDGE

NORTHAMPTON: First Innings

*R. T. Virgin, b Hayes	40
P. Willey, c Jackson, b Roebuck	101
D. S. Steele, c Hignell, b Allbrook	39
Mushtaq Mohammad, c and b Russell	80
G. Cook, c and b Hayes	36
A. Tait, c Coverdale, b Russell	1
Sarfraz Nawaz, not out	23
†G. Sharp, not out	10
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 2)	10
Total (6 wkts dec)	340

R. M. H. Cottam, B. S. Bedi, J. C. J. Dye, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—153, 3—194, 4—304, 5—305, 6—304.

BOWLING: Russell, 21—6—67—2; Jackson, 18—1—76—0; Hayes, 32—10—72—2; Allbrook, 37—5—80—1; Aworth, 3—1—16—0; Roebuck, 4—1—16—1; Hignell, 2—0—3—0.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

W. Snowden, lbw, b Dye	0
P. Roebuck, not out	0
R. I. Smyth, not out	2
Total (1 wkt)	2

*C. J. Aworth, T. J. Murrills, A. J. Hignell, †S. P. Coverdale, D. P. Russell, E. J. W. Jackson, P. J. Hayes, M. Allbrook to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—2.

Umpires: A. E. Fagg and W. E. Phillipson.

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Football

Fulham leave out injured Strong and West Ham select Holland

The Fulham defender, Leslie Strong, will miss the FA Cup final at Wembley on Saturday. West Ham United, in selecting their team, have included Pat Holland.

Strong, who had previously missed only one game this season, damaged a knee at Portsmouth 11 days ago and has failed in his fight for a place in Fulham's team for Wembley. He had the plaster taken off on Monday, but admitted after training on Tuesday: "I am trying to do a four-week job in two."

The failure of Strong to regain fitness means that a young Scottish player, John Fraser, will retain his place, with either John Dowie or the former club skipper, Barry Lloyd, as substitute. The party will leave for a Hertfordshire hideaway today where they will wind up their training. The club manager, Alec Stock, said: "We have all the 13 who are fit. It's very bad luck on Les, but he just couldn't make it in time."

Holland, who has been West Ham's regular substitute for most of the season, forced his way into the team with a sparkling performance against Arsenal on Monday. He has gained his place in the number 11 shirt at the expense of Bobby Gould, whose courage and non-stop running has played a large part in West Ham's Cup run. Gould has made over 40 appearances for the first team this season.

With Keith Robson ruled out by a thigh injury, the choice between the 24-year-old local boy, Holland, and Gould, aged 28, was the only selection problem for West Ham's manager, John Lyall.

Holland, who made his first league appearance in April, 1969, has never been able to command a regular first team place, and has yet to reach 100 league appearances. This season he has played 22 first team games, but popped up with crucial goals in the fifth round tie against Queen's Park Rangers and the fourth round replay with Swindon Town.

John Haynes, the [illegible] player, spent nearly £300 and over 6,000 miles yesterday [illegible] his old club, Fulham, pla[illegible] Saturday's Cup final.

Haynes, who now plays fo[illegible] Maritzburg club in South A[illegible] flew into Heathrow and said he would be out on the field [illegible] Fulham "in spirit". He [illegible] "During my years at Fulh[illegible] never once played in a Cup [illegible] I'm really looking forward t[illegible] match—it should be a good [illegible] All I can do is hope tha[illegible] win. I was quite surprise[illegible] see them get to the final, b[illegible] they have got this far they [illegible] be in with a good chance. I would not like to pred[illegible] score."

The teams are:

FULHAM: P. Mellor; J. Cutb[illegible], Fraser, A. Mullery, J. Lacy, R. [illegible], J. Mitchell, Jim Conway, V. [illegible], A. Slough, L. Barrett; subst: B. [illegible] or J. Dowie.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Da[illegible], McDowell, F. Lampard, W. Bon[illegible], Taylor, K. Lock, W. Jenning[illegible], Paddon, A. Taylor, T. Brookin[illegible], Holland; subst: R. Gould.

Eusebio to play for Rhode Island Oceaners

Providence, April 30. — The Rhode Island Oceaners have signed both Eusebio and Simoes of Benfica to play this summer in the American League. The two players will be on loan for the summer, starting after their domestic season is concluded, either on May 10 or May 17.

Eusebio will receive £40,000 for 15 games, Simoes £10,000. "There will be an additional payment if the players are called upon to play more than 15 games", said George Duffy, the general manager of the Oceaners.

The New York Cosmos, of the North American league, failed to sign Pele of Brazil and George Best of Northern Ireland.—UPI.

Tuesday's results

FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham 0, Sheffield United 0.
THIRD DIVISION: Crystal Palace 4, Gillingham 0; Charlton Athletic 3, Preston North End 1; Watford 2, Walsall 3.

Manchester United place Morgan on transfer list

Manchester United, the second division champions, have put their internationals, William Morgan and Michael Martin, on the transfer list. The club will retain all their other players, except Kenneth Fitzpatrick who will receive a free transfer.

Morgan, who was in Scotland's World Cup party, is listed for a fee of around £35,000. He started the season as captain but played only occasionally in the last three months of the season as United clinched promotion. Blackpool have shown an interest in him but his manager, Tom Docherty, said yesterday that Morgan had told him he did not want second division football next season.

Alan Ball, the England captain, wants to leave Arsenal. Ball made his intentions known shortly before playing in Bill Shankly's testimonial match at Anfield last night. But today Arsenal had still not heard officially from the player. "All I can confirm is that there is a Board meeting tomorrow," said the assistant manager, Robert Campbell.

Southend United sold the[illegible] scorer, Christopher Guthrie[illegible] Sheffield United yesterday. S[illegible] end United receive a st[illegible] Steven Cammock, and a mi[illegible] player, Terence Nicholl, in exchange together with a [illegible] adjustment.

Portsmouth's executive ma[illegible] Ronald Tindall, has had his [illegible] tract terminated from this [illegible] although it still had 15 m[illegible] to run. He said yesterday: "[illegible] decision is not entirely a sur[illegible] but I shall be sad at leavin[illegible] club."

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Pr[illegible] division: Weymouth v Chelm[illegible] (7.30); Wimbledon v Telford ([illegible]. First division—north: Gloucest[illegible] Dunstable; Witney v Wellingbo[illegible] (7.30). South: Ashford v Ha[illegible] (7.30); Bognor Regis v Dorc[illegible] (7.30); Crawley v Andover (7.30[illegible].
NORTHERN PREMIER LEA[illegible]: Great Harwood v Scarborough (7[illegible]; Matlock v Fleetwood (7.30); [illegible] borough v Wigan (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Premiership tr[illegible] second round: Bradford v St [illegible] (6.45).

Tennis

Miss Tyler turns away from brink of defeat

Michelle Tyler, who, at 16, is rated one of Britain's outstanding prospects, scored the best win of her career in the Sutton hard court tournament, sponsored by Rothmans, yesterday.

In a match lasting over two hours, Miss Tyler fought tenaciously to beat the No 8 seed, Cynthia Doerner, 2—6, 7—6, 7—5.

Mrs Doerner had every chance of a comfortable victory in straight sets. After running away with the opening set in only 25 minutes, she led 5—3 in the second and was serving for the match. But then Miss Tyler, from Beckenham, recovered to win three games in a row to lead 6—5.

Miss Tyler, after twice double faulting, then dropped her service to love. However, as the second set went to the tie-break, she grew in confidence and easily took it 7—2 to level the score at one set all.

Miss Tyler then lost a lead of 5—2 in the final set as Mrs Doerner won three successive game. But she finished the match looking much the stronger player and two more successive games brought her a place in the quarter-finals.

RESULTS: Men's singles: Third round: R. Lewis beat W. Newman, 6—1, 6—0; J. R. Smith beat L. Johnson (Aust), 6—3, 6—3; R. Frawley (Aust) beat G. N. Pollard (Aust), 6—3, 7—5; P. Langsford (New Zealand) beat W. Mason (Aust), 6—4, 6—3; A. Fawcett (South Africa) beat R. Beven, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; A. H. Lloyd beat D. Linehan, 6—0, 6—1; A. Gardiner (Aust) beat S. Docherty (Aust), 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; T. Little (Aust) beat R. Webb, 6—4, 6—3; R. Drysdale beat P. Siviter, 6—4, 6—3; G. Halder (Canada) beat M. D. Smith, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4; M. Edmondson (Aus) beat D. A. Lloyd, 7—6, 6—1; L. Pallin (Finland) beat J. Jones, 5—3, 6—0, 6—3. Fourth round: R. Lewis beat J. R. Smith, 6—2, 7—5; M. Edmondson (Australia) beat P. Langsford (New Zealand), 6—3, 7—5; C. Iles beat M. Collins, 6—4, 7—6.

Women's singles: Third round: Miss J. Hanrahan (Aust) beat Miss J. Connor (New Zealand), 6—4, 6—4; Miss K. Walker (Aust) beat Miss L. Blachford, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2; Miss N. Gregory (Aust) beat Miss J. O'Neill, 6—1, 6—0; Miss P. Moor beat Miss J. Griffiths, 6—2, 6—2; Miss J. Gregory beat Miss C. Charlton, 6—1; retd; Miss J. Wilton (Aust) beat Miss R. Whitehouse (South Africa), 6—4, 2—6, 7—5. Fourth round: Miss L. Mottram beat Miss M. Robinson (Aust), 6—0, 6—1; Miss J. Dimond (Aust) beat Miss N. Gregory (Aust), 6—1, 6—4; Miss L. Beaven beat Miss A. Coe, 6—3, 6—3; Miss C. O'Neill (Aust) beat Miss J. Gregory, 6—2, 6—0; Miss P. Moor beat Miss J. Hanrahan (Aust), 1—6, 7—5, 6—4; Miss M. Tyler beat Mrs C. Doerner (Australia), 2—6, 7—6, 7—5.

Rugby Union

French choose 12 uncapped players for tour

Toulouse, April 30.—After three hours of discussions the French Rugby Union Federation today announced a party of 30 for their tour of South Africa in June. Hampered by the withdrawal of 16 leading players, including 13 members of the French A team, the selectors named 12 men who have never played for their country.

"There was a time when players would fight for the chance to go on such a tour", said a federation spokesman, Marcel Laurent. "I am not contesting their reasons for withdrawing, each one is more valid than the last, but there is something wrong in our system, that is certain."

An unexpected omission is the stand-off half, Lucien Paries, who has given good service with his kicking and running. Michel Barrau and Jean-Pierre Pesteil have been chosen in his place. Charles Amade returns on the wing. On the last French tour of South Africa his place was taken by the coloured player Roger Bourgarel. The selectors hope to avoid captaincy problems, having named both Richard Astre and Jacques Fouroux. Since both are scrum halves they will never have to play together.

PARTY: J.-M. Aguirre (Bagneres), M. Droitecourt (Montferrand), J. C. Amade (Biarritz), J.-L. Averous (La Voulte), D. Harize (Cahors), M. Dupey (Auch), C. Badin (Brive), R. Bertranne (Bagneres), J.-M. Etchenique (Biarritz), F. Sangali (Narbonne), M. Barrau (Beaumont), J.-P. Pesteil (Beziers), R. Astre (Beziers), J. Fouroux (La Voulte), S. Lassoujade (Agen), P. Peron (Racing Club), J.-C. Skrela (Stade Toulousain), M. Yachvili (Brive), C. Rousset (Beziers), J. L. Joinel (Brive), A. Guilbert (Toulon), F. Haget (Agen), J. T. Imbernon (Perpignan), J. P. Decrae (Racing Club), G. Cholley (Castres), R. Forestier (Begles), R. Paparemborde (Pau), A. Vaquerin (Beziers), Y. Brunet (Perpignan), J. Costantino (Montferrand).—Agence France Presse.

Boxing

Clouds of confusion over Bugner and Ali contest

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

Joe Bugner challenging Muhammad Ali for the world heavyweight title on June 30 in Kuala Lumpur would have been regarded as a bad joke only a couple of years ago. But rumours about such a match yesterday were bound to be taken seriously, not only because Ali is running out of opposition but also because the third world (the fashionable phrase about those who used to be unfashionable) have come on to the boxing map since the "battle of the century" in Zaire between Ali and Foreman.

One news agency yesterday reported from Malaysia that Ali had signed a contract in Miami last Friday to meet Bugner in Kuala Lumpur and Britain's European champion had signed his share of the agreement in London on Sunday. But we should hold our horses.

Yesterday, Andrew Smith, Bugner's manager, assured me that neither he nor his boxer had signed a contract for this bout although he had told the American promoter and matchmaker, Donald King, that he would be prepared for Bugner to meet Ali "anywhere in the world". Mr Smith added: "There could be many pieces of paper floating about at this moment but none of them have any validity until Ali has defeated Ron Lyle this month in Las Vegas.

"I am satisfied that contracts for Malaysia, or anywhere, are thoroughly satisfactory. To tell the truth I think this matter has been stirred up a week too soon by Mr King who is an extrovert. But it does seem likely that, though we would prefer to box Ali in London, we will have to go overseas to do so in view of the financial situation here."

While reports from Kuala Lumpur talked of the Ali-Bugner bout being staged in the Merdeka stadium at 6.30 in the morning local time, of £1m for Ali £200,000 for Bugner, of the [illegible] test being staged by the "Y[illegible] Wing of the Ruling U[illegible] Malays National Organizatio[illegible] Mr Smith talked of Bugner [illegible] ing at home last night an[illegible] "always being in shape bo[illegible] he doesn't drink, doesn't s[illegible] and he's so keen I somet[illegible] have to bar him from the gy[illegible]."

In an attempt to solve the [con]fusion, I sought out yesterday [the] Jewish equivalent of the Del[phic] oracle in Michael Duff wh[o is] Britain's outstanding matchma[ker]. He has been concerned with [the] proposed contest as a represe[nta]tive of Mr Smith in the Uni[ted] States. He said: "You can say [it is] a probability rather than a p[os]sibility for Kuala Lumpur so[me]time this summer though I'm [not] talking about the exact date."

He did not sound his us[ual] chirpy self with good reason. [The] major promotion at the Emp[ire] Pool, Wembley, on May 20, [has] had to be cancelled, the first t[ime] this has happened at that are[na] for eight years. Britain's wo[rld] light-heavyweight champion, Jo[hn] Conteh, was to have appea[red] there in a ten rounds non-[title] contest. However, his manage[ment] contract is now being disput[ed].

After retaining his Europ[ean] welterweight title at the Ro[yal] Albert Hall on Tuesday nig[ht] John Stracy is unlikely to fi[ght] again before he challenges J[ose] Napoles for the world t[itle]. Although nothing is signed [yet] this could be as early as J[une] according to London promot[er] Michael Barrett, who spent [a] week in Los Angeles trying [to] make the match.

London will not necessarily [be] the venue, however, despite [the] promoter's hope of an open [air] contest on one of the foot[ball] grounds. "We may have to co[m]promise and go to Los Ange[les] or even Mexico". Mr. Barr[ett] said yesterday. "Napoles is [very] keen to come here."

Rowing

Dwan shakes off strong challenge from Spencer

By Jim Railton

Kenneth Dwan (Poplar Blackwall and District) won the Wingfield Sculls titles yesterday to become the British amateur sculling champion and champion of the Thames for the sixth time over the four and a quarter mile course from Putney to Mortlake. Last year's runner-up, Martin Spencer, (Argosies), challenged Dwan up to Chiswick Steps and came within six feet of taking the lead. But Dwan pulled himself together just in time and won the race by 18 seconds after surviving sinking conditions on two stretches of the course.

Graham Mulcahy (Quintin), a schoolmaster, set the pace up to the Mile Post, with Dwan cruising past, approaching Harrod's, to take a lead of one and a half lengths by Hammersmith Bridge, with Spencer now in second place.

Sinking conditions in the Chiswick Reach provided a stiff test of survival for the four scullers. Spencer mounted a prolonged challenge, moving into the inside of the relatively sheltered Surrey Bend, with the other two contenders, Mulcahy and McCarthy, now seemingly out of reach of the title. Spencer came within six feet of taking the lead with Dwan momentarily across the tide and in danger of being warned as he edged over for shelter into Spencer's water.

Along Chiswick Reach all four scullers displayed considerable skill in keeping afloat in the p[re]vailing conditions.

Dwan gathered himself just [in] the nick of time to answer [Spen]cer's challenge, and lengthen[ing] his stroke moved out to a lead [of] one and a half lengths at Chisw[ick] Steps, and increased this by [an]other three at Barnes Bridge. [But] the race was not over yet, w[ith] white horses and an unpleas[ant] swell left by a pleasure stea[mer] threatening survival again in [the] Mortlake finishing stretch. Dw[an] was brought to a stands[till] momentarily and his sculls alm[ost] knocked out of his hands. [But] with poise and determination [the] 26-year-old lighterman was s[oon] back in action with Spencer alm[ost] swamped as he made a last d[es]perate long range effort to cl[ose] the gap.

Dwan crossed the finishing l[ine] almost seven lengths clear to [win] by a margin of 18 seconds. [The] 1975 Wingfields was a race to s[ort] the men out from the boys. J[ack] Beresford, who won the Wingfi[elds] Sculls seven times in success[ion] from 1920 to 1926 summed up [the] day. "It was the toughest c[on]ditions probably ever for the ra[ce] and I admired the guts, skill [and] determination displayed by all f[our] competitors." Result:—

1, K. V. Dwan (Poplar Bla[ckwall] and District) 23min 16sec; 2, M. Spencer (Argosies) 23:34; 3, J. McCarthy (Argosies) 24:33; 4, G. Mulcahy (Quintin) 25:37. Intermed[iate] times: Mile Post 4min 40sec ([illegible]cahy); Hammersmith Bridge [illegible] (Dwan); Chiswick Steps 14[illegible] (Dwan); Barnes Bridge 19:36 (Dwa[n]).

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 4, Baltimore Orioles 3; Cleveland Indians 5, New York Yankees 1; California Angels 12, Kansas City Royals 1; Texas Rangers 5, Chicago White Sox 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 5, Montreal Expos 0; New York Mets 9, Chicago Cubs 1; St Louis Cardinals 3, Pittsburgh Pirates 0; Los Angeles Dodgers 8, Atlanta Braves 0; Houston Astros 6, San Diego Padres 2; San Francisco Giants 4, Cincinnati Reds 3.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley C[up] Semi-final play-offs (best of seve[n]): Philadelphia Flyers 3, New [York] Islanders 0 (Philadelphia lead 1—[0]); Buffalo Sabres 4, Montreal Canad[iens] 2 (Buffalo lead 2—0).

Football

MUNSTER: West Germany: Sch[ools] boys tournament—England 0, F[rance] 1; Scotland 1, Netherlands 0; [illegible] 3, Switzerland 2; West Germany [illegible], Ireland 0.

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Bowl's speed should enable ott to equal classic record

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been Piggott's least fruitful classic. He has won it only once, on Humble Duty, a filly trained in Berkshire by Peter Walwyn. Today he will win it again, I think, on another Berkshire filly, Rose Bowl, who is trained by another member of that famous racing family, Walwyn's cousin, Fulke Johnson Houghton. Rose Bowl's name went straight into my notebook as a potential Guineas winner after I had seen her win the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket a fortnight ago.

Last year, aged only two, she was inclined to be headstrong, but this year, in Piggott's strong but sympathetic hands, she has learnt to relax early on and conserve her energy for when it counts most, no matter whether it is just in a gallop at home or on the racecourse. Rose Bowl's form as a two-year-old had plenty to recommend it in that she finished third in the Cheveley Park Stakes, but it was not so much that as the knowledge that she had been working with exceptional verve on the downs above Blewbury this spring that helped to make Rose Bowl favourite to win her classic trial a fortnight ago.

And she did not let her supporters down, doing everything that we had been led to believe. Rose Bowl relaxed in Piggott's hands and followed in the rear as others fought it out. At one stage she was last. Only when Piggott decided that the moment was ripe to enter the game did Rose Bowl gather herself in readiness for the final assault. When Piggott did loosen his hold on her reins and let her to the response was electric.

Quickening that very instant, Rose Bowl swept her opponents aside with contempt. No wonder she is a short-priced favourite to win this afternoon. This has been a devilish spring in which to train fillies, but it has been the same for them all. Ridden again by her big race jockey last Saturday, Rose Bowl worked well at home and it is in the belief that she is thriving, and that she has the ability to cut her rivals down this afternoon that she is my confident choice.

It will be one of the ironical twists of fate in racing if she is beaten by Delmora, as well she could be, because it was Delmora who finished a length in front of her in the Cheveley Park Stakes when they finished second and third behind Cry of Truth. Delmora was bred by Rose Bowl's owner, the late Charles Engelhard's widow, Jane, and sold by her when she was still only a foal to her present owner, Gerald Oldham. Piggott could have ridden Delmora today. He did ride her when she finished only third in the Prix Imprudence at Maisons-Laffitte last month. The fact that he has chosen Rose Bowl speaks for itself.

Delmora disappointed Piggott when she finished only third behind Girl Friend, one of the other French challengers this afternoon. The presence of Lighted Glory in the field makes a three-pronged Gallic challenge and, just to give the race additional international flavour, we have Carnauba from Italy and Nocturnal Spree from Ireland. Carnauba has already made her mark in this country this season by winning the Fred Darling Stakes. Judged on both her appearance before that race and her performance she is clearly a tough competitor, capable of making an impression in any country. But I doubt if she is capable of outpacing Rose Bowl on good ground.

It is difficult to know what to make of Nocturnal Spree, who is owned by the same syndicate of sporting Irishmen who own Sea Break. What lucky people they are.

s for 1,000 Guineas

...se (D) (N. Hunt), L. Turner, 9-0 ..... G. Doleuze 13
...ht and dark green check, light green sleeves, white cap
... (G. Oldham), F. Boutin, 9-0 ..... F. Head 16
...ocolate and white hoops, white cap
...ird (H. Roe), J. Hardy, 9-0 ..... C. Moss 6
...uerald green, maroon cap and hooped sleeves
...iend (D. Moline), P. Lallie, 9-0 ..... J. P. Lefevre 10
...ite, sky blue, green collar and quartered cap
...Apart (D) (The Queen), I. Balding, 9-0 ..... J. Mercer 14
...rple, gold braid, scarlet sleeves, black velvet cap with gold
...ge ..... F. Durr 15
... (L. Parnes), K. Payne, 9-0
...yal blue and white hoops, red sleeves, blue cap ..... W. Pyers 5
... Glory (C. Goulandris), B. Delloye, 9-0
...pt blue and yellow halved horizontally, blue sleeves, blue and
...ck hooped cap
... Melody (C) (N. Wachman), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 W. Carson 8
...set, light blue seams and cap ..... J. Roe 7
...al Spree (D) (Mrs O'Kelly), H. Murless, 9-0
...ite, maroon striped sleeves, maroon and yellow striped cap
... Hislop), H. Candy, 9-0 ..... P. Waldron 1
...ist, cerise spots, violet sleeves, cerise cap
...owl (C) (Mrs Engelhard), R. Houghton, 9-0 ..... L. Piggott 2
...en, scarlet sash, yellow sleeves
... (R. Moller), H. Wragg, 9-0 ..... P. Eddery 9
...ocolate, gold braid and sleeves, quartered cap
... (C. St George), H. Price, 9-0 ..... A. Murray 4
...ck white chevron, hoop and cap
... (R. Cowell), M. Stoute, 9-0 ..... E. Hide 12
...y and maroon quartered, white sleeves
... (Mrs Fleetwood-Hesketh), W. Wightman, 9-0 ..... E. Eldin 3
... blue and orange stripes, blue cap, orange diamond
...e (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 9-0 ..... G. Lewis 11
...low, black spots, yellow sleeves and cap
... Delmora, 10-1 Carnauba, Silky, 12-1 Lighted Glory, Nocturnal ...nd, Tzaritsa, 25-1 Monaco Melody, 33-1 Joking Apart, Posy, ...idi, Walk By, 250-1 Gay Bird, Larella.

le to big race

...y Noholme II— ...0 lb (G. Doleuze) ...m May Hill (8-9) ...8-9, J. Mercer) ...of 8, Newbury ...Heavy, 7-10 (W. ...m Pitcairn (9-8) ...l away 3rd of 4 ...avy. ...Sir Gaylord— ...Friend, 8-11 (F. ...by Cry of Truth ...with Rose Bowl ...1 11 away 3rd of ...M. L. Thomas) ...Silky (8-11), P. ...the rear. New... ...off. ...by Birdbrooke— ...(oss), 7-2, last of ...oking Joker (8-7) ...Soft. ...by Birdbrook— ...(J. Lefevre) ...idden Glory (9-2) ...L. Piggott) 3-4 ...B; Maisons-Laffitte ...7-11 (J. Lefevre) ...Taste (9-8) ...71, Heavy. ...by Jimmy Reppin ...se Carnauba 8-11 ...m 1½l from Sunny ...Way (8-11) ...Newmarket, Oct 3.

Monaco Melody, b f, Tudor Melody—Albercara: 8-11 (W. Carson) 6-1, won 4l from Light Lager (8-11) with School Bell (8-11) 3rd of 24. Newmarket, Oct 3, 6f, Good.

Nocturnal Spree, gr f, Supreme Sovereign—Night Attire: 8-11 (J. Roe) 5-2, by Music Vile (8-11) nk with Glen Quaich (9-0) 6l away 3rd of 19. The Curragh, April 5, 1m. Heavy. Posy, gr or br f, Major Portion—Bell Crofts: See Rose Bowl.

Rose Bowl, b f, Habitat—Roseliere: 8-11 (L. Piggott) 7-4 fav, won 3l from Posy (8-11, P. Waldron) 33-1 with One Over Parr (8-11) 6l back 3rd of 10. Newmarket, April 17, 7f, Soft. See Delmora.

Silky, b f, Nijinsky—Close Up: See Delmora, 8-11 (L. Piggott) 13-8 fav, won ¾l from Madrisa (8-11) with Mirthful Flirt (8-11) 4l away 3rd of 17. Newmarket, May 3. Good.

Tekaldi, ch f, Aztec—Russian Princess: 8-12 (A. Murray) 7-4 fav, won 1½l from Spirit Lake (8-11) with Yellow Goddess (7-13) sht hd away 3rd of 7. Bath, Sept 4, 7f. Yielding.

Tzaritsa, b f, Young Emperor—Elberata: 8-6 (E. Johnson) 7-4 fav, 4th of 9, beaten 2½l by Strictly Private (8-3). Chester, Aug 31, 5f. Soft.

Walk By, b f, Tower Walk—... 8-6 (M. L. Thomas) ...of 15 to Green Belt (8-9) beaten 7l, Newmarket, April 16, 7f.

Well One, gr f, Connaught—Abbie ...8-4 (G. Lewis) 4-1, won sht hd ...Right Duty (8-4) with Honey Pot ...3rd of 8. Walk By (9-0, M. L. Thomas) was 4th, Newbury, July 19, 6f. Good.

Rare English challenge for French money

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 30

Two of England's best older milers tackle the £9,600 Prix du Muguet here today. Welsh Harmony, from Douglas Smith's Newmarket stable, showed good form as a two-year-old, notably when winning the Horris Hill Stakes at Newbury, but the Tudor Melody colt suffered from a training setback last year and showed his best form in only the 2,000 Guineas when he was a creditable fifth to Nonoalco.

Ryan Jarvis provides one of his rare challenges for French prize money by saddling Long Row. The Linacre horse disappointed as a three-year-old, but showed all his old sparkle in 1974. In between winning two good handicaps at Ayr, Long Row comfortably captured the valuable Prix Chevalier de Stuers at Ostend. Today's race conditions favour Long Row in that he receives 4lb from Welsh Harmony, and he should prove the better of the English pair.

El Rastro and Afayoon have met twice this season. On the first occasion, in the Prix Edmond Blanc, Afayoon came out the better by a short head, but he undoubtedly benefited from the extremely slow early pace. El Rastro took his revenge a fortnight later in the Prix de Ris Orangis when he beat Afayoon by half a length.

The Italian horse, Shamsan, ran well when third to Carnauba and Pitcairn in last November's Premio Chiusura at Milan, but has not been out since. If he is fit enough to do himself justice Shamsan should finish in the first three, but even though he must concede weight all round El Rastro is a confident selection to keep the prize money at home.

PRIX DU MUGUET (Group III: £9,600: 1 m)

1-21 El Rastro, 5-9-2 ..... Y. Saint-Martin
1-12 Afayoon, 4-8-11 ..... H. Samani
00-0 El Toro, 7-8-11 ..... A. Gilbert
000- Welsh Harmony, 4-8-11 ..... T. McKeown
202- Shamsan, 6-8-11 ..... C. Desaint
110- Liloy, 4-8-11 ..... G. Rivases
132- Long Row, 5-8-7 ..... M. L. Thomas
010- Herodias, 4-8-7 ..... N. J. Taillard
000- Brinkmanship, 4-8-7 ..... P. Paquet
321- Welsh Game, 4-8-4 ..... A. Lequeux

6-4 El Rastro, Liloy, 7-2 Afayoon, 6-1 El Toro, 8-1 Brinkmanship, 10-1 Long Row, Shamsan, 12-1 Welsh Harmony, 20-1 Herodias, Welsh Game.

Evry result

PRIX CHLOE (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: 27,678: 1m 1f)
Infra Green, ch f, by Laser Light—Greenback II (Mrs J. Pochna), 9-2 ..... F. Head 1
Carolina Moon, ch f, by Grey Dawn—Irish Sword (Mrs A. Speelmary), 9-2 ..... Y. Saint-Martin 2
Torisca, b f, by Sir Tor—Honoris Causa (F. Yahiaoui), 9-2 ..... A. Lequeux 3
ALSO RAN: First Always, Belle Promesse, Gipsy Garden, Oak Hill, Honeya, Primula.
PARI MUTUEL: Win: 7.10 francs: places, 2.30, 2.00, 5.70. E. Bartholomew, 3l, ¾l. 1min 58.80sec.

Rhodomantade wins the Victoria Cup from Yonge St Clare at Ascot yesterday.

Injured Eddery in doubt for Silky

By Michael Phillips

The champion jockey, Patrick Eddery, was injured at Ascot yesterday when Madrisa, the filly that he was due to ride in the Crocker Bulteel Stakes shied and threw him on the way to the start. Eddery fell heavily on his right leg aggravating an old injury. He was limping when he walked to remount Madrisa, but he rode her to the start. However, once there he decided that he was not fit to ride her in the race.

Afterwards the starter, Major Michael Eveleigh, said that Eddery was certainly not fit enough to have ridden her in the race and that he was even doubtful whether he could have backed her back to the paddock. Eddery was brought back in the car and taken immediately to see a doctor. He left the course later simply confirming that the old injury had been aggravated and saying that he would be undergoing intensive treatment from his physiotherapist in Swindon later in the evening. He added that he would postpone any decision as to whether he should or should not ride today until after he had ridden out at exercise this morning.

Eddery is due to ride the fancied filly, Silky, in the 1,000 Guineas this afternoon. He is of course Peter Walwyn's No 1 jockey and as such is due to ride Grundy, the favourite for the 2,000 Guineas, on Saturday. Naturally Walwyn was reluctant to draw up any contingency plans until he sees how Eddery's injury responds to treatment. Madrisa had to be withdrawn from her race. In her absence it was won and won easily by the favourite Lacewing who scampered away from her rivals in the seventh and last furlong to win in the style that one likes to see a short priced favourite win.

Earlier in the afternoon, Peter Makin, who trains near Marlborough, landed his biggest catch when he saddled Rhodomantade to win the Victoria Cup. Rhodomantade started at 22-1. So, with Yonge St Clare and Lottogift, the two placed horses, starting at 33-1 this was a good result for the bookmakers. King Oedipus, the medium of a big gamble earlier in the week, could finish only fifth. But at least he did better than Charlie Bubbles, Super Splash and Mrs Tiggywinkle, who were all fancied as much but not in quite such a flamboyant way.

I was glad to see Geoffrey Baxter win such a nice prize on Rhodomantade. I have always admired his riding which has never been acclaimed in the way I think it deserves. Makin decided to train Rhodomantade for yesterday's race way back in the winter. The four-year-old had not run this season and his victory did him credit.

Lester Piggott was also thrown to the ground before the first race, in which he was due to partner the warm favourite Alanrod. Alanrod escaped and galloped riderless down the course. But he was recaptured near the paddock and ridden back to the start. There Piggott remounted him and they all but won the Garter Stakes. However Alanrod's unscheduled exercise probably took its toll and he was caught and passed by Victorian Habit in the last 50 yards.

Victorian Habit was the first of two winners for Bruce Hobbs's stable, the other being Jolly Good, who lived up to his name when he ran away with the White Rose Stakes. However, Hobbs was not there to see either of them winning because he was helping out his staff in a strike-torn Newmarket.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket: Good. Hereford: Good to firm.
Beverley (tomorrow): Good to soft.

Cheltenham

5.0: 1, Knight of Fashion (5-2 fav); 2, Flickity Prince (12-1); 3, Shanes Castle (20-1). 16 ran. Jay Dis did not run.
5.30: 1, Jack's Cottage (33-1); 2, All a Myth (25-1); 3, Kalle Fare (10-1). 16 ran. Master Vesuvius. 6-4 fav.
6.0: 1, Creme Brule (4-1); 2, Mighty Red (12-1); 3, Lord Fortune (5-4 fav). 5 ran.
6.35: 1, Eselle (15-2); 2, Ptarmigan (7-2); 3, Fellomelad (12-1). 7 ran. Indian Pyrite, 11-4 fav. Summers Dream did not run.
7.10: 1, Widden Hill (13-1); 2, Leila Couper Venture (10-1); 3, Margaret (20-1). 15 ran. Kerman, 3-1 fav. Nearly A Gentleman did not run.
7.45: 1, Billymague (12-1); 2, Spring Offer (15-1); 3, Summers Dream (13-1). 12 ran. Oaken Coppice. 7-4 fav. Huzoor did not run.
8.15: 1, Librarian (6-4 fav); 2, Kirk On (16-1); 3, Big Cat (10-1). 16 ran.

Show jumping

Mancinelli draws first blood for Italy

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Rome, April 30

It was first blood to Italy when the Rome Horse Show opened its five-day run in the Piazza di Siena today, and the Olympic champion, Graziano Mancinelli, won the Premio Villa Borghese riding a newcomer to his string, Lydican. An eight-year-old by Primal, bred in co Galway, he was bought at the Dublin Horse Show last year from Michael Hickey.

Jumping at No 3, he was fast and faultless over a twisting course of 12 fences, including a double and a combination—beautiful fences, resplendent in all the colours of the spectrum, set amid massed purple azaleas in this most lovely of all international arenas, gay with flags and surrounded by the timeless umbrella pines which give it unique character.

Mancinelli's time was 68.2sec, and though 14 of those who followed were also clear, only Commandant Pierre Durand, late of the Cadre Noir, was faster, in 66.6sec, riding Tartempion for France, though at the cost of a fence down. But his compatriot, Hubert Parot, ran into second place, going fourth from the end on Aiglon B.

Sonke Sonksen put West Germany third on the chestnut roan, Rosewell, and the best of the British was Kenneth Pritchard, who finished fifth in 75.5sec on Longboat, a horse his father bought as a three-year-old at Hereford Market for a mere 200 guineas. A slower clear round, in 80.2sec, was also achieved by the young Timothy Grubb on Arksey.

Six full teams are present, with West Germany, France, Belgium, Ireland and Great Britain to challenge the home side. It is the first time for many years—since the disbandment, in fact, of the Irish Army jumping team—that Ireland have fielded a team here.

Until quite recently an Irish presence could have been regarded more in the light of a public relations exercise in the country which imports many of Ireland's best horses than as a valid challenge in the major competitions. But with the acquisition of young civilian riders such as Hickey and Ned Cash, combined with the experienced Army riders, Commandant Ned Campion and Captain Larry Kiely, assisted by a young recruit in Con Power, Ireland, are poised to return to the front line.

But the most successful of all Irish riders, the world champion runner-up, Eddie Macken, who has joined Paul Schockemöhle and been given permission by his federation to ride for West Germany in unofficial international shows this year, and for Ireland in official shows, has been dropped from the Irish team.

Schockemöhle told me: "There seems to have been a misunderstanding and the Irish selectors have not chosen him, although he is in fact listed on the Irish team in the programme. We hope that he will ride for Ireland at Dublin in August." Hickey added: "There are so many stories in circulation, you wouldn't know what to believe. Basically, I think it is just that Eddie wasn't in Ireland when we had our international trial last month and he just didn't get selected." It may well be, too, that Ireland are concentrating on their amateurs in this pre-Olympic year. Macken is now a professional.

Rome has been cut from nine days to five to save expense. Dunhills have put £13,000 into the show, and the prize of champions, on Sunday, is now the Dunhill Trophy.

Golf

British should lift gloom in French Open

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The fortunes of British professional golf have in the past few weeks been at such a low ebb, to judge by results in Portugal and Spain, that the rocks are beginning to show. The danger does not lie in the failure of a Briton to win one of the three national Continental championships held so far this season; that has happened before and in a year which turned out to be a strong one for British golf.

But, the fact that only four Britons finished in the first 10 in both Portugal and Spain, must raise doubts among players as to the value of following that trail. On the other hand sponsors of Continental championships are above all looking for names, and the absence of Oosterhuis and Jacklin will have done nothing to encourage them.

This depressing start to the season can be rectified by a strong British finish in the French Open which returns, after two years, to La Boulie, the home of the Racing Club de France, outside Versailles. To expect a Frenchman to win the French Open these days makes about as much sense as expecting a native of Monte Carlo to win that famous Rally, and the greatest threat to a British victory lies probably in the Spanish, although they have shown much less desire for victory outside their own country since the days of Sota and before him of the Miguel brothers.

A fortnight ago I would have argued with some conviction that to play in the United States Masters and then fly direct to the Spanish Open, competing successfully in both, was asking too much of anyone, but the victory of Arnold Palmer at La Manga in his 46th year after a spirited performance in the Masters, has blown any such argument away.

Two years ago in Paris over the same course Jacklin finished second to Oosterhuis, who last year successfully defended his title, but who feels he cannot leave the American circuit at the moment. Last year Townsend finished second ahead of Donald Swaelens, whose recent death at the age of 39 after the most successful season of his life which culminated in an invitation to the United States Masters, has come as a shock to the golfing world.

Barnes is a player who does not always take easily to playing on the Continent, yet he was third here two years ago, and his performances in Portugal and Spain, though not startling, suggest a strengthened purpose in this direction which might bear fruit here. Other players, with names to make, who will be worth keeping an eye on are the left-hander Peter Dawson and Carl Mason, who have both continued to score decently since respectively losing the Nigerian Open on a play-off and winning the Lusaka Open.

et programme

: 3.0, 3.35 *and* 4.10 *races*)

(2-y-o: £690: 5f)
...an Winner (Mrs T. Wade), C. Brittain, 9-0 L. Piggott 5
...(Dr C. Vittadini), G. P-Gordon, 9-0 ..... D. Maitland 8
...Askey (D. Thom), Thom, 9-0 ..... F. Durr 13
...fasand (T. Sellier), M. Stoute, 9-0 ..... E. Hide 12
...ing Alley (C. Leader), G. Smyth, 9-0 ..... G. Lewis 3
...Corinthian (O. Benn), J. Powney, 9-0 ..... R. Oxland 4
...ass Echo (Lady Sefton), Doug Smith, 9-0 ..... P. Young 2
...Plan (Mrs Philipson), J. Winter, 9-0 ..... E. Eldin 9
...Helpus (M. Standen), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... B. Taylor 10
...idge (J. Shaw), J. Oxley, 9-0 ..... W. Carson 8
...Henham (A. Smith), N. Callaghan, 9-0 ..... G. Starkey 11
...reign Light (F. Wolff), N. Vigors, 9-0 ..... P. Cook 6
...er, 5-1 Lord Helpus, 6-1 Bowling Alley, 8-1 Endless Echo, ...Blessed, 12-1 River Henham, 16-1 others.

HANDICAP (£1,665: 6f)
...h Gold (D) (C. Buckton), M. W. Easterby, 6-10-0 ..... Walsh 15
...adamus (D) (Mrs Mountfield), M. Stoute, 5-9-8 E. Hide 4
...e Premier (CD) (Mrs Lawson), W. Payne, 6-9-8 ..... P. Eddery 8
...Award (CD) (C. East), S. Supple, 4-9-7 ..... F. Durr 10
...Blues (CD) (Exors of the late G. van der Ploeg), B. Price, 4-9-7 A. Murray 5
...Warrior (D) (R. Milner), G. Toft, 4-9-4 B. Connorton 6
...n Valley (J. Stallard), B. Hills, 6-9-0 ..... R. Street 11
...wall (D) (E. Brown), M. W. Easterby, 4-9-0 L. Piggott 1
...D (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 4-9-0 ..... B. Raymond 14
...ort (D) (H. Cayzer), W. Wightman, 4-8-13 ..... G. Starkey 7
...cat (D) (Mrs Westley), T. Corbett, 6-8-10 ..... W. Carson 2
...y Crickster (CD) (T. Kelly), A. Pitt, 5-8-10 A. Bond 3
...bleu (D) (Mrs Kidd), A. Stevens, 6-8-7 ..... R. Weaver 9
...swanee (D) (F. Ho), J. Winter, 4-8-3 ..... M. Kettle 12
...Alphadamus, 13-2 The Blues, 8-1 Dutch Gold, Merry ...h Award, Jeune Premier, 12-1 Avon Valley, Kiroswanee.

HANDICAP (3-y-o: £822: 1¼m)
...es and Drums (Mrs Hindley), J. Hindley, 9-0 ..... N. Crowther 6 7
...chworth Lad (C) (Mrs Robinson), P. Robinson, 8-13 ..... P. Young 6
...or Crisis (D) (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 8-11 ..... G. Gillespie 4
...Baron (J. Ridehalgh), J. Hindley, 8-8 ..... K. Nutter 6 2
...le Alex (A. Don), Doug Smith, 8-6 ..... K. Smith 6 3
...Penny (H. Cameron-Rose), G. P-Gordon, 8-4 R. Fox 2 1
...ries Martel (Sir P. Oppenheimer), H. Wragg, 8-2 ..... B. Wilson 4 8
...Again (D. Baldwin), G. Blum, 7-9 5
...Lad, 7-2 Major Crisis, 6-1 Pipes and Drums, 8-1 Little Alex, ...Blue Baron, 20-1 Charles Martel, On Again.

...EAS STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £27,303: 1m)
...s above.

...T HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,055: 7f)
...mon Land (D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 9-6 ..... B. Raymond 13
...el Buoy (C) (B. Robinson), S. Ingham, 9-5 G. Lewis 2
...lacre (C) (V. Advani), A. Breasley, 9-5 ..... A. Murray 7
...ble Dart (Lady Durham), W. Hern, 9-3 ..... J. Mercer 1
...d News (A. Ewing), G. Hunter, 8-13 ..... R. Wernham 8 4
...er Kelly (Mrs Attenborough), T. Corbett, 8-10 ..... J. Matthias 5 11
...ater (G. Reed), S. Hall, 8-9 ..... B. Taylor 10
...asure Lane (Mrs Schwitzer jun), R. Armstrong, 8-9 ..... L. Piggott 6
...Lever (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 8-8 ..... Ron Hutchinson 9
...ay Post (C) (P. Butler), J. W. Watts, 8-4 ..... E. Hide 8
...ing Hussar (Mrs Winstone), H. Cecil, 8-4 ..... F. Durr 3
...sley Square (C) (G. Townsend), J. Oxley, 8-3 ..... W. Carson 16
...ness (J. Sheffield), P. Walwyn, 8-0 ..... P. Eddery 12
...Tuneful (CD) (Mrs Hindley), J. Hindley, 8-0 ..... A. Kimberley 2
...ildis (H. Grenfell), J. Tree, 7-13 ..... P. Waldron 17
...own Farm (D. Byrne), R. Akehurst, 7-7 ..... D. McKay 14
...oration (J. Bloomfield), G. P-Hoblyn, 7-7 ..... R. Fox 8 16
...9-2 Quietness, 5-1 Good News, 13-2 Fastacre, 8-1 Pleasure ...Dart, Super Kelly, 12-1 Common Land, Red Lever, 16-1

...LE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,179: 1½m)
...arlaine (Lord Carnarvon), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 ..... W. Carson 6
...iden Charles (D) (C. Olley), H. Price, 8-12 ..... A. Murray 8
...eat Lad (E. Benjamin), W. Wightman, 8-8 ..... E. Hide 4
...vergayle (D) (J. Albrition), J. Hindley, 8-8 A. Kimberley 3
...lly Mick (L. Stevens), P. Ashworth, 8-4 ..... A. Bond 5 1
...hall Grange (A. Parkinson), C. Brittain, 8-3 P. Eddery 7
...ight Adventure (R. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 8-1 ..... P. Waldron 2
...aris, 7-2 Invergayle, 5-1 Night Adventure, 6-1 Charlaine, 10-1 ...Great Lad, Jolly Mick.

S PLATE (3-y-o: £1,035: 1m)
...ora Gambler (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... R. Street 27
...onderlan (V. Matthews), C. Brittain, 9-0 ..... G. Baxter 33
...rime Baxter (J. Rogerson), B. Hobbs, 9-0 ..... B. Taylor 10
...arcy (Mrs Adam), J. Winter, 9-0 ..... B. Procter 12
...red Scott (Mrs Hewitt), W. Hern, 9-0 ..... W. Carson 15
...oodnewsman (N. Hunt), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 P. Eddery 37
...abeas Corpus (Mrs Hue-Williams), P. Walwyn, 9-0 Ron Hutchinson 15
...unza Dancer (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 ..... L. Piggott 14
...lovie Idol (T. Willis), R. Armstrong, 9-0 ..... D. Pugh 7 4
...salve (D. Sasse), Sasse, 9-0 ..... D. Maitland 8
...osebeary (J. Lambton), G. P-Gordon, 9-0 ..... J. Roe 38
...oysco (J. Stafford), B. Williams, 9-0 ..... B. Raymond 7
...upreme Lad (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 9-0 ..... G. Lewis 18
...ouvaint (Sir K. Butt), B. Hobbs, 9-0 ..... E. Eldin 36
...ater Bailiff (V. McCalmont), Doug Smith, 9-0 ..... A. Murray 1
...askar (P. Bull), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... B. Connorton 24
...mpayomene (M. Simmonds), H. Price, 8-11 ..... A. Bond 5
...nchovy Toast (G. Blair), R. Jarvis, 8-11 ..... G. Starkey 17
...gara (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-11 ..... B. Rouse 12
...happelle Blanche (G. Leigh), G. Harwood, 8-11 ..... E. Hide 11
...hasseur (J. Waller), R. Jarvis, 8-11 ..... P. Waldron 2
...leador (R. McCreery), M. Stoute, 8-11 ..... F. Durr 38
...lusty (Mrs Hislop), H. Candy, 8-11 ..... J. Esam 23
...a Melodie (J. Astor), Astor, 8-11 ..... E. Johnson 20
...ara Moon (Lord Halifax), J. Oxley, 8-11 .....
...atinella (Y. Yamamoto), M. Stoute, 8-11 .....
...Pleasure Garden (Sir R. Jessel), H. Collingridge, 8-11 G. Sexton 3
...oyal Russet (Lord Harrington), J. Hindley, 8-11 A. Kimberley 14
...arona (T. Warner), I. Walker, 8-11 ..... G. Duffield 30
...ea Tiger (Mrs Yong), W. O'Gorman, 8-11 ..... W. O'Gorman 34
...ir Toby (J. Macdonald-Buchanan), J. Oxley, 8-11 M. Giles 29
...oms Dame (M. Sandberg), R. Jarvis, 8-11 ..... C. Moss 26
...tormy Princess (P. Young), N. Callaghan, 8-11 W. Hood 28
...aipo Belle (F. Zimmern), R. Jarvis, 8-11 R. Wernham 5 15
...our de Force (P. McRob), I. Balding, 8-11 J. Matthias 21
...ree Peony (C. Loyd), R. Houghton, 8-11 ..... F. Morby 9
...he White Seal (Sir J. Barwell), J. Bethell, 8-11 D. Cullen 13
...rmus, 11-2 Zaskar, 4-1 Movie Idol, 8-1 Toussaint, Water Bailiff, ...le, Tree Peony, 12-1 Chappelle Blanche, Supreme Lad, 14-1 ...ancer, 20-1 others.

et selections

...Correspondent
...inner, 2.30 Alphadamus, 3.0 Stetchworth Lad, 3.35 ROSE ...ecially recommended, 4.10 Rozel Buoy, 4.40 Golden ...Toussaint.
...arket Correspondent
...inner, 2.30 Alphadamus, 3.0 Stetchworth Lad, 3.35 Silky, ...l, 4.40 Charlaine, 5.10 Movie Idol.

Hereford card

1.30 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div I: Part I: 4-y-o: £274: 2m)
1 004 Behest, 11-8 ..... D. Cartwright
3 000 Lintam, 11-8 ..... V. Soane
8 000 Air Power, 10-12 ..... K. Maguire
9 000 Albergian, 10-12 ..... M. Stephens 7
14 p0 Bantry Bay, 10-12 S. Lee 7
15 00p Blue Dancer, 10-12 G. Gadd 7
21 00p Can Donna, 10-12 R. Crank
30 000 Fantabulous, 10-12 ..... P. Blacker
37 0 Hard Star, 10-12 P. Anderson
45 p Kiss-Me-Quick, 10-12 ..... R. Davies
48 300 Little Buck, 10-12 A. Phillips 7
49 000 Loch King, 10-12
52 0 My Christine, 10-12 ..... H. J. Evans 5
58 334 Prescot, 10-12 ..... R. Bailey
59 0 Scotland Road, 10-12 ..... N. Saleman
65 002 Shark Bay, 10-12 ..... C. Candy
71 0 Straitjacket, 10-12 ..... C. Read

7-4 Lintam, 4-1 Prescot, 6-1 Shark Bay, 8-1 Behest, 10-1 Little Buck, Scotland Road, 12-1 My Christine, 16-1 others.

2.0 WOOLHOPE STEEPLECHASE (Div I: £442: 2½m)
3 004 Hard Cash, 6-11-11 ..... Mr Jackson 5
5 310 No Defence, 6-11-11 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
9 031 Cleo Baby, 7-11-7 ..... S. May
11 002 Flying Fred, 6-11-7 ..... J. Fox
20 p13 Purbeck Pylon, 8-11-7 ..... N. Wakley
23 -pp Arctic Scholar, 7-11-7 ..... R. Crank
32 ufp Isleamrada, 7-11-3 ..... T. Bourke
34 0pp Rosbay, 6-11-3 ..... L. Lungo
38 040 Tam Rating, 8-11-3 ..... V. Soane
45 00p Andromeda II, 7-10-10 ..... Mr Parkyn 3
60 ppp Cliff Top, 6-10-10 P. Blacker
65 02-0 Fortwell, 9-10-10 ..... D. Cartwright
63 040- Mandown, 7-10-10 A. Webber
65 ppp Memory Lane, 7-10-10 ..... B. Forsey
68 -f0r Precipitate, 7-10-10 ..... G. Thorner
70 -00f Sorrel Horse, 5-10-10 ..... John Williams

5-1 Cleo Baby, 7-2 Flying Fred, 5-1 Purbeck Pylon, 6-1 No Defence, 8-1 Hard Cash, Tam Rating, 12-1 Rosbay, 14-1 Mandown, 20-1 others.

2.30 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div I: Part II: 4-y-o: £274: 2m)
10 0p All Cash, 10-12 ..... R. Quinn
15 00p Beau Seal, 10-12 S. A. Taylor
20 0 Buckshell, 10-12 J. Suthern
23 Clear Sailing, 10-12 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
25 0 Commandette, 10-12 J. King
29 000 Dixie Boy, 10-12 ..... G. Gadd
32 000 Flittermere, 10-12 R. Pitman
38 00 Henry's Doublet, 10-12 ..... S. May
40 0 High and Low, 10-12 ..... A. K. Taylor 7
44 0 La Balconne, 10-12 ..... R. O'Donovan 7
50 434 Mandy Boy, 10-12 ..... R. Champion
59 Pretty Fast, 10-12 H. Evans 5
60 000 Prince Bean, 10-12 ..... Mawson
62 Right Tactics, 10-12 ..... J. Bishop 7
66 004 Silver Falcon, 10-12 ..... H. Barry 7
67 034 Spartan Lady, 10-12 ..... R. J. Owen 7
75 0 Yofi, 10-12 ..... P. McEntee

13-8 Mandy Boy, 7-2 Silver Falcon, 11-2 Spartan Lady, 8-1 Henry's Doublet, Le Balconne, 12-1 Pretty Fast, 16-1 Buckshell, 20-1 others.

3.0 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div I: Part III: 4-y-o: £274: 2m)
2 413 Georgic, 11-8 ..... B. Pitman
4 104 Great Freda, 11-8 ..... M. Williams 7
11 0pp April Sovereign, 10-12 ..... Mr G. Jones 5
13 003 Ballyhaunis, 10-12 ..... P. Blacker
16 0 Billy Bonds, 10-12 A. Turnell
24 Clifford Street, 10-12 ..... K. Hayward 7
26 030 Computex, 10-12 R. Floyd 5
33 00 Frantic, 10-12 ..... R. Mann 7
40 00 Just-A-Honey, 10-12 ..... Mr Brisbourne 7
45 000 Legendary Isle, 10-12 ..... C. Peck 7
53 00 Near Relation, 10-12 J. King
54 Old Carl, 10-12 R. Champion
56 230 Parietto, 10-12 S. Wiggins 7
58 000 Paymaster, 10-12 ..... V. Soane
61 004 Proper Gent, 10-12 ..... G. Thorner
68 0p Spiffing, 10-12 R. Dickin 5
73 p0p Take Tangle, 10-12 I. Gebbie 7

2-1 Georgic, 3-1 Great Freda, 9-2 Parietto, 6-1 Ballyhaunis, 10-1 Billy Bonds, Proper Gent, 16-1 others.

3.30 WOOLHOPE STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div II: £442: 2½m)
4 134 Levelled Out, 7-11-11 ..... R. Hyett
12 1f0 Hunter's Morn, 9-11-7 ..... P. Warner
13 f03 Isle of Wight, 7-11-7 S. May
14 300 Lauso Lad, 6-11-7 ..... R. F. Davies
18 -04f Neufchatel, 6-11-7 J. King
19 3pp Pensive Prince, 7-11-7 ..... V. Soane
27 22f Clary, 6-11-3 ..... J. Haine
37 423 Super Charger, 6-11-3 ..... S. A. Taylor
43 0p0 Alverpo, 6-10-10 ..... P. Connors 3
46 422 Barrow Chief, 6-10-10 ..... M. James 7
51 0ff Dads Army, 6-10-10 ..... Mr Bowen 7
56 00f Gay Kempley, 8-10-10 ..... R. Crank
57 30f Gypsecloud, 8-10-10 ..... Mr Brookes 5
66 Mountain Stream, 7-10-10 ..... D. Munro
71 0p0 Stiphado, 6-10-10 M. Salaman
73 f Vaguely Common, 7-10-10 ..... P. Richards 7

3-1 Levelled Out, 7-2 Barrow Chief, 5-1 Clary, Super Charger, 7-1 Isle of Wight, 12-1 Neufchatel, 16-1 Hunter's Morn, Pensive Prince, 20-1 others.

4.0 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div II: Part I: 4-yo: £274: 2m)
3 1 Go Baby Go, 11-8 J. Glover
4 410 Go Pennys, 11-8 M. Latham 7
7 000 Pizz, 11-8 ..... D. Cartwright
10 340 Vikings Defeat, 11-8 G. Gad 7
13 00 Bleepalot, 10-12
19 000 El Rondo, 10-12 ..... M. Blackshaw
22 Flora Go Lightly, 10-12 ..... P. Russell
25 4 Gingerbread Man, 10-12 ..... R. Champion
31 4 Jolly Lucky, 10-12 ..... P. Barton 5
36 b00 Lings Holme, 10-12 L. Lungo
38 0 Master Blue, 10-12 ..... J. Suthern
43 0 Nescio, 10-12 ..... S. May
44 030 No Competition, 10-12 ..... P. Blacker
49 00 Robert De Hollad, 10-12 ..... R. Pitman
52 000 Tranby, 10-12 T. Walshe 5

7-4 Go Baby Go, 100-30 Gingerbread Man, 11-2 Go Pennys, Jolly Lucky, 8-1 No Competition, Vikings Defeat, 16-1 El Rondo, 25-1 others.

4.30 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div II: Part II: 4-y-o: £274: 2m)
1 100 Caldy Light, 11-8 A. Varey 7
5 u02 Happy Call, 11-8 ..... M. James 7
8 14 Rio, 11-8 ..... B. Jones 5
11 p0 Another Dove, 10-12 ..... Mr Price 7
14 000 Cloister Rose, 10-12 ..... R. C. Bailey
18 030 Double Mint, 10-12 S. May
20 0p5 Festive Spirit, 10-12 ..... R. Mangan 7
25 Gay Baron, 10-12 Mr Barry 7
26 004 Goldhills Son, 10-12 ..... Mr Cooke 7
32 400 Kerry B, 10-12 ..... C. Smith 7
33 000 King's Rhapsody, 10-12 ..... J. Glover
37 0 Lucky Pal, 10-12 ..... R. F. Davies
45 000 Pardinis, 10-12 Mr Jenks 5
50 u30 Samanza, 10-12 ..... —

7-2 Rio, 9-2 Caldy Light, 5-1 Cloister Rose, 13-2 Happy Call, 8-1 Double Mint, 10-1 Festive Spirit, King's Rhapsody, 14-1 Kerry B, 25-1 others.

5.0 WOOLHOPE STEEPLECHASE (Div III: £442: 2½m)
1 112 Cool-Na-Mara, 6-12-1 ..... J. Glover
6 331 Annfield, 6-11-7 ..... J. Burke
15 310 Lovely Lilling, 6-11-7 ..... M. Salaman
21 000 Winall, 7-11-7 J. T. Burke
32 032 Another Lad, 9-11-3 ..... V. Soane
24 000 Baytree, 9-11-3
26 003 Chanter Mark, 8-11-3 ..... Mr Darling 7
29 000 Four New Pence, 7-11-3 ..... J. King
41 000 Welcome Back, 9-11 ..... R. F. Davies
48 304 Caradoc, 7-10-10 ..... D. Cartwright
52 fp2 Exhibit B, 6-10-10 W. Smith
59 2pp Hickory, 7-10-10 P. Warner
51 p04 Level Start, 6-10-10 J. Suthern
62 242 Ludicrus Sextus, 8-10-10 ..... G. Darnall 5
67 0-0p Nordall, 8-10-10 P. Morris
74 pfp Vicky Joe II, 8-10-10 ..... Mr Wakeham 7

2-1 Cool-Na-Mara, 7-2 Annfield, 6-1 Exhibit B, 10-1 Lovely Lilling, Chanter Mark, 12-1 Winall, 16-1 others.

5.30 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div I: Part IV: 4-y-o: £274: 2m)
3 140 Grass Hand, 11-6 ..... B. R. Davies
6 01 Melody Time, 11-8 ..... M. Salaman
12 200 Bags Galore, 10-12 ..... —
19 f Bold Amber, 10-12 K. Rivers 7
27 444 Dantora, 10-12 ..... W. Smith
28 Discount Market, 10-12 ..... —
35 p0 Golden Metropolis, 10-12 ..... N. Wakley
36 022 Happy God, 10-12 ..... S. A. Taylor
41 0u Karandala, 10-12 ..... A. K. Taylor 7
46 0 Leza Item, 10-12 ..... M. Blackshaw
47 0p Lindspread, 10-12 M. James 7
57 0 Pee Wee, 10-12 Mr Barry 7
63 00p Sarouk, 10-12 ..... P. Morris
69 00b Stanway Lad, 10-12 ..... B. Jones 5
70 0f0 St Georges Hill, 10-12 ..... J. King
72 p00 Streakland, 10-12 ..... S. May

5-2 Grass Hand, 4-1 Melody Time, 5-1 Happy God, 13-2 Bags Galore, 8-1 Dantora, 10-1 Leza Item, 4-1 Discount Market, St Georges Hill, 20-1 others.

6.0 WOOLHOPE STEEPLECHASE (Div IV: £442: 2½m)
2 112 Half-Holiday, 8-11-11 ..... R. Champion
8 04f Burrator, 6-11-7 S. A. Taylor
16 1f0 Mickey Mouse, 6-11-7 ..... G. Thorner
17 0b3 Mullacrew, 6-11-7 ..... —
31 -f0f Harnage Barnie, 7-11-3 ..... T. Hallett 7
36 0f0 Schooner, 6-11-3 ..... S. May
32 314 Son and Heir, 5-11-0 ..... —
49 0 Chartist, 7-10-10 ..... I. Watkinson
53 003 Fine Finish, 6-10-10 ..... J. Suthern
54 2pf Forest of Wychwood, 7-10-10 ..... Mr C. Barnett 7
58 03b- Helpex, 7-10-10 ..... G. Shoemark 5
60 p00 Last Approach, 8-10-10 ..... Mr Lee 7
69 30- Preview, 7-10-10 Mr Price 7
75 0ff- Wild Peter, 8-10-10 ..... M. Williams 7
77 000 Ballybeatle, 5-10-3 ..... G. Darnall 5
78 000 Bowbrook, 5-10-3 ..... R. Dickin 5

11-4 Half-Holiday, 3-1 Mullacrew, 9-2 Mickey Mouse, 6-1 Son and Heir, 7-1 Fine Finish, 12-1 Burrator, 14-1 Bowbrook, 33-1 others.

6.30 CANON PYON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,120: 2½m)
1 131 Donohill, 8-12-7 ..... —
2 040 Amarind, 9-12-1 ..... W. Smith
4 200 Sonny Somers, 13-11-12 ..... J. Francome
6 014 Master Eve, 12-11-4 ..... B. R. Davies
8 212 Caissore, 7-11-3 ..... P. Richards 7
9 200 Bramblestown, 8-10-11 ..... J. Burke
10 131 Puckham, 11-10-10 ..... P. Duggins 7
11 031 Satara Pasha, 6-10-7 ..... M. Blackshaw
13 121 Mama Roux, 7-10-4 J. Glover
15 01p Erica June, 9-10-4 ..... P. Leach 7
16 3pu Golden Batman, 12-10-3 ..... J. Turnell
17 040 Madison, 8-10-2 ..... P. Russell
18 0p3 Red Rohan, 9-10-3 ..... Mr Stanhope
20 023- Golden Prince II, 8-10-1 ..... R. F. Davies
22 p04 Thomond, 10-10-0 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
23 3pu Evecatcher, 9-10-0 ..... K. Maguire
24 40p Saucy Belle, 9-10-0 R. Crank
25 033 Master Clive, 7-10-0 ..... Mr Morshead 7

5-1 Mama Roux, 11-2 Caissore, 6-1 Donohill, Master Eve, 8-1 Amarind, Sonny Somers, 10-1 Golden Batman, Erica June, Red Rohan, 16-1 Puckham, 20-1 others.

7.0 CALLOW STEEPLECHASE (£340: 3m)
1 -211 Fitz, 9-12-7 Mr Williams 7
2 u00 Cassius, 8-12-0 Mr Harris 7
3 b11- Colonian Queen, 9-12-4 ..... Mr Greenaway 5
5 20- Humorous, 13-12-0 ..... Mr Durkyn 3
6 f0u Joed, 8-12-0 ..... Mai Shaw 5
7 0 Lafitte, 8-12-0 ..... Mr Maundrell 7
8 -333 Some Man, 13-12-0 ..... Mr Poole 7
9 Tentertelle, 7-12-0 ..... Mr Edmunds 5
11 4uu Brandy Fare, 5-11-5 ..... Mr A. Wilson
12 p0 Spartador, 5-11-5 ..... Mr T. Price 7

9-4 Fitz, 7-2 Lafitte, 5-1 Colonian Queen, 7-1 Cassius, 10-1 Joed, 12-1 Some Man, Humorous, 20-1 others.

7.30 HOLMER HURDLE (Handicap: £510: 2m)
1 000 Perambulate, 6-12-6 V. Soane
2 000 Hot Swell, 8-12-0 ..... I. Gebbie 7
3 0-00 Cala Mesquida, 11-11-8 ..... S. Wiggins 7
4 323 Lyon del Mar, 6-11-7 ..... P. McEntee
5 300 Clifton Fair, 6-11-7 ..... Mr Hobbs 7
6 -f30 Stone Thrower, 8-11-6 ..... J. Francome
7 410 Staralgo, 6-11-5 T. Walshe 5
8 244 Dan'l Widden, 4-11-5 ..... P. Haynes 5
9 0-03 Chiseldon, 8-11-4 R. Pitman
11 f31 Happy Clift, 5-11-2 ..... —
12 313 Julian Swift, 5-11-1 ..... R. Davies
13 00-p So Noble, 6-11-0 J. Glover
15 000 All Spirit, 6-10-13 K. White
16 003 Old Smokey, 6-10-13 ..... D. Mould
18 2f0 Garter Wood, 6-10-10 ..... D. Evans 5
19 0p0 Just Royal, 9-10-9 ..... D. Cartwright
20 044 Coole Abbey, 6-10-9 ..... S. A. Taylor
21 003 Croome, 5-10-8 ..... R. Hyett
22 040 Soace Boy, 8-10-8 ..... R. Dicken 5
23 00-0 Rocket, 6-10-8 M. Salaman
24 000 Spartan, 7-10-8 H. J. Evans 5
25 000 Whicker's World, 7-10-7 ..... M. Blackshaw
27 020 Giddy Girl, 6-10-6 P. Blacker
30 020 Psalm, 6-10-4 P. Keane 7

11-2 Perambulate, 6-1 Stone Thrower, Chiseldon, 7-1 Dan'l Widden, 8-1 Julian Swift, Lyon del Mar, 10-1 Clifton Fair, Old Smokey, 12-1 Croome, 16-1 Psalm, Staralgo, 25-1 others.

8.0 MADLEY HURDLE (Novices: Div II: Part III: 4-y-o: £274: 2m)
3 100 Destiny Hill, 11-8 J. Burke
5 012 High Jump, 11-8 J. Haine
6 u20 Roc Imp, 11-8 M. Williams 7
12 000 Ballygarvan Brook, 10-12 ..... D. Cartwright
15 000 Creeveles, 10-12 S. A. Taylor
16 00 Curiosity, 10-12 ..... J. Suthern
21 000 First Test, 10-12 P. Keane 7
24 General Mite, 10-12 R. Crank
30 0 Irish Fiddle, 10-12 ..... Mr R. Brown 7
35 Lea Manor, 10-12 P. Morris
39 002 Mirandola, 10-12 P. Collins 7
42 000 Mr Chairman, 10-12 ..... —
48 0 Ramblerose, 10-12 R. Atkins
51 00 Thais Penny, 10-12 ..... A. Markham

15-8 High Jump, 9-4 Destiny Hill, 9-2 Mirandola, 8-1 Roc Imp, 12-1 First Test, Mr Chairman, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Hereford selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Lintam. 2.0 Flying Fred. 2.30 Pretty Fast. 3.0 Billy Bonds. 3.30 Clary. 4.0 Go Baby Go. 4.30 Rio. 5.0 Another Lad. 5.30 Grass Hand. 6.0 Mullacrew. 6.30 Puckham. 7.0 Fitz. 7.30 Old Smokey. 8.0 Mirandola.

Ascot results

3.0 (2.15) GARTER STAKES (2-y-o: £1,455: 5f)
Victorian Habit, ch f, by Habitat—Victorian Era (J. Philipps), 8-8 ..... G. Lewis (13-1) 1
Alanrod, gr c, by Gala Performance—Miss Fenton (D. Crawford), 9-4 ..... L. Piggott (8-11 fav) 2
Precious McKenzie, gr c, by Hard Tack—Karatha (G. Balding), 8-11 ..... J. Curant (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Attyman Place (4th), 12-1 Spring Hope, 14-1 Lorenzo Monaco, 20-1 My Boy To, Proper Toff. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 64p; places, 16p, 12p, 20p; dual forecast, 54p. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket. Hd, 6l. 1min 9.58sec.

2.30 (2.39) GOLDEN HIND STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,621: 1m)
Pavello, ch f, by Crepello—Piave (H. Blagrave), 8-11 ..... B. Taylor (4-1) 1
Cadence, ch f, by Crepello—Soldier's Song (J. Whitney), 9-1 ..... L. Piggott (9-4) 2
Light Laughter, ch f, by Silly Season—Light Case (Mrs R. Grosvenor), 8-11 ..... G. Baxter (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Queen of the South (4th), 12-1 Hill Moss, Marching Orders, Temple Of The Sun, 16-1 Great Firefly, 20-1 Esprit D'Or, Fun Time, Whitey. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 15p, 13p, 65p. B. Blagrave, at Marlborough. 2½l, ½l. 1min 48.91sec.

3.5 (3.15) VICTORIA CUP (Handicap: £4,452: 7f)
Rhodomantade, b c, by Blast—Rhodia (J. Carrington), 4-8-3 ..... G. Baxter (22-1) 1
Yonge St Clare, b f, by Queen's Hussar—Clariden (Dr T. Molony), 4-8-5 ..... F. Morby (33-1) 2
Lottogift, b c, by Charlottown—Charmaine's Gift (A. Richards), 4-8-0 ..... W. Carson (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 fav Charlie Bubbles, 8-1 King Oedipus, Dawlish, 10-1 Mrs Tiggywinkle, 12-1 Hovis, Kings Bonnis, Shuffling, Super Splash, 14-1 Gracious Melody, 16-1 Quaste Notte (4th), 18-1 Someraway, 20-1 Fabled Diplomat, Liberty Lawyer, 33-1 Step Ahead, Fair Tactics, Always Faithful, Ardoon, Melody. 20 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.54; places, 74p, 82p, 57p, 87p. P. Makin, at Marlborough. Hd, 2½l. 1min 36.92sec.

3.40 (3.44) PARADISE STAKES (£1,784: 2m)
Night In Town, b c, by Ballyciptic—Dusky Evening (B. Firestone), 4-9-2 ..... L. Piggott (4-1) 1
Rasti, b c, by Ray—Stillula (R. McCormick), 4-9-3 ..... P. Eddery (11-4 jt fav) 2
Court Dancer, ch c, by Ballymoss—Belladonna (Mrs R. Strudwick), 4-8-11 ..... R. Edmondson (11-4 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Abide With Me, 9-1 Live Arrow (4th), 12-1 Firebright, 20-1 Uncle Cyril, 26-1 Chant, 33-1 Petulengro, True Lad. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 13p, 12p, 12p; dual forecast, 42p. I. Balding, at Kingsclere. 2l, 2l.

4.10 (4.20) CROCKER BULTEEL STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £1,423: 7f)
Lacewing, b f, by Double Jump—Queen Anne's Lace (A. McCall), 7-7 ..... R. Fox (4-5 fav) 1
Jimmylyn, ch f, by Jimmy Reppin—Billingsgate (T. Hill), 8-9 ..... E. Hide (5-1) 2
Glorious Devon, ch c, by Major Portion—All Drake (R. Sulfield), 7-9 ..... A. Bond (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Proud Pathan (4th), Run Tell Run, 10-1 Saturday Night. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 19p; forecast, 15p, 20p; dual forecast, 56p. J. Tree, at Marlborough. 6l, 4l. 1min 43.44sec. Madrisa (10-1) was withdrawn. Rule 4 applies: Deduct 10p in £.

4.40 (4.49) WHITE ROSE STAKES (Group III: £5,717: 1½m)
Jolly Good, b c, by Jolly Jet—Rhodie (Mrs J. Bricken), 9-0 ..... G. Lewis (11-1) 1
Bartlegry, ch c, by Bold Lad—Grenadier (R. Moller), 9-0 ..... E. Eldin (11-1) 2
Ca Marche, b c, by Gulf Pearl—Marching (J. Whitney), 9-0 ..... E. Hide (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Master Petard, 5-1 Sporisky, 11-2 Rebec, 6-1 Strike Lucky, 10-1 Comet Kohoutek, Marco Ricci, 13-1 Zabaglione, 16-1 Twenty-Two Carat, 20-1 Peter The Great, Princely Mark (4th). 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.36; places, 40p, 46p, £1.26. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket. 4l, 5l. 2min 17.89sec.

5.10 (5.16) CHOBHAM STAKES (Handicap: £960: 1½m)
Crucible, ch g, by Crepello—Sunny Cove (Sir M. Sobell), 10-9-7 ..... G. Nelson (10-1) 1
Asdic, b c, by Aztec—Boat Hook (Maj-Gen J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), 4-8-13 ..... J. Smith (8-13 fav) 2
Little Batalys, b c, by Hail To Reason—Miss Moona (J. Allen), 4-8-0 ..... N. Crowther (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Fair Georgina (4th), 14-1 Prime Soleil, 40-1 Windsor Grey, Quillet. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 21.04; places, 41p, 15p; dual forecast, 96p. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. 2½l, 10l. 2min 49.35sec. Ramuk's Queen did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Rhodomantade, Lacewing, £51.85. TREBLE: Pavello, Night in Town, Jolly Good, £835.60. JACKPOT: Not won; no consolation paid.

Catterick Bridge

2.15 (2.21) JOCKEY CAP STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £329: 1m 7f 180yd)
Sovingdon, b c, by Current Coin—Brizo (E. Peskin), 9-4 ..... A. Cousins (4-1) 1
Kertossal, ch c, by Goldhill—Admiral's Quill (S. Lester), 8-1 ..... T. Lappin (7-1) 2
The Golden Rule, ch c, by Royal Levee—Ballyseedy (Mrs M. Murphy), 8-8 ..... R. Wernham (3-1 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Balltree, 10-1 Marshall Law, 12-1 Skye, Wild Candy (4th), 16-1 Poppet Time, Fidgeway, 20-1 Lucky French, Sindovid. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 16p, 29p, 18p. K. Payne, at Middleham. 1l, 1½l. Winner sold to Mr H. Blackshaw for 1,900 guineas.

2.45 (2.50) RICHMOND PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 5f)
Music Boy, ch c, by Jukebox—Veronique (K. Mackey), 9-4 ..... L. Seagrave (8-13 fav) 1
Meadlands, br f, by Runnymede—Phyllida (B. Allis), 8-13 ..... O. Gray (11-2) 2
King Willi, b c, by Willipop—Crossida Queen (A. Picken), 8-11 ..... T. Ives (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Golden Zaccio, 10-1 Polyanna (4th), 16-1 Barnaby Beck, Lampwick, 20-1 Right Beauty, Mallow, 33-1 Royal Duchess, Morgan's Pride, Ubedizzy, Gay Gambol, Welsh Bracelet. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 11p, 16p, 22p. S. Wainwright, at Malton. 1l, 3l.

3.15 (3.17) SPRING HANDICAP (£654: 6f)
Gold Loom, b g, by Goldhill—Bloomers (Mrs V. Gray), 6-8-12 ..... M. Hancock (8-1) 1
Pal Dan, b h, by Pall Mall—Faridane II (D. Rose), 5-8-11 ..... M. Nuttall (14-1) 2
Queensway, ch g, by Typhoon—Lady Cortina (J. Finlayson), 4-8-11 ..... G. Duffield (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 fav Relative Ease (4th), 8-1 Dinsdale Lad, 9-1 Dernier Rire, 10-1 Atrek, Bosscal, 12-1 Cunning Trick, Ma's Baby, Sounds Good, 14-1 Burning Image, Royal Cadet, 16-1 Astronomist, 20-1 Sovereign's Leap, Peggy Jet. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 95p; places, 26p, 89p, 26p, 16p. W. Gray, at Beverley. 1l, sh hd.

3.45 (3.52) SEDBURY PLATE (Div I: 2-y-o: £311: 5f)
Palmvinnia, b f, by Royal Palm—Whitestake (Mrs L. Marton), 7-13 ..... C. Dwyer (5-4 fav) 1
Harry's Fizzale, ch c, by Levanter—Katie Rovie (H. Meadows), 8-11 ..... T. Lappin (16-1) 2
Charm Fair, b f, by March Past—Bridge of Stories (M. Simpson), 7-13 ..... M. Birch (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 West Vale (4th), Red Czar, 12-1 Scott Jason, 14-1 Reppece, 20-1 Limbalu, Huntercombe Lad, Bel Arur, Catch Me Kate, Timjay. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win 24p; Places, 17p, 35p; £1.09. J. Etherington, at Malton. 4l, 4l.

4.15 (4.20) BRIDGE STAKES (Handicap: £486: 1m 4f 40yd)
French Warrior, b g, by French Beige—Warrior Queen (Mrs M. Fletcher), 5-9-3 ..... E. Johnson (10-1) 1
Two for Joy, b m, by Double-U-Jay—Minouche (F. Mumford-Smith), 5-8-8 J. Seagrave (8-1) 2
Peace of Mind, br m, by Midsummer Night II—Command (D. Gilbert), 5-8-7 ..... G. Duffield (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Culberge (fav), 7-1 Tattenham Fair, 8-1 Freebourne, 10-1 Anhydrous, Baggin Time, Sunny Jim, 12-1 Floor Show, Grey Aglow (4th), Scottish Cavalier, 14-1 Daruba, Triple, 20-1 Calela Prince. 15 ran.
TOTE: Win, 94p; places, 23p, 29p, 27p, 39p. L. Shedden, at Wetherby. 2l, 1l. Happy Jet and Kailash were withdrawn. Rule 4 does not apply to bets on Kailash, who was 12-1 at withdrawal. Rule 4 applies to bets at board prices before withdrawal of Happy Jet but not starting price bets. Price of Happy Jet 5-1, deduction 10p in pound.

4.45 (4.48) HURGILL LODGE PLATE (3-y-o: £311: 1m 1f 40yd)
Congenial, b c, by Alcide—My Jean (W. Steele), 8-8 ..... M. Birch (10-1) 1
Now 'N' Then, ch f, by Aggressor—Alice (R. Bousfield), 8-13 ..... G. Duffield (11-4) 2
Middle Rd, b c, by ... Slipper (M. Taylor), 8-8 ..... A. Cousins (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Mister Tark (fav), 11-2 Turasco, 6-1 Can a Pie (4th), 12-1 Rhondda Prince, 14-1 Alcide Honey, 16-1 Slip Cradle, 20-1 Carol's Choice, Outwit, St Georgina, Verona Brandy. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.10; places, 29p, 19p, 66p. M. H. Easterby, at ... 2l, ½l.

5.15 (5.17) SEDBURY PLATE (Div II: 2-y-o: £311: 5f)
Venus of Streatham, b f, by Tower Walk—Sara's Star (A. Hemming), 7-10 M. L. Thomas (5-1) 1
Tamalan, b f, by John Splendid—Sylvan Rose (Mrs T. Metcalfe), 7-10 ..... C. Eccleston (3-1 jt fav) 2
Flying Orders, ch g, by Mealsville—Hamlet's Queen (J. Shone), 7-13 ..... A. Horrocks (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 Vellocino (jt fav), 5-1 Mulet, 10-1 Linthorpe, 14-1 Holy Red, Lucky Kim, 16-1 Black Wonder (4th), Evedor, Avocado, Williamena. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 18p, 18p, 18p. G. Blum, at Newmarket. 2½l, 3l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Gold Loom, French Warrior, £42.85. TREBLE: Music Boy, Palmvinnia, Congenial, £9.35.

Kelso NH

2.30: 1, NAUTILUS (15-2); 2, Trevino (20-1); 3, Lothian Lady (8-1). 19 ran. Clougher Hero did not run.
3.0: 1, THE REBEL II (5-1); 2, Game Call (12-1); 3, Second Run (30-1). 9 ran.
3.30: 1, HILLROI (3-1); 2, Any Second (10-1); 3, Drakensberg (10-1). 12 ran.
4.0: 1, COLLINGWOOD (20-1); 2, Semigale (5-1); 3, Scarba (8-1). 13 ran. Hugo Duncan did not run.
4.30: 1, SIR GARNET (5-4); 2, Pickwick (5-1); 3, My Suki (8-1). 11 ran.
5.0: 1, CLEVER PRINCE (11-8); 2, The Urchin (3-1); 3, Fair Kitty (7-1). 12 ran.
5.30: 1, BISHOPS PAWN (6-1); 2, Certainly John (8-1); 3, The Parch (7-1). 12 ran.

PARLIAMENT, April 30, 1975

Events in Vietnam should not be used to weaken America's links with Britain and Europe

House of Commons

MR NEWENS (Harlow, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in the light of recent events in Vietnam, would recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

MR ENNALS, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Norwich, North, Lab)—My best information is that representatives of the South Vietnamese liberation forces are in contact with President Minh and his prime minister. I prefer not to anticipate the outcome of those discussions. I am keeping the matter under urgent review.

MR NEWENS—If we are to have anything to do with South Vietnam in future, we shall have to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Would it not be better to take immediate steps towards recognition rather than cling on to the remnants of an outdated and now failed American policy in Vietnam?

Sympathy

MR ENNALS—It is not yet clear what the successor Government will be. It may be clear later in the day. I am watching it carefully.

Today a curtain has come down on the war in Vietnam and there are three thoughts uppermost in our minds: firstly, sympathy for the people of a country whose country and lives have been ravaged by war, a regret that the parties concerned were not able to achieve a political rather than a military solution to their problems; and of relief that at last it is all over.

We shall want to make whatever contribution we can to binding up the wounds of this long and bloody war.

MR ELDON GRIFFITHS, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Bury St Edmunds, C)—What has happened in Vietnam is of grave importance and could well be a turning point in the history of Asia, if not Europe.

Does Mr Ennals agree that the Communist conquest of Vietnam and Cambodia represents a breach of the spirit, and indeed of the letter, of the Paris agreement and as such it is a defeat for the rule of law and for the whole concept of peaceful negotiations as a way of settling disputes?

What residual obligations still lie on the British Government in respect of South Vietnam?

Will he accept, as the Opposition accept, that no defeat for America can possibly be regarded as a victory for peace and freedom anywhere? Will he use his influence to keep the United States, as far as they are willing, committed to the defence of the free world, and in particular, Europe?

MR ENNALS—I agree about the gravity of events. I am not going to try to apportion blame over those months and years. As far as the Paris agreement is concerned, there is not only one party in breach of the agreement.

Our residual obligations in respect of Vietnam under the 1954 Geneva agreement have been over taken by the international agreement of 1973. The most important international agreement imposed upon us is to refrain from any action at variance with the provisions of the agreement between the parties to the Vietnam conflict.

As to the role of the United States in the world, on April 10 President Ford told a joint session of Congress that events in South-East Asia must be put in their proper perspective and that no potential adversary should believe in a slackening of the United States' will and America's destiny had never been more closely linked with western Europe.

I do not go along with those who would want to use Vietnam's situation to weaken America's links with Britain and Europe, and with others.

MR FLANNERY (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—The last Conservative Government rushed with unseemly haste to recognize what the junta did in Chile and yet at this stage they refuse to pursue an honourable course on this.

The rape of Vietnam by napalm on children by the people who recently said they wanted to help orphans, the ravage by the most massive bombardment in the history of mankind on a small nation was one of the most disgraceful episodes that has ever happened.

Therefore immediate recognition of the PRG is acceptance of a political reality and can only advance the cause of mankind.

Looking to future

MR ENNALS—There have been terrible events in Vietnam. He referred to some of them. There have been terrible events and actions carried out by both sides. We ought not to have our eyes blinkered to some of the horrors committed by both sides in this terrible war.

Today we should be looking to the future conscious of the end of a ghastly period in the history of that part of the world. It does not help to rush into judgments and recriminations.

SIR DEREK WALKER-SMITH (East Hertfordshire, C)—While at the appropriate time the Government will no doubt follow traditional British practice that recognition of a foreign regime depends not just on moral approval but on the capacity to exercise jurisdiction, will he nevertheless make it clear to the PRG or any other government or would be government that moral approval can only be secured by humane conduct and a liberal and democratic attitude?

MR ENNALS—The judgments that we shall apply in deciding, as we have to decide—and I expect it will be quickly—on the question of successor government, will be carried out with the traditional criteria and in doing so we do not make any judgments. I doubt whether our first action will be to preach any sermons.

Minimum price UK would have to pay in any free trade deal with EEC

When MR HATTERSLEY, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab), was answering questions on EEC matters,

MR HURD (Mid-Oxon, C) asked him: From his discussions with our partners, how would he rate the chances of the recently-published proposal that if there was a "No" result in the referendum we would be able by January 1 to negotiate a free trade agreement with the Community which would allow our goods free access into the Community without our accepting the various limitations on our sovereignty which have been accepted by Norway, Sweden and other Efta countries?

MR HATTERSLEY—I made a speech on Friday in which I said the speed with which we concluded a free trade agreement with the Community, were we to leave it, would be dependent on the price we were prepared to pay for speed. Were we prepared to leave quickly, we might be forced to do so. Without the relationship to the EEC that might be necessary for our continued trading success.

Looking at this morning's newspaper, what I said five days ago was something of an optimistic prophesy about our prospects. Industry in Belgium has already represented to their Government that Britain outside the EEC should not have a free trade agreement with the Community as a whole.

MR FERNYHOUGH (Jarrow, Lab)—In view of the adverse balance of trade are not the EEC more likely to miss us than we are likely to miss them?

MR HATTERSLEY—We are likely to miss each other. We have something to contribute to the EEC and they have a great deal to offer us. One of the things they have to offer us is a trading position which is certainly better inside the EEC than it would have been if we leave.

Our deficit with the EEC has multiplied fivefold; our deficit with America and the Commonwealth has multiplied thirteenfold and fifteenfold.

If our trade pattern had not changed in the way it has, our trade deficit would have been much greater than staying in the EEC made possible.

MR BLAKER (Blackpool, South, C)—Even if the eight member countries were prepared to conclude a free trade agreement in the event of our departure from the EEC, it would have to include food, and not only industrial materials.

MR HATTERSLEY—It would have to include a number of matters. It would have to include food, I suspect, although it is difficult to prophesy.

Were we to conclude a free trade agreement with the Community it would be concluded on the pattern of the agreements the Community have made with Norway, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland. That would involve us in an acceptance of the commercial policies of the Community.

MR MIKARDO (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab)—There is no comparison between our position and that of Norway and the other countries mentioned. We are far and away the Community's biggest customer. Industrial traders do not spit in the eye of their best customers.

Last year we sold £800m worth of manufactured goods and bought £1,700m. Last year we took 350,000 tons of butter from the Community. What on earth will they do with their butter? What will they do with Volkswagens, Fiats and Renaults if they do not give us a free trade agreement?

MR HATTERSLEY—I have never doubted and I believe that were we to leave the Community, we would be able to negotiate a free trade agreement of some sort. My point is that there will be a price to pay for that. There is no doubt that part of that price is the acceptance of the commercial policies which apply to all those countries in free trade arrangements with the Community. That is the minimum price we would have to pay. To pretend that is not so is flying in the face of reality.

N Sea oil companies accepting principle majority state holding

MR VARLEY, Secretary of State for Energy (Chesterfield, Lab), moving the second reading of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-Lines Bill, said it helped to fulfil Labour's manifesto pledge to take a majority participation from future oil licences and to set up a British National Oil Corporation.

By 1980 oil production would be between 100 and 150 million tons a year and at that rate Britain would be producing on the same scale as Kuwait, Libya, Iraq and Nigeria and would be one of the world's leading producers.

The Opposition blustered against state participation, but that bluster was only synthetic. The Government believed that participation was the best way of ensuring that the nation shared fully in the benefits of North Sea oil. Participation gave the nation a direct title to the oil produced and created a partnership between the people and the oil companies.

Once the BNOC was fully established it would be able to hold licences as a sole licensee. The establishment of complete capability in national control would reduce their dependence on the oil companies.

The Government wanted to continue to attract the expertise of the oil companies and work in partnership. No other major producer outside the United States had thought it wise to be completely dependent on the oil companies.

Participation would also provide the framework in which the state could help the licensees raise the costs involved. A field of the size of the Forties Field would cost about £1,000m to develop. The development of offshore oil required resources on such a massive scale that it was difficult for the private sector alone to provide it.

The Bill by itself did not bring about participation for future licences. That would be laid down in the conditions under which licences were awarded.

For existing licences, participation would be achieved through free and voluntary negotiation. A number of major oil companies had shown readiness to discuss the Government's proposals. During the last few days the chairman of British Petroleum had told him that his company was prepared to enter into discussions with the Government with a view to agreeing terms for majority state participation in BP's North Sea oil holdings.

Deminex had agreed in principle and, of course, the Government would have 51 per cent of Burmah's stake in Ninian and Thistle. Two further companies, Tricentrol and Blackfriars Oil Company, had also accepted the principle of participation in their share of the Thistle and Argull fields and, indeed, Blackfriars accepted it for any further finds they made.

The benefits to be secured through participation agreements and future licences would be held by BNOC on behalf of the people. The headquarters of the BNOC would be in Glasgow. (Labour cheers.) If the House gave the Bill a second reading, he hoped in due course to nominate an organizing committee including a chairman and chief executive.

The Government would continued to issue licences and administer all the licence controls. The BNOC's job would be different and distinct. It would hold the Government's participation interest in production licences in partnership with private sector companies. It would in these cases act commercially. Its future partners need have no fear that it would try to force the consortium to act contrary to ordinary commercial criteria.

The BNOC might also become sole licensee and operator for some future licences. In this role it would not necessarily act commercially. (Conservative protests.)

It might be in the national interest, for example, for it to explore and locate reserves and yet not develop them. Here the BNOC could play an important and unique role and one of the non-commercial character.

The BNOC would be available to give the Government advice on oil matters generally and perform other services for it normally on repayment. It could, for example, be asked to take over management of the Government's pipeline and storage system, maintained for defence purposes. It could act for the Government in any future barter deals like that arranged with Iran in 1973 although none at present was in prospect.

The BNOC would have powers to go into oil refining and distribution with the consent of the Secretary of State. It would take time for it to acquire the necessary resources and expertise and its clear priority must be to establish itself in oil production. Subject to Government approval, it must have maximum flexibility to make use of the oil and the knowledge of the oil industry which it would have gained from participation in production.

When it extended into refining and distribution, it would do so on a commercial basis. It would not be used to compete unfairly with private sector companies. Its actions would be of enormous importance to the country and the sums of money flowing through its accounts would be vast. Assuming 51 per cent participation in all oilfields, its gross revenue in 1980 could amount to between £2,000m and £3,000m.

The oil companies recognized that the anarchy inherited by the Government could not be allowed to continue and would be willing to accept the Government's offer of a durable partnership with the British people. They must be prepared to implement a sensible depletion policy.

Exploration (he said) is going on at a record rate and confounding the doom laden ments of the Opposit slippages, exploration ahead satisfactorily, an oil would start to flo fruition the first stag great enterprise. The B it would not be for the few but in the interest British people.

It is (he said) a prac patriotic Bill, a socialis Vague objectives.

MR PATRICK JE tion spokesman on bridge, Wanstead a C), said the chairma have told Mr Varle prepared to negoti cent participation. I (he said) that he di slightest idea of wh ment's offer meant.

I have not found a pany (he said) whic offer of any sor Talks—yes. But not in writing on the te pation or how the pare.

The Government h industry into chaos. lous to say the G inherited anarchy. ments of the indust markable story of ex covery and developr

The BNOC was h fused by the mish-r objectives, sweeping privileges and stul terial control.

The Bill gave to t to run BNOC no clea no objectives. It commercial criteria, BNOC privileged b from petrol revenu retained for the mir and detailed control to-day affairs of the

It was not allowed serious expenditure petty cash, so it coul for the boardroom operating expenses h sanction of the Secr He had command strings. It had n autonomy, either. Th State could give the directions of any kin

The Bill contained most sweeping, dicta of any government in outside wartime. The could be hidden from Parliament under a recy. Not only were to be secret. The cha even to have the rig ing ministerial direct

In one of the m astonishing clauses e way into a Bill, the State could actuall BNOC to prepare its such a way as to hi was making a profit o was breathtaking.

This was a form o expropriation by the much as any form ation.

Government intend to reopen Saigon embassy

MR LEADBITTER (Hartlepool, Lab) asked why British passport holders had been refused assistance by the British Embassy in Saigon in leaving South Vietnam during the evacuation of British Embassy staff.

MR ENNALS, Minister of State—Our embassy in Saigon did all they could to help holders of British passports registered with the embassy to leave on the special flights on April 7 and 24. The embassy gave all the assistance it properly could.

MR LEADBITTER—Without prejudging reports which have come to this country and accepting them as fact, there is room for concern. If we accept the report of Mr John Pilger, a correspondent with a considerable reputation and understanding, this gives rise to considerable concern. If the conduct of the ambassador is as reported, it should be dealt with swiftly.

MR ENNALS—I have no reason to believe that there is any basis for criticism at all. My information is that only one or two members of the British community remained behind for want of the necessary exit documentation, which was a matter for the Vietnam authorities.

To have delayed the evacuation of the rest would possibly have jeopardized the future and the safety of others. Plenty of notice was given. The British community were advised to leave in warning notices.

MR GOODHART (Bromley, Beckenham, C)—There are still many Vietnamese who wish to leave and who have connexions with this country. Will Mr Ennals make representations through Hanoi, who now have control of South Vietnam, that they should be allowed to leave.

Will he ensure that some of the aid which is earmakred for Vietnam should be spent in support of refugees from Vietnam who have connexions with this country?

MR ENNALSIt is not a matter so much for us as for people who wish to come here. If there are Vietnamese who want to come as refugees, as the Home Secretary has said, he will look sympathetically at any application.

A substantial amount of aid has been made available to Vietnam.

REAR ADMIRAL MORGAN-GILES (Winchester, C)—In view of all that has happened in Saigon, would it not be correct and decent for the Government to express sympathy to the Americans for what has happenedm(Labour protests)—to their affairs, and to express recognition of the moral right of what they are trying to do.

MR ENNALS—I saw a statement which had been made by Dr Kissinger, I think yesterday, and I could perhaps quote from it. He said that one lesson to be drawn from the Indo-China experience is that the United States "must be careful in the commitments we make but must scrupulously honour the commitments we do make. The experience can make us more mature in the commitments we accept and more determined to honour them.".

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab)—Once peace is restored, will the British Embassy be reopened? Will he undertake to examine the question of recognition of the PRG and do all he can for peaceful reunification of Vietnam?

MR ENNALS—The closure, as was made clear, was only a temporary measure. The ambassador was in Singapore. It will be the intention to reopen the embassy. The Government will look carefully at the changing situation there. The question of recognition is paramount in our minds.

MR TUGENDHAT (City of London and Westminster, South, C)—How has he responded to the request from the South Vietnamese Ambassador for asylum and will he behave in a tolerant and hospitable fashion to that unfortunate gentleman.

MR ENNALS—I have not seen that application, but certainly if anyone applies for refuge in this country it would be surprising and not in accordance with our principles if we did not look sympathetically at such an application.

Normal process of sovereignty

MR HATTERSLEY, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, making the monthly statement on EEC business, said that three meetings of the Council of Ministers were proposed for May. Foreign ministers would meet on May 5; finance ministers on May 20 and agriculture ministers on May 26 and 27. Dates for Council meetings of energy and research and development ministers were still under consideration. It was not yet known whether they would take place in May.

At the foreign affairs Council ministers will (he said) resume their consideration of a Commission report on negotiations with the Maghreb, and on raw materials in relation to developing countries. They are also likely to review prospects for an international conference on energy, and to have a first discussion on preparations for the next meeting of EEC heads of government.

The President of the Council may report on his contacts with the Assembly over the classification of the supplementary budget for the Regional Development Fund.

The agenda for the finance ministers Council has not been finalized; but ministers are expected to discuss, among other things, the economic situation in the Community and preparations for the June meeting of the IMF Interim Committee in Paris.

Agricultural ministers are likely to deal with sugar imports from ACP countries, the proposed revision of the basic wine regulation and various veterinary matters.

MR MACFARQUHAR (Belper, Lab)—Will he confirm that the next meeting of development ministers will discuss the possible allocation in the next five years of some £380m to countries like India and other Commonwealth countries, and deny allegations that this meeting has been held up by the Government?

MR HATTERSLEY—I can confirm the first part. This subject will be discussed. I can be equally categoric about the second part. There is no suggestion that this meeting is being held up by the Government.

The suggestions I read in the newspapers over the weekend that the meeting was being held up by Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, were wrong. I regret this suggestion has been put about.

MR HOOLEY (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab)—I welcome the assurance that it is not the United Kingdom who is holding up discussions in relation to aid and trade to India and other countries. What is holding up these discussions? I understand they were supposed to start on March 20.

MR HATTERSLEY—It is the normal process when nine—and if I may use the word contentiously—sovereign governments come together to make an agreement which involves some of those countries paying substantial sums to a mutually agreed goal.

This necessarily, if the Community is not to ride roughshod over individual members, requires preparation and consultation. That is the normal process going on.

MR COSTAIN (Folkestone and Hythe, C)—During the referendum if the House is not sitting and any wild rumours are established which are incorrect, will Mr Hattersley take the opportunity of correcting them in the press?

MR HATTERSLEY—I promise I will do my best to correct wild rumours but he must understanding that objectivity is not indivisible in these matters. (Laughter.) It may be that some of my colleagues and others believe my corrections are wilder than the rumours I am trying to correct. (Renewed laughter.)

'Persevere with détente': Lord Home's advice after Vietnam surrender

LORD HOME of the HIRSEL (C), opening a debate on the problems of security facing Britain and the other free and independent countries of the world, said every piece nibbled away from the free world weakened th ewhole. Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore would not now be so confident, after recent events in South-East Asia, of their future security. Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand would be compelled to begin to look anew at the safety of their communications, not only with the West but with Singapore and among themselves.

The story which had culminated in surrender of South Vietnam was as planned and deliberate, as cold-blooded and cynical an exercise in power politics as anything even this hard-bitten world had ever seen.

Were the Portuguese the next on the list? Would it be better for the democracies to tell the Soviet Union that they had no interest in detente as the Russians presented the prospect to them? The answer was an emphatic "No". They should persevere in prudence and not react in panic.

At the conference on European security and cooperation in Europe they should not concede any point of substance unless it was matched by a concussion of equal weight.

Defence could not be exempt from cuts in an economic crisis but he hoped the Government could show they had reached rock bottom in economies. Britain and her Nato allies were only just within the safety margin.

We should re-examine (he said) the deployment of allied forces on the periphery of the free world. We cannot fight on the mainland of Asia and win, but we can keep open the sea routes of Commonwealth countries to and from the West and to and fro meach other. These sea and air routes must be kept open unless there is to be a mortal wound to the free world. Plans should now be made.

We should not allow any ocean to become the monopoly of a single power. If Can and Simonstown must go we should equip Diego Garcia to supply our naval needs in this area.

We should assume detente. If the Soviet Union is ready to change from icy co-existence to cooperation we must not miss that day, but the free world has reached the point of insecurity, where democracies must require proof of Communist Russia's intentions and deeded compatible with cooperation and partnership. Nothing less than that will do because oe nothing less can we build confidence in the security of free nations.

The trouble in the past 30 years had been that Communism had been for export, and behind that export drive was a doctrine of ideological conflict, confrontation and ultimate victory. It was one of the horribly demoralizing effects of the damnable double-dealing of the Communists that free men were bound to ask themselves "Is this to be a Vietnam all over again?"

LORD GORONWY ROBERTS, Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said they would need to study carefully the implications of recent events in South Vietnam for stability in the world, for great power relationships and for the future development of detente. The Government believed the Americans were too great a people to allow the shock of their reverse to lead them into a crisis of self-confidence, or to blind them to the realities of their own security interests, particularly in regard to the western alliance.

So long as the Russians continued to deploy forces on a scale far greater than purely defensive purposes seemed to necessitate there was bound to be an insistence in the West that the military strength of Nato should be adequate to form a credible deterrent against aggression.

Britain may no longer be a world power in the old sense (he said) but if we use our resources in the best way possible, always keeping in mind the interdependence of economy and military capacity, our influence in the world may well grow.

LORD GORDON-WALKER said that more than ever there was need for international intelligence cooperation between the intelligence services of the western world to penetrate terrorist organizations, to anticipate and frustrate their planned coups.

LORD CARRINGTON, Leader of the Opposition, said it would be foolish not to recognize that recent events had to an uncertain extent undermined the confidence of America's allies and the attitude of Americans themselves. there was a tendency in the United States to query the world role and that did not go unobserved among America's allies. This ought not to be viewed with too much alarm, but a bridge-building operation was badly needed. He hoped the opportunity to do that would be taken by President Ford and the European heads of state at the Nato summit at the end of May.

However difficult it is (he continued) and whatever may be the sacrifices, we must continue to retain defence forces which can make a proper contribution to the Nato alliance and also to retain a small nuclear force which in the last resort is known by any potential enemy to be capable of inflicting unacceptable damage. I do not think that at this particular moment a military adventure in Europe is very likely, but that is a thoroughly bad reason for reducing our insurance premium.

Timetable for independence of Seychelles

MR MICHAEL McNAIR-WILSON (Newbury, C) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs for a statement about the constitutional conference on the Seychelles.

MISS LESTOR, Under Secretary (Eton and Slough, Lab)—Good progress was made but differences remained over an independence constitution. In the circumstances, I could not recommend new elections nor that the Government should impose a solution.

But the Government have agreed the next steps, including a coalition government, an electoral review commission, and a timetable for independence, subject to parliamentary approval, by June 30, 1976. A White Paper will be published soon.

MR M. McNAIR-WILSON—Can she outline the political timetable she has in mind, leading up to independence? What discussions have taken place about the defence of the islands after that date?

MISS LESTOR—We envisage that the coalition government will be formed in June, and the interim constitution introduced in September. The electoral review commission is to be asked to report to the Foreign Secretary in December, in time for the renewed constitutional conference, probably in January.

Discussions on defence will take place the next time the whole thing is discussed.

Next stages of negotiations on Middle East

During questions about Middle East peace negotiations,

MR ENNALS, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said: There is an important role for the United States in the next stages of negotiations. It may well be that those negotiations would be in preparation for a Geneva conference. The Government recognize that there is a role for a reconvened Geneva conference, but preparation is essential.

The United Kingdom are prepared to take whatever part may be most useful. There have been suggestions to us of individual unilateral initiative. I do not think that would help but there may come a time when there will be a role for Britain either as part of a broader initiative or in any other way that may be suggested to us.

We have (he said later) had discussions with our European partners including discussions in which the Foreign Secretary took part in Dublin and our conclusion was that we cannot at this moment see a useful initiative which members of the EEC could take.

Views on Namibia made known

MR ENNALS, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stated during question time that together with France and the United States, the Government made known their views about Namibia to the South African Government on April 22. This underlined the importance they attached to an early solution of the problem.

Our position is, and always has been (he said) that South Africa should grant Namibia self-determination and independence, and should do so soon.

In relation to Namibia and the Commonwealth, it was made clear by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mr Callaghan) in discussions with SWAPO representatives that if, at the appropriate stage, Namibia were to apply for membership of the Commonwealth, certainly we would wish to support that application.

Minister: statement by steel leader 'unwise'

House of Lords

LORD CAMPBELL of CROY (C) asked what recent discussions the Government had had with the Chairman of the British Steel Corporation about the 10 year modernization plan announced two years ago and the review of it still not completed in Scotland.

LORD BESWICK, Minister of State, Industry—The most recent discussion was on April 17 and 18 when the Chairman of the British Steel Corporation led the corporation team at the tripartite conference on proposed closures in Scotland.

LORD CAMPBELL of CROY—After the apparently congenial meeting last Monday between the minister and the chairman, and the chairman's further statement that substantial reduction in manpower will be necessary, do the Government regard the responsibilities of the chairman as including the latitude to tackle this matter, which will so much affect the success of his industry in the future, and in particular to keep the public informed, besides holding consultations with the unions?

LORD BESWICK—He should put that question on the order paper if he wants a considered answer. His description of the meeting indicates that he has been aroused a little by the press. At that meeting there was no discussion. The chairman received a considered letter. He has gone away to prepare some replies.

LORD DOUGLASS of CLEVELAND (Lab)—On this occasion the chairman of the corporation made statements about redundancies which, while they may have their basis in tact, have not had any consideration by the trade unions concerned. If you are going to have redundancies in the future you will have to have redundancies after consideration of what the trade unions think and what will be the best way of dealing with these industries.

LORD BESWICK—If there are redundancies the best way of dealing with them is by means of negotiations with the trade unions concerned. The difficulty in this case is that the chairman, instead of continuing negotiations with the trade union leaders, as he was expected to do, made some public statements which many people think were unwise.

LORD LEE of NEWTON—Has progress been made in discussion with the EEC in order that we can regulate the increase in capacity in the private sector of the steel industry so that they will not disadvantage the public sector?

LORD BESWICK—As things are at the moment it is difficult, if not impossible, to match capacity with demand because of the limitations placed upon us by the Paris treaty; but the Government have indicated to the EEC that this is a subject to which further attention must be given.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 5.30: Limitation Bill and Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Bill, second reading. Motions on Recreation (Northern Ireland) Order and Shipbuilding (Northern Ireland) Order. Probable question on British hovercraft industry.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on public expenditure on transport. Opposed private business.

MPs reject a change in Scots Bill

Lords amendments to the Local Government (Scotland) Bill were considered during Tuesday's sitting.

MR MILLAN, Minister of State, Scottish Office (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab) moved that the House disagree with a Lords amendment deleting from the Bill the clause amending provision in the Local Government Act 1947 dealing with default procedures.

He said the 1947 Act had a defective section in that once the Secretary of State had decided whether a surcharge should be made on the persons in default, those persons became liable jointly to pay the whole amount involved. This was an inflexible procedure which had been recognized by the previous government.

The clause deleted by the House of Lords allowed the Secretary of State to consider any interim reports from the auditors and have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including information as to the means of any person on whom a surcharge might be made.

The reason for the clause was that the Government wished additional flexibility in dealing with interim reports which had arisen from defaults by councillors under the Housing Finance Provisions (Scotland) Act 1972. No retrospection was involved in the clause.

MR EDWARD TAYLOR, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) said the issue of this clause was whether a substantial sum of money should be paid by the law-breaking councillors or by the law-abiding citizens and ratepayers of Clydebank. It was all they would be deciding in the vote.

This was one of the most shameful and cynical steps taken by a government. It was nothing more than a shabby pay-off to irresponsible councillors.

There was only one just and honourable solution. It was the Scottish Labour stirred up the camp tical distortion about Finance Act. It was Party extremists and tish Nationalists who cillors to break the Labour Party in Sco pay the bill for the That was the clear had come from the Lords.

MR LAMBIE (Cent Lab) said the House not represent the pe land just as those front bench did n Scotland. The Tory rump of a party in Sc the Tories in the greater say in Scotla official Tories in the benches.

The Lords amen rejected by 249 vot Government majority.

The remaining Lo ments were agreed t

Fishing subsidies extended

European Parliament

Luxembourg

MR CORRIE (UK, North Ayrshire and Bute, C) asked the Commission what had been done to restore market equilibrium in the fishing sector and what progress had been made at the international law of the sea conference.

If there was too much fish in stock could the Commission do as they did with beef and release it to schools, hospitals and old people? Could they help by advertising fish products throughout Europe in order to stimulate sales and increase turnover. Could they do anything to subsidize private storage so that the fleets could go on fishing and could they do anything on minimum import prices.

At the rate at which stocks were being depleted, herring could soon become a luxury. Unless action were taken there would soon be no fish left to protect and fishermen would no longer go down to the sea in ships.

MR JAMES SPICER (UK, West Dorset, C) said with the possibility of the law of the sea conference failing to get agreements, there was a chance that Norway and Iceland would extend their fishing limits. If they took such action they, particularly Norway, would be acting in direct contravention of the trade agreement they already had with the Community. What would be the position of the Commission if such unilateral action were taken?

MR LARDINOIS, Commissioner for Agriculture, said that the sudden increase in costs had led to a situation where the Community was facing a crisis in the fisheries industry. That Commission had taken a number of steps to help fishermen.

It had decided to prolong oil subsidies paid by member states from July 1 this year to next January 1.

It had suggested that export-subsidies should be paid on a number of types of fish to encourage sales to third countries, particularly the United States.

Community funds totalling 3m units of account (£1, be paid to store froze August 1 with the poss system being extended date if required.

The Community's sy ing minimum import being extended to co well as wet fish.

Mr Spicer had asked Community would ta countries like Iceland unilaterally extended limits.

Yes (he said), we w If this were to Community would rev trade agreements it h land and Norway, slo tained special concessi exports of fish produc

We would act (he s own people whose live be threatened.

Nevertheless he hop liation measures wo necessary. There was fishing, particularly fo the North Sea. The recognized that they h sibility to deal with th

Global approach to aid programme

SIGNOR BERSANI (Italy, C-D) presented a report on behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation on the Community's development cooperation policy towards the underdeveloped world. He moved a resolution requesting the Commission and the Council to elaborate proposals and adopt decisions to broaden still further the scope of the Community's development policy.

It said that aid should be granted first and foremost where it was most required, but consideration should be given to the capacity of the recipient countries to make effective use of increased aid and the assent of the recipient country to make sure that all sections of the population benefited from it. They should also consider the amount of aid countries received from other sources.

SIGNOR BERSANI said they should be considering a broad global approach to cooperation which reflected international solidarity. At a time when in member states of the Community unemployment was rising, there were economic and social difficulties and inflation was running at its highest rate since the war, the EEC was increasing its commitments to aid for the underprivileged nations.

They should try to get the support of the whole population of the Community for their aid and development programme. The Community should clearly define its policy, remembering, however, that recipient countries wished little by little to be able to proceed under their own steam.

LORD REAY (United Kingdom, C), for the Conservative group, said that recently a group of six British ministers, including Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, had issued a statement saying that the Commonwealth non-associated countries of Asia would gain if the United Kingdom left the Community.

What (he asked) could they possibly gain? In common with Commonwealth countries in other parts of the world, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Singapore and Malaysia all do more trade with the other eight than with the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom had a population and therefore a market of 55 million people; the Community had a market of 255 million people. Moreover, the United Kingdom market was not one of the richest of the Community.

What could the United Kingdom outside the Community possibly offer the Commonwealth countries to compensate for the diplomatic influence which she could exercise and had exercised within the Community and which she would forfeit by leaving?

MR CHEYSSON, Commissioner responsible for development and cooperation policy, said the Community must have an overall policy for development aid. All parties agreed with this, and it was a source of satisfaction to the Commission. If such a policy was necessary for the third world, it was also necessary for Europe.

The European countries were too small geographically to remain isolated. They needed tries for their suppl markets and for their tions. It was of mutu develop aid policy.

Such a policy cou achieved by the n together than by wor ation. Everyone was a including Mrs Hart, that there were elen Lome Convention wh European country achieved by itself. aid was an area Community had pro dently in the past few years.

European society ne if it was to develop an one way to achieve opening up the third consumption and dev tem more in line w people of the third and more in line wi needs. Such a policy interest of the deve and of Europe.

Community aid pol discussed on a worldw regretted the lack of on the subject, and t seen that lack of uni Nine. Often in Brussel unified approach bu disintegrated when ab ered in world bodies.

The Commission pl non-governmental org the full and in the bi he presented there wo priations for non- bodies.

The resolution was

mpanies ag
jority stat

Shopping

Shona Crawford Poole

How to create a stir with tea

orramore, Muzizi, Sycotta, and Tinderet: the names may ar, but the tastes are, for all teas sold at auction in Lonnth. And before dismissing ic luxuries, allow me to re- bulk, on this occasion, was ooke Bond and Lyons.

2182 was 60 chests of Kan- he grade described as pekoe des are to do with the size ssed leaf. According to the tea brokers Thompson Lloyd ose sale it was, a sample of l be found in box 1001 up- tasting room. The rest, 2827 went for 66p a kilo, could be y 75/15 of the Clan MacLean Butler's at Avonmouth.

urney from an African plan- r teapot or mine is a long ted one, and this is no place e details. I just think it is ring how much tea we drink, s are so unadventurous. Tea anted, and like the weather, of it. With regional varia- k about 4½ cups each a day. ears ago 5½ cups was the ge.

ose cups are likely to be ds—teas from all over the o produce a brew with good rour. They are safe, popular, xciting. Putting some excite- is one of the ways manu- facturers are fighting the decline in its popularity.

To judge from the number of attractively packed speciality teas now in the shops, more people are beginning to experiment with the wonderful range of flavours and perfumes that the better or more exotic teas can offer.

"When you remember that one pound of good tea will produce about a hundred cups, tea is still extraordinarily good value", says Mr Peter Reddyhoff, home sales director of Robert Jackson, grocers by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen. Mr Reddyhoff is Jacksons' principal tea expert, and he believes that as eating and drinking out become more expensive, a greater number of people, especially the young, are experimenting at home with tea. "Jasmine or Earl Grey are delicious after spicy food", he says.

It was Jacksons' delightful packs, the dark red and gold lacquer on a Lapsang Souchong tin, and not the tea's description, "tarry flavoured China Tea", which led to my first experiment. Considerations of kitchen decor may be a daft way to choose, but you have to start somewhere. Lapsang Souchong is a long leaf Formosan tea. Its distinctive tarry taste is produced by slow firing over wood smoke while the leaves are drying in the sun.

Earl Grey tea is Jackson's best seller. The original recipe was brought from China in 1830 by the second Earl Grey, who asked the firm to make up more of the delicately scented blend for him. The ingredients of that order remain Jacksons' secret, though they are widely copied, and widely enjoyed.

Lemon tea, a Ceylon blend scented with lemon peel and essence, is the second best seller on Jacksons' list, followed by English Breakfast, a blend of small leaf teas from India and Ceylon which makes a brew of eye-opening strength.

At this point the list begins to read like a travelogue. There is Russian tea, a long leaf variety grown in the foothills of the Caucasian mountains near the border between Russia and Turkey. Assam Flowery BOP is a very strong tea grown in the north-east corner of Assam. Assam tea comes from one side of the Brahmaputra river, and the more delicate, muscatel flavoured Darjeeling from the other. The name Formosa Ooling declares this tea's origins, but not its delicate peach-like flavour. Jasmine Blossom is clear enough even if its description—"a flavour and bouquet of Oriental mystery"—is trying a bit too hard.

Fine teas like these can vary enormously in price. In shops that sell loose tea, Jasmine can cost up to £3 a pound. Tins, cardboard packs and cartons of tea bags are now offered by a number of suppliers, and good grocers and food departments in most areas offer selections from the ranges available. Jacksons' Taster Tea Bag Pack—10 bags of each of five teas which are varied from time to time—cost 53p. All their teas can be sent by post, and inquiries should be addressed to Jacksons of Piccadilly, 172 Piccadilly, London, W1. (01-493 1033).

Left: Tea was a luxury in 1806, as this grocer's bill shows. Courtesy The London Museum.

Below: A five-piece silver tea and coffee set expected to fetch between £800 and £1,100 when it is auctioned today at Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB. The compressed circular or baluster bodies are engraved with complicated scroll and foliate strapwork enclosing armorials. The set was made between 1856 and 1858 by Edward Barnard and Sons of London.

Above: Jacksons' tea counter at 172 Piccadilly, Mr Leonard Barrett serving.

Below: Six sided ironstone china tea caddy made by Mason's, price £1.25 at Jacksons. The pattern, called Flower Basket, is in deep green on a creamy white background. Illustrations by Lyn Gray

Also by Mason's, a cylindrical caddy decorated in pale and dark greens and gold. The pattern is Chartreuse, and the price £5.65.

ake tea is a risky subject ause the right way is the fer it. But after consulting the best tip I found was er should be freshly drawn boiled. Water which has anding or boiled for too it much of its oxygen and lat brew.

● I have stopped warming my teapot since Mr Reddyhoff confessed that he never warms his. But as a very cold pot would obviously bring the temperature of the boiling water down sharply, I would warm it if I had a very cold kitchen, or a huge heavy pot.

● China or porcelain pots are said to make the best tea, but none of the experts said that the brew was any the worse for a silver one. And many people swear by an enamel pot.

● Infuse tea for 4-6 minutes, the longer time for large leaf teas, the shorter for small leaf varieties.

● Store tea in airtight containers and it will keep for months. Drying is part of the manufacturing process for tea, so it picks up damp and strong smells if allowed to come in contact with either.

● Jasmine tea is scented with jasmine blossoms. Make your own rose tea by mixing fresh rose petals (scented ones from the garden of course) with any variety of tea you fancy. Why not experiment with other fragrant flowers?

Law Report April 30 1975

House of Lords

Oxfam gift shops must pay full rates

Oxfam v Birmingham City Council

Before Lord Cross of Chelsea, Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton

The charity Oxfam is not entitled to relief from rates under section 40 of the General Rate Act, 1967, in respect of nine "gift shops" in Birmingham.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Oxfam brought directly from Mr Justice Templeman (*The Times*, June 11, 1974; [1974] 1 WLR 1167) under section 12 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1969. The decision will affect Oxfam's 500 shops throughout the country.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, and Mr Charles Fay for Oxfam; Mr N. C. H. Browne-Wilkinson, QC, and Miss Elizabeth Appleby for Birmingham City Council.

Section 40 (1) provides: "If notice in writing is given to the rating authority that—(a) any hereditament occupied by, or by trustees for, a charity and wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes (whether of that charity or of that and other charities): . . . is one falling within this subsection, then, subject to the provisions of this subsection, the amount of any rates chargeable . . . shall not exceed one-half of the amount which would be chargeable apart from the provisions of this subsection: . . ."

LORD CROSS said that section 40 (1) (a) was somewhat curiously worded. No body or trust could be a charity unless its objects were exclusively charitable, and if it was using premises of which it was in occupation for purposes for which it was entitled to use them and not in breach of trust it must be using them for some purpose or purposes of the charity. Yet the subsection clearly contemplated that a charity might properly be using premises which it occupied for purposes which were not "charitable" purposes of the charity. A line had therefore to be drawn between the users of premises for purposes which were charitable purposes of a charity within the meaning of the subsection on the one hand and their user for purposes which, though purposes of the charity, were not charitable purposes of the charity on the other.

So the first question was what were "charitable purposes" of a charity as distinct from its other purposes. The answer was purposes or objects the pursuit of which made it a charity—that was, in this case, the relief of poverty, suffering or distress. It might be argued that relief from rates could accordingly only be granted if the premises were being used for the actual giving of relief to those in need.

But the decision of the House in *Glasgow Corporation v Johnstone* ([1965] AC 609) showed that that construction was too narrow. Oxfam was entitled to rating relief if—to quote Lord Reid in that case—the use which it made of the premises was "wholly ancillary to" or "directly facilitated" the carrying out of its charitable object—the relief of poverty or distress. One example of such a use would be its head office. Lord MacDermott said in *Belfast Association for Employment of Industrious Blind v Commissioners of Valuation for Northern Ireland* ([1968] 1 I. 21, 27): "While premises which are used for an activity which is not in itself charitable, in order to produce money for the service of some charitable object or trust, may in one sense be said to be used for charitable purposes, it is, I think, clear that a user of premises which is merely of that kind falls outside section 2 [of the Valuation (Ireland) Act, 1854] and does not suffice to qualify the premises for exemption thereunder. The user and the connected purposes are too remote, the one from the other, to come within the policy of the exempting provisions of the valuation code." And, at p 33, he said that in his view a "purely monetary link" between user and purpose would not justify relief.

Counsel for the council conceded that if the Oxfam shops in question had been mainly used for the sale of the "Village Handicraft" articles made under their "Helping by Selling" programme they would have been entitled to relief, but only a very small percentage of the sale in the shops was attributable to such articles.

Counsel for Oxfam was prepared to concede that if the shops had been mainly used for the sale of the articles bought by Oxfam Activities Ltd (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oxfam formed for the purpose of trading which bought and resold through the Oxfam shops a limited variety of specially made articles such as tea towels and Biros advertising Oxfam and Oxfam Christmas cards and whose profits were totally covenanted to Oxfam) they would not have been entitled to relief, but again only a small percentage of the sales was attributable to such articles. The premises were undoubtedly used mainly for the sale of clothing given to Oxfam, and the question was whether such user was a user "for" the charitable purposes of Oxfam.

Where should the line be drawn? His Lordship agreed with counsel on both sides that one could not well draw a distinction between using premises to get in money by managing existing trust property and using them to raise fresh money; *Aldous v Southwark Corporation* ([1968] 1 WLR 1671) (the Dulwich College case). The choice was between (A) drawing the line so as to exclude from relief user for the purpose of getting in, raising or earning money for the charity, as opposed to user for the purposes directly related to the achievements of the objects of the charity, and (B) only excluding from relief user for the purpose of carrying on a business to earn money for the charity.

The first alternative was to be preferred. Its adoption might involve, in the case of an office used both for the supervising of the work of the charity and for managing its property and raising fresh money, an inquiry into what was the main user, but that objection seemed very slight as compared with the difficulties into which one got if one tried to draw a line between managing property and running a business, a difficulty strikingly illustrated by the facts of the Dulwich case. That was not to say that his Lordship regarded the actual decision in the Dulwich case as distinct from the reasons given for it as necessarily wrong. It might be that the decision could be justified on lines suggested by counsel for the council, but if so the case was a very special one which afforded no general guidance on the interpretation of section 40.

The difficulty of drawing any satisfactory line between managing property and earning money was further illustrated by the case of the Oxfam shops. Counsel for Oxfam said, truly, that the donated clothing was trust property and argued that its sale could be regarded as management of trust property, but if the shops were being run on commercial lines any stock which was purchased would equally be property held on trust for the charity, yet it would be absurd to describe its sale in the ordinary course of business as an example of the management of trust property.

His Lordship would accordingly dismiss the appeal, with some regret. The question whether any and, if so, how much rating relief should be given to charities in respect of premises occupied by them was no doubt a vexed and difficult one, but it was unfortunate—and hard on Oxfam that Parliament had drawn the line so vaguely that the rating authorities had for a number of years thought that Oxfam was entitled to relief in respect of its gift shops to which it was not in fact entitled.

But the construction which his Lordship placed on section 40 had at least the merit of simplicity, and if Parliament considered that it bore too hardly on charities he hoped that any amending legislation would be framed with greater precision.

Lord Morris delivered a concurring opinion.

Lord Simon, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser agreed with Lord Cross.

Solicitors: Waterhouse & Co; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co.

Court of Appeal

Mother's refusal of consent to adoption reasonable

In re Application No 41 of 1974

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice Brightman

The Court of Appeal refused to disturb the decision of a county court judge that the 25-year-old Indian mother of an infant girl now aged 14 months had not unreasonably withheld her consent to its adoption by proposed adopters, although in his view the child's welfare would have best been served by letting it remain with the proposed adopters.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal from Judge Pigot, QC, who, at Liverpool County Court last December, dismissed an application by proposed adopters of the child to dispense with the natural mother's consent to the adoption.

Mr H. Morris Jones, QC, and Mr Denis Clark for the proposed adopters; Mr Robert Atherton for the guardian ad litem; the mother in person.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the case was an anxious one for whatever decision was reached it not only would profoundly influence the future of the child but would cause sorrow and anguish either to the proposed adopters or to the mother. There was no painless compromise.

The mother was an Indian lady of 25 and unmarried, highly intelligent and well educated. Her home was in Calcutta, where her parents lived. She was in a good secretarial position here. She had met the father a year or two ago. He, too, was an Indian.

The baby was born in March, 1974, and had remained in the hospital for 10 days, then taken to a foster mother in London where she stayed until May 31. The mother saw her on about three occasions. But the baby was then placed through a good adoption society with the proposed adopters in Liverpool. The baby had since been with them.

No one could speak too highly of the proposed adopters. They were an excellent couple; the husband was 31, the wife 27. They had a good home and, not yet having any children of their own, they had adopted a boy, half-English and half-Ghanaian, who was now nearly three. The baby had settled down exceedingly well as part of a happy and stable family unit.

That was where the statute came in. In the ordinary way the adoption of a child was not to be made without the consent of every person who was a parent of the child: Adoption Act, 1958, section 4; so prima facie the mother must consent. The mother did at one time sign a form signifying her consent, but that was clearly only provisional and was almost to be ignored when there were adoption proceedings; section 6 only made the form admissible when the mother did not attend the proceedings.

But not only did the mother attend but she had made it clear earlier that she was not willing to consent. On November 18 she had told the adoption society that she wanted her baby returned to her because she was missing her. She wanted to go back to India with her child so that she could meet the grandparents, and then come back.

When the matter came before the county court in December the mother was not giving her consent; so there could be no adoption unless the court, having inquired into the matter, exercised its power under section 5(1) which provided that "The court may dispense with any consent required . . . if it is satisfied that the person whose consent is to be dispensed with . . . is withholding his consent unreasonably."

Those words had been often construed in the courts. In *In re W (An Infant)* ([1971] AC 682), the House of Lords had approved what his Lordship had said in the Court of Appeal in *In re L (An Infant)* in 1962—the question whether a mother was unreasonably withholding her consent was to be judged at the date of the hearing; the welfare of the child was not the sole consideration; and the one question was whether she was unreasonably withholding her consent. His Lordship had added: "But I must say that in considering whether she is reasonable or unreasonable we must take into account the welfare of the child. A reasonable mother surely gives great weight to what is better for the child. Her anguish of mind is quite understandable; but still it may be unreasonable for her to withhold consent. We must look and see whether it is reasonable or unreasonable according to what a reasonable woman in her place would do in all the circumstances of the case."

The county court judge had that passage well before him and he concluded that the mother was not unreasonable. He expressed his anxiety about the case and gave written reasons for his decision—to which his Lordship would pay tribute. He made it quite clear that if he had only to consider the child's welfare he would conclude that it would be much better for the child to be brought up with the adopting parents. But that was not the same question as considering whether or no the mother was unreasonably withholding her consent.

The judge had said that he was satisfied that the mother sincerely desired her child to be with her and sincerely believed that such reunion would ultimately redound to the material and physical welfare of the child who "if the adoption order is made would always be aware of her difference of birth, race and traditions from the adoptive parents and the vast majority of her friends and associates".

Though the judge thought the mother might underestimate the hardships she and her child might suffer in India or on her return to this country in search of employment and accommodation, the crucial passage in his judgment was that "The sole question remains. Has it been proved to my satisfaction that the mother is unreasonably withholding her consent? On the totality of the evidence and the material before me I cannot say that she is acting unreasonably. I reach this difficult decision with some hesitation and great regret, as I believe, although the mother does not, that the child's true interests are served by her remaining with her prospective adopters".

His Lordship could see no misdirection by the judge. He had seen the parties concerned in far more informal circumstances than their Lordships had been able to do. The House of Lords had stressed how careful an appellate court must be before it reversed the decision of the judge at first instance in a case like the present.

It was a very different case from those where a young child had been for some years—up to the age of three or four—with the adopting parents; and it had been said that at that age any reasonable mother would realize that it might be a great mistake to take a child from the home where it was adopted. But a child of 12 to 14 months seemed to be in a different position. It could be removed without the break which would affect older children.

One had to remember that the mother had made her views plain quite soon—that she wanted the child back and was ready to face up to all the difficulties. It was somewhat pathetic to know how she had been buying books and learning all she could about how to bring up the baby in the best possible way. Although she had not seen the baby for a long time, it should be borne in mind that the child was in Liverpool and she was working in London.

But the principal ground on which his Lordship would base his decision was that the judge, in a very difficult case, had concluded that the mother was not unreasonable in withholding her consent and he would not disturb the decision. He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE, concurring, said that he had found the case most anxious and difficult. The court would not be justified in interfering with the admirable judgment of the judge.

MR JUSTICE BRIGHTMAN, also concurring, said that his mind had fluctuated during the hearing. Reasonableness was normally a question of fact and degree and not a question of law, so long as there was evidence to support the finding of the court. In *In re W* (at p 700) Lord Hailsham had said that a revising court should only dispute the decision of a trial judge in adoption cases where it felt reasonably confident that (1) he had erred in law or (2) acted without adequate evidence or (3) that the appellate court was in as good a position to form an opinion as the trial judge because his judgment of the witnesses and their demeanour played no part or no significant part in his decision. Lord Reid had said much the same in *O'Connor v A and B* ([1971] 1 WLR 1227, 1229).

In the present case, where the judgment was of such quality, the decision which the judge reached was clearly capable of being supported on the facts just as the opposite decision might have been open to him on those same facts. It would be wrong for the court to displace his decision. But his Lordship was deeply conscious of the grief which would be caused to the prospective adopters, and he expressed his sympathy for them.

Solicitors: Field, Fisher & Martineau for Mace & Jones, Liverpool; Mr K. M. Egan, Liverpool.

New employer cannot go back on pledge

Evenden v Guildford City Association Football Club Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice Brightman

[Judgments delivered April 25]

When a new employer on taking over a business gives an undertaking to an employee that his employment will be regarded as continuous, the employer cannot in a subsequent claim for a redundancy payment on the termination of the employment go behind his undertaking so as to give evidence to displace the presumption of the continuity of the employment.

Unless public policy is involved, a party should not be allowed to go back on an undertaking not to set up a particular defence.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Mr Henry George Evenden, former groundsman of the Guildford City Association Football Club Ltd, from the dismissal by the National Industrial Relations Court (Sir John Donaldson, President) ([1974] ICR 554) of his appeal from the decision of an industrial tribunal awarding him a redundancy payment of £127 on the basis that he had been continuously employed by the club since November, 1968, and not £459 on the basis that he had been so employed since 1955.

Mr Evenden had been originally engaged by the Guildford City Football Supporters' Club as an assistant groundsman, then promoted to groundsman, and in November, 1968, he was transferred to the football club. Representatives of both clubs had assured him that his employment would be regarded as having been continuous from 1955.

The Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, provides by section 9(2): "For the purposes of any [. . . questions of redundancy] (a) a person's employment during any period shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to have been continuous: . . ."

Mr Bruce Reynolds for Mr Evenden; Mr Michael Brooke for the football club.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Evenden was a groundsman at Guildford for the football club from 1955 to March, 1974, when he was made redundant. If the whole period of 19 years were to be taken into account he would be entitled to a redundancy payment of £459. But the football club said he was only entitled to £127 because they had only employed him since November, 1968.

Technically for the first 13 years Mr Evenden had been employed by the supporters' club, who raised money for the football club and employed the groundsman. Not only did the groundsman work on the ground but he also ran a lottery and did the players' laundry.

After his transfer in 1968 Mr Evenden was employed by the football club on the same kind of work.

The question was whether or not there was continuity of employment for the whole 19 years.

The effect of section 13 of the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, and paragraph 9(2) of Schedule 1 to the Contracts of Employment Act, 1972, was that if there was a transfer of a business or part of a business from one owner to another and the employee was kept on after the transfer, the transferor was not liable for a redundancy payment where there was continuity of employment but the transferee was liable in respect of the whole period.

Was there a transfer of a business or a part of a business?

It was quite plain that there had to be more than a mere transfer of the premises of fixed assets: *Woodhouse v Peter Brotherhood Ltd* ([1972] ICR 186). There had to be something in the nature or a transfer of at least a severable part of a business or its assets: *Robinson v Bournemouth County Borough* (1970 ITR 100).

His Lordship would be inclined to think that the activities of the supporters' club in providing a groundsman who also ran a lottery and a laundry were a severable section of the club's activities and so were capable of being transferred under section 13. But it was a difficult point and his Lordship would not like to come to a final conclusion because there were other reasons in the case.

When Mr Evenden was taken on in 1968 there was a definite agreement that he should not be prejudiced in any way. The football club would take over all arrangements. All concerned agreed that his employment should be regarded as continuing.

Mr Evenden relied on the presumption in section 9(2) of the Redundancy Act. In the Industrial Court Sir John Donaldson had taken the view that "any period" meant employment by the same employer. The subsection meant the period specified by the claimant for a redundancy payment in his claim and it was presumed to be continuous unless the contrary was proved.

The football club had not succeeded in rebutting the presumption. They were prevented from rebutting it by the agreement in 1968 that Mr Evenden's employment should be continuous. When an agreement like that had been made the parties could not go back upon it: *White v Harrow* ((1902) 85 LT 677).

If a party made an agreement that he would not set up a particular defence, then unless public policy was involved he should not be allowed to go back on it.

There was a clear representation by the clubs that the employment should be treated as continuous and Mr Evenden had acted on it, for he had not claimed redundancy payment from the supporters' club; and the football club should not be allowed to go back on it. *Algar v Middlesex County Council* ([1945] 2 All ER 243) and *Robertson v Minister of Pensions* ([1949] 1KB 227) were examples of promissory estoppel, which was not limited to where the parties were already contractually bound.

Mr Evenden had gone on with his employment on the faith of the representation that he would not be prejudiced and that the employment should be treated as continuing. The football club could not go back on that.

The court had been told that the football club had since gone into liquidation and had not been saved by amalgamation with another club. That did not mean that Mr Evenden would not get his money because under the Redundancy Payments Act there were provisions that if a company went into liquidation the sums due would be met by the government department concerned.

The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Browne delivered a concurring judgment.

MR JUSTICE BRIGHTMAN, also agreeing, said that he saw no convincing reason for confining section 9(2) to a period of employment under a single employer. When a business or trade changed hands and the new employer wanted to preserve the existing work force he could assure the employees—and they could agree—that the continuity of their employment would not be affected by the change. Having once given that assurance the employer could not be allowed to go behind it so as to adduce evidence to displace the presumption of continuity of employment which had been raised by section 9.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Rising & Ravenscroft for Triggs Turner & Co, Guildford; Pocknell & Co, Aldershot.

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In some ways a settlement will be only the start of Cyprus's difficulties

Mr Rauf Denktash and Mr Glafkos Clerides, respective leaders of the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus, are now meeting in Vienna, and they have announced that they approach the Cyprus problem with goodwill and open minds. They know that a despondent and disrupted island awaits the results of their efforts with great anxiety. But what is really at stake?

For the refugees, the constitutional issues are less important than the simple question of whether they will go back to their homes. They are understandably obsessive about this. Their loss is a double one: materially their houses were shelter and savings and their land was livelihood; socially the villages were the focus of family and social life, of lifetimes of relationships and experience.

The Greek refugees are so scattered that people from a single village may be spread over 50 villages, camps and towns. Relatives who used to meet once a day may now not meet for months, if at all, and families are being split as the young men strike out for Canada and Australia.

In the north, the Turkish refugees are hardly much better off, living under military rule, and told to settle in abandoned Greek villages by the authorities, but without regard to their own home villages. Again, scattering and disruption are widespread.

The two economies are stagnant. The Turks have failed to restart tourism, and it will take more than a lick of red paint in Kyrenia to do this. Most of the captured oranges remain unpicked—Turkey will not import them since she has her own citrus farmers to protect; ironically the best customers are the Greek Cypriots, buying at knock-down prices. Recent articles in the Turkish press have suggested that Greek citrus farmers should be allowed back to irrigate the trees. This suggests the Turks cannot yet solve the technical problems involved.

The Greek Cypriot economy is merely sluggish. There are thousands of unemployed refugees—farmers with no land and no other skills: builders with no demand for houses, who spend the day in the coffee-shops reading newspapers and brooding. Others who got out with capital or goods have started businesses. There is a long-distance taxi service run by refugees, and everywhere pedlars, new kiosks or shish-kebab stands try to trade on their owners' uprooted status.

One thing inhibiting the Greeks is the frequently voiced fear that if they do get down to rebuilding the economy in the south, the mainland Turks will simply wait until it is healthy then take it over.

The Government cannot be decisive about the refugees until there is a settlement. If it builds houses for the people in tents, it is as good as caving

> People have realized that Archbishop Makarios cannot work miracles

in to Turkish demands. If it leaves the refugees under canvas, discontent will fester. The civil servants will not take initiative at this stage, and realizing this the United Nations refugee experts are likely to recommend a sharp reduction in relief very soon. They claim to have learnt from the Congo, Bangladesh and Palestine that refugees become political pawns in the games of nations.

The man-in-the-street is confused about the intentions of the main parties to the problem, and in desperation grasps at straws. "Greece is rearming. She is waiting for her chance", a Greek Cypriot will tell you. Another will say that war "cannot be ruled out".

A hysterical press and 20 years of international limelight and big-power manipulation have helped such fantasies develop. But the shock of the invasion has also induced some realism, for people are growing food everywhere.

There is political maturity, too. People no longer think that Archbishop Makarios can produce miracles simply by his presence and they can now discuss politics more openly than in the days when the Greek junta's spies listened in every coffee-shop.

In the first weeks after the invasion the refugees thought they might return home at any moment. Now they are cautious. They still ask: "Will we go back? When?" But old people are saying: "I doubt if I shall live to see the village again; you youngsters might. . . ." People have heard all the arguments and know that the hard issues are: Exactly what will the Turks accept, and how much can the Greeks expect to get?

The period of greatest solidarity is over. At first the refugees had a blank cheque to draw on the kindness of relatives and friends. But the Limassol policeman has dispersed most of his 32 lodgers to other dwellings

There are two major obstacles to any settlement. First, Turkey may be angling for a package deal that will give her oil rights in the Aegean and remove Greek armaments in the offshore islands. Second, the Greek Cypriot line is "either all the refugees go back or none does", and Archbishop Makarios speaks of a "long-term struggle".

This line may be meant to frighten the Turks with the bogey of non-recognition, the running sore. But it is sowing confusion among the Greeks, since it seems to rule out the very concessions that might permit a settlement.

In the unlikely event that Mr Clerides and Mr Denktash find a form of words now that permits some movement towards a return to normality, it will be a very different Cyprus. Huge problems remain. Eoka B is yet to be disarmed. Any refugees left out of the settlement will have to be compensated for land, houses, businesses lost. To make a settlement stick the Greeks will have to control both their old wild men, and the new ones created by compromise; and in the Turkish zone, the wild men are still running the show.

It was all summed up by a Turkish notable who recently sent an old Greek friend some oranges with a note: "We've gouged out your eyes, and our own with them." On the agenda at Vienna are confusion, frustration, waste and bitterness.

Peter Loizos

The author is an anthropologist at the London School of Economics who has just spent three weeks with refugees in Cyprus.

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Ronald Butt

In Mr Benn's doctrine on jobs how safe is 'safe'?

The essential message of Mr Healey's Budget ran as follows: Whatever were the initial causes of the world's inflation, the fuel that is now threatening to turn it into a raging conflagration in Britain is the ruinous insistence on unrealistic wage increases by powerful unions. Therefore the unions must be confronted with the consequences of their own action—and specifically with the unemployment they caused by demands for the cost of their labour that price products out of the market and (in the case of private industry) threaten to drive firms making them out of existence.

Mr Healey therefore gave notice that if this continued he would do nothing to protect them from self-created unemployment but would let it rise. So far as this could be done without positive hardship, he would try to tax away the unjustified element in wage increases.

What is more, as I understood it, Mr Healey was determined that he would not have his new political realism mucked up by Mr Benn.

However, Mr Benn has a very different view of a man's employment rights. What it amounts to is that the Government's duty is not simply to encourage economic conditions in which employment is available to the nation's potential workforce. The Benn doctrine amounts to an assertion that men have a right to be maintained in the job they are already doing, regardless of the efficiency of the ratio of manpower to production, irrespective of the effect of overmanning on costs, and regardless of whether a combination of overmanning and high wage demands might make their produce unsalable in anything like a genuine market.

The only way in which jobs can be safeguarded in such circumstances is by the use of public money to subsidize production at an artificially low selling price which ignores the real cost of labour.

Both parties have dispensed it for this purpose, sometimes with justification. But it has needed Mr Benn to elevate to a philosophical doctrine the proposition that a man is not simply owed a living but is owed it at whatever wage he chooses to demand, and doing what he is now doing, even if it could be done by one man instead of two and the other should be doing something else.

Mr Benn has a consistent case history. In an article on November 21, I listed a number of instances where he had applied the principle—the saving of Concorde (in which, admittedly, there were also diplomatic and national prestige considerations), the subsidizing of the Meriden motor cycle company, Kirkby manufacturing and the Scottish Daily Express workers, as well as his initial wish (eventually overruled) to stop Hawker Siddeley from abandoning the money-losing HS short-haul jet liner because the workers wanted to go on with it.

But this month we have seen the apotheosis of Mr Benn's philosophy in the Government's plan for the takeover and support, at an unrealistic level, of British Leyland, and Mr Benn's attempt to stop the British Steel Corporation from necessary economies in manpower.

The object of the exercise is "job protection". Last Thursday when Mr Wilson announced the plan for British Leyland in the Commons he repeatedly came back to the assertion that the need was to save "a million jobs", though he also refused to say how the million figure was arrived at.

The Tories could jeer on the grounds that Mr Wilson was snubbing Mr Benn by making the statement himself, but the fact remains that it was Mr Benn's policy that was being vindicated and Mr Healey's that was being undermined. The probability is, of course, that Mr Wilson is too preoccupied with the Labour imbroglio over the EEC to pay proper attention to the much greater peril of the economy.

But what sense does it make to have a Chancellor imposing a draconian economic policy with the intention of not preventing wage-created unemployment, while the Secretary of State for Industry is determined to see that, in all circumstances, job protection comes first.

Mr Benn's attack on Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, for announcing his plan to cut manning levels revealed everything. Mr Benn complains that a public corporation cannot behave like a private concern—which presumably means that it cannot make judgments on commercial consideration untempered by reasons of state. Mr Benn has already deferred some BSC closure plans to save 13,000 jobs temporarily, and what is clearly in his mind now is that when a nationalized corporation needs to achieve manpower savings to counteract rising costs it should be forced to keep men in work, if necessary, without other justification than that the Government requires it.

There is also the further danger that if Mr Benn's policy triumphs, the National Enterprise Board could be used to pursue it further—though the officials drawing up the basis of the NEB are still at sixes and sevens, and forced to provide for two different contingencies, as they wait to see whether the Wilson or the Benn version of the NEB's functions will triumph as the Bill goes through Parliament.

The logic of all t obvious. If job protectio have precedence over ec reality, where is the lin mately to be drawn? H the Government quicke flow of paper mon finance high consumpti men doing uneconomic a collapse eventually avoided?

Of course, Mr Benn without his own ration justify his policy. I d think it would misrepres point of view to say t envisages job protection, a vacuum, but in a economy, protected by controls, and in which do without overseas p while customers overse British on the groun excellent workmanship.

How British labour-ex prices fit into this g analysis is less than except that government dies could keep them until the corner has turned to prosperity. who, in the last analysi vides the subsidies as o creditors become incre impatient with us an balance of pa deteriorates?)

As for job protectio Benn would argue t would be tragic to lay of particularly in export- industries, and then fin selves flooded by impor unable to export at th stage of the economic Better by far to protec and industrial capabil preparation for a bright

But in practice, is it genuine industrial cap that is being protected, for their own sake? Th dence is that it is the But Mr Benn is very po and a government at six sevens seems hardly a reestablish control. And in such an economic sit can you get men from th they ought to be in, from in which they ought be? The answer is th cannot—yet. But in a di political situation, you

At the moment it all absurd. Here we are with the state once mor ing through the nose for ruptindustries, such a and shipbuilding, just as for railways and the h the grand old days of th lee Government. Where the shining dream of Si for the Sixties government-owned com in the profitable sector peting with the private o

Instead, we nationalize protection. Of course, a could not go on indef without some kind of ecc breakdown. But out of ecc breakdown, something m the way of political order come, and then, after would be as easy in the interest, and in the longe to direct labour as it is t tect jobs, wouldn't it?

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Bernard Levin

When democracy came cheaper by post

A few weeks ago, I gave details of the elections in progress for a wide variety of national and regional offices in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. Though the closing date for the return of ballot-papers has come and gone, the results are not yet known. It would, however, be surprising if they were to show anything but a further series of defeats for the Communists, fellow-travellers and Communist-supported candidates—further, because last year's AUEW elections produced some notable rebuffs for the Communist cause, and surprising, because what has almost certainly been responsible for the shift in AUEW voting-patterns is the fact that the union recently moved, after a prolonged struggle, to direct postal voting for all significant union offices: The ballot papers go out individually to the members' homes, instead of (as before) to the branches, where only those who attend branch meetings can vote. (It is, of course, axiomatic that all Communists attend all their union meetings; it is also, unfortunately, axiomatic that only a tiny percentage of the huge majority of members who prefer democracy to totalitarianism, both in the country and in their union, ever do so.)

While the results are awaited, however, there is an even more crucial struggle going on in the AUEW, which will be decided within the next few weeks or even days; the Rules Revision Committee of the union meets next week, and one of the most important items it will be discussing is an attempt by the Communists and their followers to abolish the postal ballot and go back to the branch voting which they can so much more easily dominate. It might seem too brazen even for the CP to mount an open assault on a procedure which enables far more union members than ever before to exercise their democratic rights, merely because they have been exercising these in a manner displeasing to the CP, but a solution to this embarrassing problem has been found: after slithering quickly over the thin ice of the democracy argument (they argue that branch voting is more democratic because those who don't go to meetings are indifferent to the interests of their union) they will concentrate on the cost of the postal ballot, arguing that the union cannot afford it, especially with the recent increase

Mr Bob Wright (left) and Mr John Boyd: a pitifully small vote.

in postal charges. Before I deal with that argument, some background information may be revealing.

Under the old system, total votes cast, even for the most important offices in the union, were pitifully small; voting for the Presidency (the post held by Mr Hugh Scanlon) attracted only 10 per cent of the union membership; for General Secretary (the office at present being contested by Mr John Boyd for the moderates against the Communist-backed Mr Bob Wright) 7.8 per cent; for Assistant General-Secretary 5.5 per cent; and for National Organizer 4.5 per cent. What is more, the percentage of those turning out to vote at branch meetings has been steadily declining even from this derisory level (as, indeed, has attendance at meetings generally).

A couple of illustrations of a trend that has been universal throughout almost all branch-meeting elections will make the pattern clear: In 1966 the percentage of members voting at branches for the selection of TUC delegates (a viral enough position, one would have thought) was 6.5, but in 1974 only 4.7; and when these figures are broken down into the 26 national divisions into which the AUEW is divided, every division showed a decline over the period, only one division in 1974 recording a vote of more than 10 per cent (it was 10.8), with 11 of the 26 having a turnout of less than 4 per cent, and three falling below three per cent. There is every reason to suppose that, if direct postal ballots were now abolished similarly farcical percentages would participate in the elections for those offices now subject to postal voting. Yet in 1974, in the elections conducted by post, the proportion of those who took part in the democratic process was nowhere less than 25 per cent, and in some cases reached 50 per cent. It is obvious that with such turnouts, the Communists must inevitably find it far harder to win elections. (And the recent case in East Kilbride, where two men were imprisoned for three years after being convicted of forgery in faking an AUEW election to get the Communist candidate in, would have been impossible if the election had been for one of the offices subject to direct voting.)

There are other arguments apart from the question of cost. The pattern of work by AUEW members now involves more shift working, and many members find themselves working away from home for long periods, so that attendance at branch meetings thus becomes more difficult; in any case the focus of AUEW's life has for some time been moving away from the branch—half the members, for instance, now pay their contributions to collectors, instead of, as previously, to the branch—and it is clear that branch attendance will continue to fall. Moreover, before the introduction of postal-voting there were always a number of branches that did not hold any election at all, and these were not isolated or eccentric groups, either; in 1970, under the old system, some 200 branches failed to record any first-round voting at all even for the vital Presidential election, which meant that some 77,000 members were disfranchised, and in the same year 541 branches recorded no ballot for the vote for the post of General Secretary, thus giving more than 200,000 members no chance to vote, and an even worse situation existed in the 1970 ballot for three National Organizers, when a monstrous total of 650 branches, containing something like a quarter of a million members, held no ballot.

The main battle at the Rules Revision Committee, however, is almost certain to be over the question of cost. The Communists and their allies will argue that the union cannot afford direct postal voting (I trust somebody at the conference will point out that democracy is not, or at any rate ought not to be, valued only in terms of cost-analysis), and that it ought to be abolished for this reason. But I have been studying the comparative cost of postal and branch voting in the AUEW, and some interesting conclusions emerge.

The total cost of two major series of postal ballots in 1974 was just over £124,000, or approximately 10p a head of the union's membership; postage accounted for some £72,000 of this sum, payments to the staff who organized and supervised the voting took somewhat less than £19,000 and printing £32,000. Had the same elections been held under the old system, however, the total would have been approximately £55,000; the printing bill (for election-addresses and ballot-papers) would have been the same at £32,000, staff plus tellers would still have cost the same as in the postal vote, and only the postage would have been down, at about £4,000.

The difference between the cost of the two methods was therefore roughly £69,000, or roughly sixpence a member over a year, which is not a vast sum, I would have thought, to pay for democracy, and even if you throw in the few pence a head a year that the increased postal charges entail, that remains true. But there is another aspect that must be considered and that is the cost per vote cast.

In the postal votes of 1974, over 1¼ million votes were cast, costing £124,000, which worked out at seven-pence a vote. But the cost (£55,000) of the same elections held at branch meetings, if the average branch-meeting turnout had been the same as usual (and there is no reason to suppose otherwise) would have cost no less than 20p a vote, or nearly three times as much as a postal vote!

It is likely to be a close-run thing. The Rules Revision Committee contains 52 members. Of these, 16 are in the Communist Party and will automatically vote against the democratic system which they cannot control; three more are regular fellow-travellers. Some of the rest, though not Communist sympathizers, may well be impressed by the argument over cost, especially in view of the new postal rates (though it is worth pointing out that even with these the total annual cost of union democracy to each member of the union will still be only 15p, and the cost per vote, of course, very much less). But what is at stake, after all, is a battle for control of one of the largest and most important unions in this country. The direct elections held last year suggested strongly that, given the opportunity to vote easily, the members turn away from the candidates of a totalitarian organization, preferring those who will fight for their members' interests but are committed to democracy and democratic methods. The Communists can see their chance of controlling the AUEW slipping away from them; they can improve their position again by abolishing the postal ballot and going back to the undemocratic system that they can more easily dominate. It is overwhelmingly important that their assault on the extra bastion of democracy in the union—that is, the extension of democracy to the homes of all the members—should be resisted, and the bastion held. I hope the non-Communist members of the Rules Revision Committee will stand firm.

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Keeping the revolutionary pot off the boil

Kingston

Mr Wilson has billed his speech to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference here tomorrow as one of the most important initiatives Britain has taken since the war. He is going to speak about commodities, not immediately the most alluring of topics.

The banner "New World Economic Order" has been raised to be unfurled on the world's stage, with all the enthusiasm of a revolutionary credo. It sounds impressive, but represents a little local difficulty when it comes to translating into practice.

The slogan has already been voiced many times at this Commonwealth Conference and Mr Wilson's programme, which is designed to try to bring order into the whole field of commodities, to balance consumers' and producer's interests, will have to compete with it.

It is pretty obvious that our present system, the "old" order, is not working satisfactorily. In the Third World's view, this is because the industrialized world has, over the generations, robbed them of their natural resources.

The oil countries have shown the way to crack the "old" relationship of consumer and producer and totally reverse it in favour of the latter.

The "new" battle cry is to extend this revolutionary development to everything else.

That was why the recent conference on energy in Paris broke down. That is why there has been so little progress in international efforts to improve trading arrangements between developed and developing. That is why, above all, unless the atmosphere of confrontation can be replaced by a fresh wind of dialogue, the pr pect will remain so depressing.

Mr Wilson cannot change all this by a sin speech to the Commonwealth, of course. the idea that the Commonwealth might try look again at these trading problems ma obvious sense.

It is in their collective interest to launch new dialogue, which can be widened and c tinued in the United Nations. The British m sage is that "each commodity is a spe case". Each has special features which m blanket solutions quite impractical. Some h a long production cycle, some are perisha some are bulky, some are in competition w synthetics.

These pragmatic observations are not at in tune with the new world economics. E such a sensitive observer as Mr Michael Man the Jamaican Prime Minister, waxes str about the control of natural resources, the w monetary system and the terms on which cap and technology are transferred, as if they co all be lumped together into a new order. where he has offered the conference a const tive lead is in putting the emphasis firmly dialogue as opposed to confrontation.

That is what the Commonwealth is all ab Whereas there is more than a suspicion t what the radical spokesmen of the Third W want is exactly the opposite. They find any gestion of "common ground" not at all to t taste: they want to keep the pot of confro tion boiling.

David Span
Diplomatic Correspon

The Times Diary

A distinguished galaxy of women

Michael Leapman sends a further report from the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kingston, Jamaica:

The supplement on the conference in the *Daily Gleaner*, the main local paper, described it as "perhaps the world's most significant social and economic gathering". The observation shows a nice sense of priorities. The social side of these conferences is always overpowering and usually enjoyable. Both those adjectives can be applied to the traditional party just after the opening ceremony at which delegates and their wives mingled with reporters and members of the conference secretariat.

Indeed, so overpowering and overcrowded was it that some heads of government turned away when they saw the crush near the entrance, and missed the fun. Those leaders who did fight their way in were besieged by reporters in search of illumination, so I decided to concentrate on their wives, who were less in demand.

The tall Margaret Whitlam, wife of the Australian Prime Minister, stood out in the crowd, so I made for her and we chatted about matters of professional concern to diarists. Her own diaries are still running successfully in an Australian women's magazine, but she revealed that she could not grapple with the communications in this corner of the world, so she is saving up three weeks' experiences to publish when she gets home.

She told me she has changed her technique. "I collect all my impressions and write them up once a week now", she said. "I used to do it every day but I found it got terribly repetitive and trivial." Food for serious thought for all of us in the daily diary business.

Mrs Whitlam was talking to Beverly Manley, wife of the host prime minister, about the seminar Mrs Manley is organizing next week on the role of women. (Mary Wilson was invited to take part, but she is leaving on Friday and Audrey Callaghan will do it instead.)

As we spoke Margaret Trudeau, another of the seminar participants, joined us. Ebullient in red, she seemed little affected by the controversy surrounding her in Canada, and she kissed Mrs Manley with such enthusiasm as to leave a prominent lipstick smudge on her cheek.

Mrs Trudeau was much in demand because she was hostess at the last conference. If her manner is a bit winsome, it was matched in that respect by General Gowon of Nigeria, who greeted her merrily and asked after her baby with whom he had struck up a friendship in Ottawa.

By consent, fashion honours at the party were taken by a member of the Swazi delegation, who wore nothing on his feet and a red feather in his hair. He was applauded by onlookers as he arrived for the opening ceremony. Joe Haines, Harold Wilson's press secretary, was in his sandals again, but Wilson showed his dislike for fancy clothes by accusing one British reporter, in a colourful Tanzanian shirt, of looking like a member of a Bulgarian dance troupe.

Sri Lanka is one developing country whose delegation here is living strictly according to its means. Like all members the eight-strong delegation were allotted three free rooms and would have had to pay for the rest themselves. So they have all squeezed into the three rooms, and have four people sleeping in their main suite.

Star

These conferences generally produce a dominant personality and this time it could be Indira Gandhi. The steely Indian Premier has not often attended these functions and, as she said in her speech at the opening session, she came here only after a strong personal plea from Michael Manley, missing part of her budget debate at home to do so.

I thought hers the best opening speech. It contained a hard vein of cynicism, a quality which you must acquire inevitably if your job is governing India. Thus it contrasted with Michael Manley's much-admitted but I thought over-romantic notions of altruistic international behaviour, as set out in his eloquent opening speech.

"Politics is the art of acquiring, holding and wielding power", said Mrs Gandhi, in what could be the most realistic statement we are to hear (I did not notice Harold Wilson's reaction) at the conference. And though she ended the speech with a cliché about trying to put the world on the right track, she qualified it winningly by adding: ". . . If it's not too presumptuous of me to say so."

Archbishop Makarios, though he has been speaking English for many years, still sounds like a stage Russian when he does so. Yet he managed skilfully to work a mention of the "Turkish aggression" into the opening minutes of his speech, going on to take a moral tone as high as his clerical hat. He deplored the fact that mankind's morals had not improved to keep up with technological progress, ascribing it to the climate of "ideological and political permissiveness".

Grenada is the newest member of the Commonwealth and its Prime Minister, Eric Gairy, spoke colourfully at the first business session. He said he welcomed the protection afforded by Commonwealth membership. Without it, Grenada would be like a baby left in the rain without a waterproof nappie.

London news

From June 4, subject to the Traffic Commissioners' approval, visitors to Britain will be encouraged to leave the beaten trek (the Tower, Westminster Abbey, and Whitehall) and to make instead scheduled bus tours of the "North London villages"—Hampstead, Highgate, Totteridge, Stanmore, and Harrow on the Hill. Yesterday Stuart Reid joined reporters and travel trade people for a trial trip.

As far as Highgate there was a certain bounce and charm about it. We were given a hurried tour of Kenwood House. "One can't do everything, can one?" said our courier breathlessly.

But after Alexandra Palace was circled, he was unable to make much of the northern suburbs. We passed launderettes, Chinese restaurants, rows of by-pass Tudor homes, used car lots, freezer shops, a bingo hall, allotments, take-away fried chicken shops and, as we passed over a bridge approaching Harrow, a slogan proclaiming: "Happy Birthday, Elvis".

Still, the travel people were convinced that the suburban crawl would attract overseas visitors. One Tourist Board man pointed out that Stanmore had been the headquarters of RAF fighter command during the war and that this would interest foreigners.

Tourists will also learn that Hampstead tube station is the deepest on the London underground (192ft); the first recorded motor accident involving the death of the driver occurred at Grove Hill, Harrow, on February 25, 1899; and Highgate cemetery has 45,000 graves. Just before you turn right from Finchley Road into Fitzjohn Avenue, one sign-post read "Hampstead" but the other says "Hamstead".

Cover photograph of the month adorns Modern Medicine. *The caption reads: "Massive gastro-intestinal bleeding from a chronic peptic ulcer of the stomach." I do not reproduce it here.*

Ducking

The Department of the Environment is getting impatient with being accused of cruelty to ducks. London duck-lovers complain that the mallard drakes on the park lakes so hugely outnumber the duck hens that females are being drowned by persistent and multiple attempts at copulation.

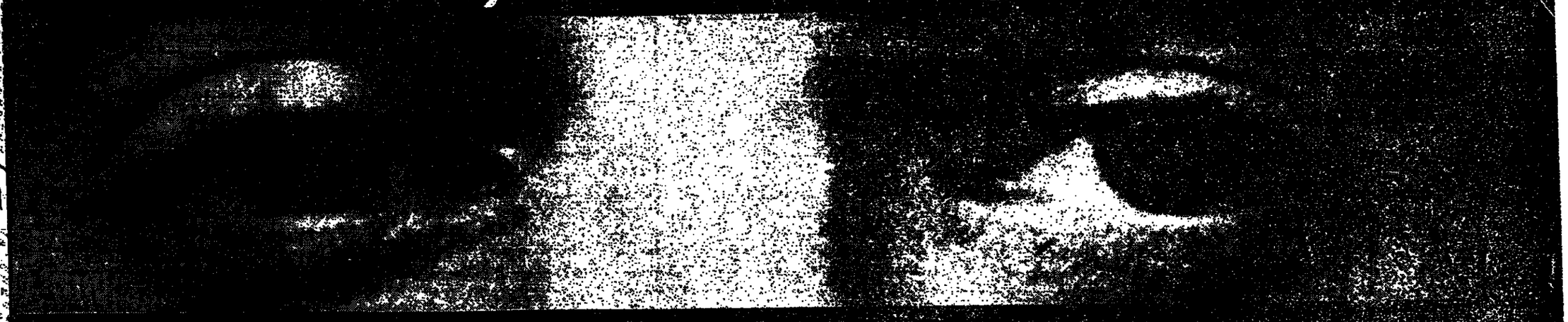
"It is a national problem not a London one, and it happens every year", the Department's spokesman on duck affairs s "And it only affects the lards, which are comple wild, unpinioned birds come and go as they ple People think we prefer ds because they are more o mental, but in fact we do interfere beyond trying rescue weakened ducks at bird hospital."

Among the exotic ornam species, the Department's d keepers do their best to m tain sexual equality in numi as a pinioned Egyptian ga on a small pond in St Jan Park can testify. There is Egyptian goose in the la lakes this year, and the ga was "causing a lot of tro among the ducks looking f mate". He has now been ished for making a nuisanc himself, and the Departi are doing the mate-seekin his behalf.

The Lynn News and Adver *announced the visiting h for the Queen Elizabeth M nity Department: "Daily to 3.30, 7.30 to 8.30 (fa only). Sundays only 11 am noon (husbands and own c ren only)." A local resi says that in a small town King's Lynn it is as we keep the fathers and the bands apart.*

PI

Just 3 or 4 blinks of the eye will take you through this ad.



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Time limits our going on, but perhaps we can have an indepth discussion when our Investment Mission will be in London on the 12th and 13th May. If you'd like to attend the conference we'll be holding, do contact Mr. R.C. Harvey, telephone 01-623-7500, who'll be on hand to make the necessary arrangements.

If you require further information on investment in Malaysia, the following authorities will be happy to provide them:

1) **Federal Industrial Development Authority,**
P.O. Box 618,
6th Floor, Wisma Damansara,
Jalan Semantan, Kuala Lumpur.
MALAYSIA.

2) **Mr. N. Sadasivan, Director,**
Malaysian Investment Centre,
17, Curzon Street,
London W. 1 Y 7FE.
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Tel: 493-0616

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Spate of oil and gas discoveries

by Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

While the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) have captured world headlines with their fivefold increases in oil prices, Malaysia has quietly taken advantage of the growing desire of the big international oil companies to find alternative sources of crude oil.

Exploration rigs have been swiftly brought into the offshore water round Sarawak, Sabah and the mainland peninsula and activity is now at its highest level. The work has not been without success, and thanks to a spate of oil and gas discoveries in 1973 and last year Malaysia has the prospect of increasing its exports of oil from the present level of 80,000 barrels a day to 700,000 barrels a day by the end of the decade.

Not only has Malaysia been able to benefit from the oil companies' moves to find oil outside Opec countries but it has also been able to increase the price charged for its exports to the level levied by its Opec neighbour, Indonesia.

In line with Indonesia, the price for the 100,000 barrels a day, all from Shell's concessions in Sarawak, was increased to $11.65 a barrel at the beginning of last year and to $12.60 on July 1. Like Indonesia, Malaysia has found it difficult to maintain these prices for its sales, which are nearly all to Japan, during a period of serious world overproduction.

Work in Malaysia has to some extent been held back by the uncertainty over the future pattern of the industry. But the Government's intentions are now clear. It plans to control the industry through a two-tier system—a National Petroleum Advisory Council and a state-owned oil and gas company known as Petronas.

The council will be composed of representatives of the states as well as federal officials, and will have the right to demand full information from the operating company on its activities. The wide powers of supervision given to the council undoubtedly reflect concern over the problems of Pertamina in Indonesia, which has run into financial difficulties mainly through its unchecked diversification programmes and lack of control from the Government.

Malaysia aims at avoiding anything similar, as it realizes the immense power, both industrial and political, that a rich state oil corporation can wield in an underindustrialized nation.

Petronas will take over the Government's ownership of all oil and gas resources and has the right to control refining, petrochemicals, research, exploration and transport. At the head of the organization is a banker, Tengku Razaleigh, aged 37.

First contacts with the oil companies will be over the nine offshore exploration permits given in 1973, using the production-sharing principle popular in Indonesia. These companies are now facing pressure to conclude revised agreements with the state company, and although some state sources want an 85-15 per cent split in favour of the Government above the base line price of $5 a barrel, Petronas at the same time does not want conditions to be so harsh that foreign exploration companies are discouraged and move elsewhere.

Petronas will also have the task of distributing new exploration permits. Forty foreign companies have applied for rights in 87,500 sq miles of the South China Sea and 11,000 sq miles of the Malacca Strait.

The state company has been quick to enlist the help of other national oil groups from Third World countries. Pertamina has been advising on production-sharing contracts and the Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Mineral College has been assisting in the training programme.

In addition, the French Petroleum Institute has been brought in to make a general survey of Malaysia's entire offshore areas as a preliminary to dividing them into exploration blocks. ENI, the Italian state energy concern, is carrying out a feasibility study of the development of a petrochemical industry over a 20-year period using mainly natural gas as a feedstock.

Petronas has also decided to enter the marketing side of the business, but until it has acquired the necessary skills it is likely to sell all its share of crude output available under the production-sharing contracts to an as yet unnamed buyer.

Shell, which began its days at the turn of the century exploring for oil in Indonesia, has naturally taken a considerable interest in Malaysia and is by far the most active of the international oil companies. The present 80,000 barrels a day of crude production comes from Shell's long-established fields in Sarawak.

Last year Shell struck oil off Miri and Tukau in its 31,000 sq mile Sarawak offshore concession. Both look like being commercial finds capable of producing high-quality oil. In neighbouring Sabah, on a 4,500 sq mile concession offshore, Shell has found two commercial fields, Samerang and West Erb. The company expects to bring Samerang on stream later this year through a 30-mile pipeline to the Labuan island terminal. This will be followed by the West Erb field and together the fields should yield about 100,000 barrels a day.

The development of a liquefied natural gas export project based on the substantial natural gas reserves discovered by Shell off the Sarawak coast has been under discussion for some time and is being studied by Petronas. It is hoped that the project may begin to move forward soon.

Five liquefied gas carriers each with a capacity of 130,000 cubic metres have already been ordered by the Malaysian International Shipping Corporation from two French shipyards to carry liquefied gas from Sarawak to markets in Japan. The order is reported to be worth $700m and the vessels will be delivered between 1979 and 1981.

Also in the Sabah-Sarawak waters, the Exxon Corporation has discovered the Temburgo field. The company is installing an 18-well drilling platform and hopes to push up production to 40,000 barrels a day by the end of this year.

From Malaysia's point of view, the most significant finds have been in the waters off the peninsula. A group led by Conoco has found oil and gas at Sotong, about 100 miles off the Pahang coast. Further north Exxon has found quantities of gas in the Bekok field.

Objective: self-sufficiency in basic foods

by Janet Coates Barber

For a number of years wild buffaloes have been rounded up in Thailand and smuggled across the border for sale in Malaysia. The exact scale of this trade is unknown but recently, after an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the northern part of the peninsula, the border was closed temporarily and the supply was stopped.

It was then evident that there was much less meat available in Malaysian markets. This is one of the less pressing reasons why the Government in the past two years has been stimulating the Malaysians to produce more of their own food and to rely less on imports which may, unexpectedly, dry up or rise steeply in price.

The soaring cost of rice imports has had considerable unpopular and inflationary impact and it has also contributed to the fear that, however much the Malaysians may be prepared to pay for their staple crop, the time is coming when traditional rice exporting countries will want to conserve their own stocks to a much greater extent for home consumption.

The Malaysians are 80 per cent self-sufficient in rice and because of the high cost of home production, have been content to import to make up the deficit. Irrigation, double cropping, mechanization and continuing research into new strains have now made 100 per cent self-sufficiency in rice a possibility.

It is not only rice that the Malaysians are being exhorted to grow much more conscientiously but a whole range of cash crops, fruits and vegetables. Inflation went up to 18 per cent last year and food prices, in spite of government subsidies, rose by 27 per cent. Planting techniques, details of government grants available and marketing plans for the increased volume of home-grown food have been published in the Government's "green book", a manual with recommendations that the Government clearly expects to be followed.

Unheralded "on the spot" inspections of once under-used land are to be made by ministers hoping to see plots flourishing with a wide variety of produce.

The traditional main foreign exchange earner, rubber, and within the last few years the flamboyantly successful oil palm, which together account for more than 40 per cent of the value of Malaysia's exports, have attracted most of the investment, research and marketing ingenuity until recently. Now the feeling is more that self-sufficiency in basic food supplies is as important an objective as high returns on capital invested. At the same time, new marketing techniques and research are maintaining the importance of these two crops. Apart from efforts to increase and intensify the productive life of a rubber tree, its timber need not now be used only for firewood. The Rubber Research Institute is investigating ways in which rubber wood could be used for panelling and mouldings and particularly "knock down" furniture. The number of rubber logs available annually is equal to about one third of the forest hardwoods felled, and their use could in future help to relieve pressure on the hardwood resource. Rubber logs can be bought for $M15 a ton compared with $M100 a ton for other woods. The manufacture of chipboard or paper could also absorb large quantities of rubber logs. Research into the extraction of oil from rubber seeds for industrial purposes is also continuing.

Important cash crops like groundnuts, tapioca, maize and sorghum are now being grown, all of which should lessen the increasingly large animal feed import bill; $M45m is spent annually on imported maize alone, all of which is used for fodder.

Both rubber and oil palm plantations, which cover respectively 4,700,000 and about one million acres, might provide grazing for the rearing of cattle which is being encouraged by the Government. Malaysia is about 80 per cent self-sufficient in beef and cattle make up only 15 per cent of the livestock population.

Cattle have usually grazed on marginal areas like roadside verges, fallow paddy fields or football pitches. To lead the way the Government is clearing land, creating pasture and establishing large ranches stocked with a variety of crossbred cattle.

The Livestock Development Corporation is responsible for seven farms of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres each, and 10,000 head of beef and dairy cattle.

In addition, joint venture cattle-raising projects are part of both the Pahang Tenggara and Johor Tenggara development schemes. Other forms of diversification are being introduced into the big land development schemes.

In the Johor Tenggara scheme, apart from cattle ranches, fruit orchards and orchid nurseries will be established alongside rubber and oil palm plantations.

Malaysia is self-sufficient in pork, eggs, and poultry but only 5 per cent of milk requirements are produced domestically, and all butter and cheese are imported at a cost of $M80m annually.

It was not until the mid 1960s that horticulture became a respected science and 10 years later and with a new incentive, the Ministry of Agriculture hopes that people will take more interest in growing and eating local vegetables and fruit.

The first crop of sugar cane was harvested in 1972-73; and several big sugar-growing projects are being established; in Perlis, for example, there is a $M10m sugar cane project on 20,000 acres.

Future of timber depends on planning

It is believed inside and outside the timber trade that the slowing down of the boom conditions of two years ago should ultimately benefit the industry in spite of problems like unemployment, now arising from the decline in quantity and value of Malaysian timber. Export revenue in 1974 fell by 15 per cent for saw logs and 22 per cent for sawn timber from the high levels of 1973, and it is expected to decline further in 1975. Last year, however, timber still came third among exports. The opportunity should now be taken to reappraise the industry and the way in which it will develop.

The forest areas of the world have been particularly prone to misuse and in Malaysia and elsewhere the abundance of timber has encouraged wastage. The country's extensive dipterocarp* forests have, for decades, yielded highly marketable timber relatively easily. Now, unless the long-term use of Malaysia's valuable timber resource is rethought and better planning can improve marketing and exploitation, timber will not retain its important position, but will slip further as uncontrolled felling and slack marketing techniques worsen the situation.

The total area of forested land in Peninsular Malaysia is estimated to be 20,560,000 acres, of which about 14 million acres are classed as productive forests. This includes approximately eight million acres of primary unharvested forest and six million acres of land that has been logged over. In addition to the timber available in these "productive" areas, the forest on 3,500,000 acres of land to be cleared for agriculture during the next 15 years can be taken into account.

It is one of the main recommendations in a recent report for the Government that forest, at present burnt over large areas to make way for settlement and agricultural schemes, should be used instead. This can be done only if two years is allowed to plan the logging and time the felling with the conversion of land to agriculture.

The 3,500,000 acres to be cleared in this way are being logged at the rate of 150,000 acres a year. The report suggests that more than 400,000 acres of permanent forest could also be logged each year and together these sources should produce 250 million cu ft of commercial logs annually, rising to 550 million cu ft by 1986.

Used in the right way, the forests could provide enough timber for the industry to double in capacity and output within the next 20 years. There would also be an expansion in the number of jobs available—this could rise from 43,000 now to 80,000 by 1990.

The objective of establishing a permanent forest estate is an important one. Only by controlling timber felling, encouraging regeneration and planning forest industries within particular areas can the timber industry be a perpetual and profitable one.

A more careful and methodical approach to the logging of timber may seem all too much to hope for if, in the future, logging licences are given out as readily as they are now. It is believed that in 1972 permits were given for logging on 370,000 acres of virgin forest and licences were approved for 1,750,000 acres of land already logged over in Peninsular Malaysia. The maximum that should have been worked was 160,000 acres.

The harvesting of forests is under the control of the state governments, and licences are often granted which are not in accordance with Forestry Department policy and bear no real relation to the needs of the industry. Also loggers are often not adequately supervised. Malays are encouraged to play a more active part in the timber trade by acquiring timber concessions. Often they sell the concession, which then may change hands several times. The final owner by this time is not disposed to practise any long-term regeneration techniques and is anxious to see a return on his investment.

The Malaysian Timber Board, established to introduce better marketing techniques into the trade, believes in the importance of establishing a "contractual right", which is at present non-existent; this means that contracts are sometimes not honoured and when prices are high there is a risk of gazumping.

There is now a greater opportunity for timber merchants to stipulate the timber they are able to provide as research continues in Malaysia and in Britain on the uses of other, largely neglected timbers. But energetic marketing is still needed to persuade users to accept unfamiliar timbers.

Timber will be sold, not by species but according to the purpose for which it will ultimately be used.

At present Malaysia is having no difficulty exporting timber to the Middle East. Exports of sawn wood in 1974 increased by 1,000 per cent, which equalled Malaysia's exports to the United Kingdom. France and Italy; Iran is reputed to be in the market for three million new doors. There is no doubt, however, that as wood-based industries in West Africa, Latin America and other parts of South-east Asia develop there will be much more competition.

The growth of secondary and tertiary industries will obviously strengthen Malaysia's marketing hand. The secondary industries may well be developed on the west coast and there will be a shift of the primary industries to the east coast of the peninsula.

The ban on the export of logs from Peninsular Malaysia to encourage diversification and growth of the timber industry should be followed in Sabah before it is discovered that the lure of short-term gain has decimated the timber resource. In Sarawak it is believed that there is scope for expansion of the timber industry.

An embryonic pulp and paper industry exists and the incentive to build this up will increase as imports from Scandinavia, Japan and Canada become more expensive. Malaysia could become the supplier to the ASEAN member countries. Trials are continuing for softwoods; in the near future 200,000 acres may be planted with the fast growing pinus caribbea, a pine that has so far adapted well.

J.C.B.

* The massive diptercocarps, the most valuable evergreen timber trees, are represented by 14 genera and 168 species alone. The forest contains 95 botanical families of trees. Well under 2 per cent of these trees (53 species) are used and many more may well be of use in the future.

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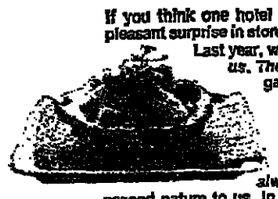

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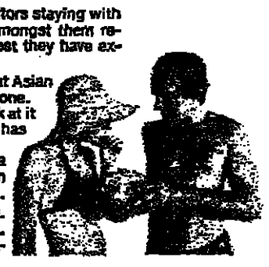

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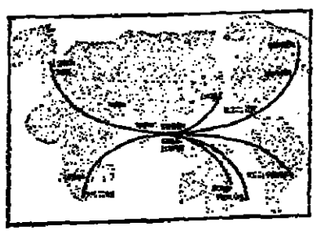

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... on poverty seen as way to racial equality

... P Weston ... of May, 1969, ... Malay ... riots ... many deaths, ... indelible mark ... nt thinking and ... came clear that ... n of values was ... basis for racial ... The policy that ... called the *rukunnegara* ideo... is enshrined in ... Malaysia plan. ... the fulfilment ... s largely in the ... Economic Plan ... is above all a ... d sociological ... he first objec... eradication of ... pective of race ... is the restruc... iety in order to ... poor Malays ... particularly in ... d agriculture; a ... ately small ... onomic cake ... gic sector is ... which ... recent decele... is the fastest ... ing the present ... xpanded at an ... more than 15 ... is recognized ... lysia's prob... e per cent of ... ng in industry ... n hand to in... nal and tech... g, although ... ban areas are ... nd there is a ... of teachers ... bjects. Special ... also being taken to combat backwardness in rural areas by providing residential accommodation for pupils and bigger operating units to economize in equipment.

Traditional patterns have confined industrial development to the main urban areas, where ownership and prosperity rest primarily with non-Malays, principally Chinese, with a smaller proportion of Indians. To counteract this trend the Government has launched a drive to disperse industry. While it is unpractical to begin projects in remote virgin territory, it is intended to direct new development both to less developed states and to less developed areas within developed states.

The attempts to redress regional imbalance have still a long way to go. More than 90 per cent of manufacturing industry is based in the west coast states of Penang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Johore. A basic problem is the smallness of the population and therefore of the labour force.

It is hoped that by 1990 a larger population will have spawned new urban centres through the initial impetus of agricultural development. There is also the possibility of a further boost from potential offshore oil in the region of Pahang and Trengganu.

The first phase of land clearance began in 1971. The momentum needed to create new urban centres normally materializes only after about six years, but planning is still in the early stages. In east Malaysia, in particular, the need still exists for a basic infrastructure of roads, airports and other essentials.

Sabah and Sarawak now both have their own planning units, but substantial improvements in integration with peninsular Malaysia are envisaged in the third Malaysia plan.

Drawbacks to regional development lie in health services, which suffer a severe shortage of doctors and nurses, and in housing, which is running 50 per cent below planning hopes. The Government is now concentrating on low-cost housing in liaison with state governments.

In almost all new approved projects a minimum of 30 per cent of the equity must be reserved for *Bumiputras* (Malays and other indigenous people). In practice the low incomes among this sector of society mean that this form of sharing cannot be taken up without further government assistance. The shares are therefore taken up on their behalf by various government institutions on the assumption that they will ultimately have the financial means and the wish to buy them.

A parallel scheme exists in agriculture. The Bank Pertanian was set up specifically to release farmers from their dependence on non-institutional sources of credit such as traders who charged exorbitant interest rates. The new bank will charge much less for loans. Official dissatisfaction has recently been expressed with the small number of loans made by commercial banks to *Bumiputras*.

The Government has so far been slow to demonstrate to farmers the benefits accruing from diversification. Private companies have set an example in conservative Kelantan, where they have persuaded farmers to accept tobacco as an off-season crop alternating with rice.

Smallholders are the first to suffer from fluctuations in commodity prices, and diversification into products for export is seen in the plan as a cushion against hardship. Emphasis is placed on extending the export of primary products to processing industries.

Substantial government aid is also devoted to rubber replanting schemes. Some of the trees are 60 to 70 years old and new varieties being introduced have a higher yield.

Despite recent student riots resulting from allegations of extreme poverty and even starvation among farm workers, it is hard to believe, with the large increase in productivity and extension of cultivated acreage, that rural incomes have not improved.

The most noticeable racial imbalance in employment shows up at management level, where only 7 per cent are Malays compared with 68 per cent Chinese. Government pressure to redress the position has resulted in clear cases of Malay-poaching.

In the present world economic climate it is relevant to wonder how far the momentum in the Malaysia plans can be maintained. The mid-term review postulated a growth rate of 7 per cent. More recently the World Bank has suggested 8 per cent as a feasible target and a revised figure of 8.8 per cent has been adopted.

If the shortages of manpower and technological skills can be overcome, then the still vastly untapped resources of the country can see it through. They still make it possible for the Malaysian to sit under his palm tree and wait for the coconuts to fall.

A basic part of the fight against inflation is the drive to achieve self-sufficiency in food. This is backed by fiscal measures such as subsidies and export surcharges.

The Government is unlikely to reduce its targets for the third Malaysia plan, allowing for proposed state expenditure in sectors such as construction and social services. Manufacturing must, however, grow at a rate of more than 12 per cent a year, compared with more than 5 per cent in agriculture. Crucial factors will be the development of export-directed and resource-based industries, as well as increased cultivation.

If little mention is made of the Chinese in the Malaysia plans, it must be remembered that they own 92 per cent of the non-corporate sector and their natural commercial flair and industry stand them in good stead. It is in their own interests that the Malays should be given a fair deal, a concept they seem tacitly to acknowledge.

...wak: integration forces becoming stronger

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What happens now? Probably nothing, despite endless speculation that Tun Mustapha plans to take Sabah out of the federation, that he plans a new sultanate embracing his state and part of the Philippines as well, or that Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei are going to get together in a new breakaway federation, informally linked with Singapore.

The fact that such conjecturing has gone on for years does not make any of these things any more likely to occur.

Another development that has not happened involves Sarawak, until this year Malaysia's only oil-producing state and still by far its most important (with about 100,000 barrels a day). Last year the central Government created a state oil corporation, Petroliam Nasional, or Petronas, on lines similar to the Indonesian Pertamina. It was to negotiate for and take over all petroleum and natural gas rights previously vested in the states.

The pundits postulated a direct and endlessly damaging constitutional conflict between Petronas and Sarawak—why should it give up all that money? But in March Datuk Rahman Ya'kub, Sarawak's Chief Minister, announced an agreement with Petronas, which would make cash payments in return for the rights to oil exploration and production. There may be details still to be settled, but it seems that there is not going to be any crisis.

Despite the former colonial world's sorry roll call of disintegrated federations, and despite admitted strains in Malaysian relationships, the chances are that a split will not occur. The forces of integration are stronger than those for separation, and are becoming continually stronger as political, economic and social links develop.

Sabah and Sarawak both harbour sharp internal communal and religious divisions which are best moderated by participation in a much larger body, the two states probably gain rather than suffer economically, and time seems to be an integrating force on the side of the union.

In the 12 years since Malaysia was formed tendencies in Sabah and Sarawak to look towards Singapore and Hongkong because of British colonial and Chinese business connexions have already given way to an acceptance that Kuala Lumpur is the place that counts. In the early days direct flights from Kuala Lumpur to Kuching and Kota Kinabalu flew almost empty, as people preferred to make a stop in Singapore: today they prosper.

In general, state politicians, especially the two Chief Ministers, emphasize the advantages of the Malaysian relationship, education is producing a generation of young people who take it for granted, and the alternatives do not seem very attractive in any case. Communist guerrilla activity, persistent for years, has faded away.

This acceptance of Malaysia clears the air for the states to concentrate on physical development. The pace of growth in both has been more rapid than that of Malaysia as a whole, but from a much lower starting point, so that they still have far to go to catch up. Such problems as great distances and poor communications combine with some cultural ways (such as slash-and-burn farming) and an occasional economic disaster (such as last year's collapse in timber prices, which put thousands of men out of work) to make development a laborious business.

But languid ways are changing and Kota Kinabalu and Kuching are two of the most interesting, as well as pleasant, towns in Malaysia. Both are rapidly abandoning the Conradian atmosphere and attitudes that they brought into Malaysia and are becoming useful hubs for ideas as well as for administration and commerce. Both will soon have university colleges, not just for status but because a rapid school growth is now producing enough young people to need them.

...dangers of too many graduates ...oo few technicians

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Today, Malaysia has five universities with a combined population of over 20,000, and children from the poorest families in the remotest rural areas can try for scholarships. But that hope, based on the success of a lucky few, is largely false. What with swollen syllabuses, overcrowded classrooms, overworked and under trained teachers and ill-equipped schools, even children whose parents can afford extra tuition have a hard time getting past the three examination hurdles to university at form three, form five and in the second year of form six.

Students from poor backgrounds who have reached university are mostly those who were "rescued" out of sub-standard schools and placed in the new boarding schools or the old "premier" schools, with hostel accommodation provided.

Their numbers, understandably, are very small. The difficulty of coping with rapid expansion is further complicated by two other aspects of the education policy. One is the stress on science and technology; the other is the promotion of Bahasa Malaysia, the national language.

The first arose out of the realization that to hold his own as an individual in the modern world, every Malaysian child must have a basic education in science and technology; and that to hold its own as a nation in the modern world, Malaysia must have many more scientists and technologists at all levels.

Thus science is taught to all children up to form three and a pass in it made a condition for passing the form three Malaysian examination. At form four and later at form six, as many students as possible are put in the science stream.

Failure rates are high because of the severe shortage of qualified science teachers and of laboratory equipment and because a great number of the students pushed into the science stream have neither aptitude for nor interest in the subject.

The promotion of Bahasa Malaysia has this rationale: that to achieve unity in multi-racial Malaysia, education must not only have a common content but also be mainly given through a common language, the national language.

Before 1956, Bahasa Malaysia—Malay—was used as a medium of instruction only in the Malay primary schools. Beyond that it was used in the colleges that trained teachers for those primary schools. It was never used for secondary education proper. When, in 1956, Malay-medium secondary classes were started for some children who had passed out of Malay primary schools, there were serious problems of terminology, absence of textbooks and lack of teachers capable of teaching in Malay at that level.

The students struggled on, a few managing to survive the examinations at form three and form five. In 1964, the first Malay-medium form six classes were formed and in 1969 the Malay-medium had its first batch of university graduates, from the University of Malaya. In 1970 Malaysia's Malay-medium university, the National University, was set up.

English taught in schools

As English is taught as a subject from primary school, right up the ladder, students use English books for supplementary reading, reference and research work. Next year, when form one in all English-medium schools turns Malay-medium in the gradual year-by-year shift which started in 1970 with standard one, terminology and textbooks will no longer pose big problems.

But, intensive training programmes notwithstanding, there will still be an acute shortage of teachers who can really handle form-one teaching in Malay. Bahasa Malaysia as a subject is compulsory at all levels and a pass in it was made a condition for passing the form three Malaysian examination from 1968 and the form five examination from 1970. Here again, the lack of qualified teachers takes a heavy toll of examination candidates.

Finally, a major fault in the education system which showed up clearly in interviews during the drop-out survey is its lack of relationship with employment. The day is long past when a secondary education guaranteed a "good" job. Too often today's school-leaver finds his certificate useless in the job market and ends up a factory-worker, a contract labourer, a farmer or a rubber-tapper—just as if he had never been to school at all.

Quite a number who feel these jobs are beneath them remain resentfully unemployed. Efforts have been made to increase the vocational content of education. All secondary school pupils are required to take one of these subjects up to form three: commercial studies, industrial arts, home science and agricultural science.

Malaysia has 19 secondary vocational schools which take pupils from form four and give them a two-year course in various employable skills. But a great deal more needs to be done to correct the heavy academic bias of secondary school education which renders it—in the words of a school-leaver—"just plain no use".

Several educationists have given warning of another danger: the possible glut of university graduates in the near future and a continuing shortage of technicians and other sub-professional personnel.

Malaysia, they feel, needs more than her two polytechnics and one institute of technology, and could do with far fewer than her five universities. These are among the major problems the Cabinet committee reviewing Malaysia's education system will look into. Memoranda from various organizations and individuals have come pouring in. The prospect is good. Malaysia's educational aims are basically sound ones, and good success in achieving them is considerable. The mistakes come mainly from trying to do too many things at the same time and at lightning speed.

Once the country works out its priorities, and does some consolidating besides expanding, putting professional considerations above all others, the future will be good.

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Country of natural beauty for traveller rather than tourist

by Geoffrey Weston

Before air travel took over, visitors arrived in Kuala Lumpur to an exotic welcome. It was like steaming straight into a mosque, the railway station being a distant relation of Brighton's Royal Pavilion. It is still the city's best-known landmark and visitors stopping by air still come to look at it, but the federal capital is not a tourist paradise, even allowing for its international hotels.

It has a new streamlined mosque and the Batu caves are only eight miles away, but the attractions of a nicely landscaped green environment are mainly for local residents.

It is no criticism of Malaysia to say that tourism is in its infancy. The Malaysian Tourist Development Corporation, housed almost next door to probably the country's best retailer of modern batik cloth, is only three years old. Hotel development has leapt in only two years. In 1970 there were only 2,000 rooms of international standard, while last year the total reached 5,200.

Tan Sri Philip Kuok, the corporation's chairman, maintains that "great care must be taken to avoid spoiling the country's natural beauties. Tourism should have a Malaysian flavour rather than an international one, while maintaining good creature comforts". He admits that east Malaysia is undeveloped in tourism, but points to the encouraging increase in the number of visitors to the peninsula.

In 1973 the number rose by 20 per cent and in 1974 by a further 24 per cent to top the million mark. About 40 per cent of the total are from South-east Asia, although it is thought that more promotion needs to be carried out in that area.

Britain is bracketed misleadingly with Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and Canada, with 21 per cent. In Europe Malaysia attracts a good proportion of Germans. The Japanese and Americans are also prominent.

If Kuala Lumpur is a favourite stopover point between Europe and Australia, in competition with Bangkok and Singapore, then Penang is likely to join this league when its airport runway is extended in the foreseeable future to take jumbo jets.

This little island, shaped like a turtle swimming north and just two miles off the west coast, is still the principal holiday centre. Even so hotel development, concentrated on the north coast beaches, got under way only two years ago, and building is still very active.

Cheap goods and souvenirs

Georgetown, the cosmopolitan metropolis, teems with three-quarters of the population, which totals some 500,000. Its streets are lined with small traders selling cheap goods and souvenirs, countless open-fronted Indian and Chinese restaurants and an even greater number of stalls selling an indescribable variety of food.

Among the luxury hotels I favoured the splendidly refurbished Eastern and Oriental, which has the advantage of a magnificent view of the Strait of Malacca across its own palm-strewn terrace by the sea.

Much of the island is very mountainous, making cultivation difficult, and a large proportion is jungle. Even so, coconuts, bananas, nutmegs, cloves and rubber trees grow beside the twisting roads. A speciality is the prickly *durian* which, as Chinese traders put it, "smells like hell, tastes like heaven".

The sea is calm but beaches tend to be narrow and are becoming increasingly polluted. Some parts are smelly and littered with rubbish: the idyll of Penang is becoming somewhat tarnished. For those who have never visited the East before Penang, nevertheless, has the advantage of being something of a microcosm.

Apart from its cosmopolitan air and its wide choice of food, it has an astonishing wealth of temples. Hindus, Taoists, Buddhists and Confucianists are all represented. Even the Chinese seem to confuse their religions, sometimes praying in the wrong temple, although stoutly claiming that they are Buddhists.

There is a Taoist temple full of vipers drugged by the vapour of burning joss sticks and believed to be holy disciples. A Thai temple claims the third largest reclining Buddha in the world, 108ft long with mother-of-pearl toenails.

I watched a simple Hindu wedding where the smiling couple wearing flower wreaths round their necks sat together on a swinging seat under a gaudily painted canopy. Largest of all is the vast Ayer Itam complex set in beautiful gardens containing a pool of turtles.

All these buildings have two things in common. They are uncommonly ornate and decorated in violent fairground colours, a boon to the colour photographer if not the aesthete.

100 miles of wide, sunny beaches

Neither Kuala Lumpur nor Penang offers much insight into the heart of Malaysia and, if Sabah and Sarawak are too far off the beaten track, then the peninsula's east coast is the best place to know the country and its people on a short visit. It is almost totally undeveloped and has more than a hundred miles of wide, clean, sunny beaches, lined with coconut palms facing the pounding surf of the South China Sea. I am speaking now of the states of Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan.

It is possible to take a very good road from Kuala Lumpur through the jungle of the Genting Highlands and reach Kuantan on the east coast in four hours. The scenery is green and the vegetation exceptionally varied.

A night spent in one of the simple hotels farther up the coast will give you the opportunity of watching turtles laying their eggs, that is if you have the patience to sit up for the late-night high tide. The turtles lay from April to September, clambering up the beach and digging a deep hole before shedding about a hundred eggs, which they cover carefully before returning to the sea.

If the turtle is large, its progress is slow and it may take two and a half hours to go through the ritual. I was lucky, for the small one I saw took just an hour, although it ended up exhausted.

The east coast is the home of poor farmers and fishermen. Roads are few and are lined with *kampongs*—clusters of thatched wooden houses built on stilts as protection against monsoon floods.

The road north of Kuantan follows the sea and turns inland through paddy fields and palm oil groves to Kota Bharu, a rather seedy town with a magnificent market. Traders sell everything from live chick cuttlefish to plastic t bronze cutlery.

Much of the food failed to identify, I cooks educated in t of produce it was e a gastronomic p Kota Bharu's little links with both Pen Kuala Lumpur, alth is wise to book advance.

A contract has signed to open a Clu terranée in Chera beautiful bay no Kuantan. If this beginning of tourist sion on an ambition then I fear the es will begin to lose it charm. For the m remains a place traveller rather t tourist. Perhaps se would rather see it way.

Palm-lined shores and colourful ceremonies, such as this in Penang, are important tourist attractions.

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Monarch for a five-year term

by Ronald Irving

The Agong or King of Malaysia is unique in that he is elected by his fellow Sultans and becomes constitutional monarch for five years only. His full title is Yang di-Pertuan Agong, literally, "first among peers". Since the monarchy was not established until 1957, no one who knew the present Agong as an undergraduate at Wadham College 23 years ago, could have guessed what lay ahead for him.

During the past five years, while Halim has been King, his brother Malik has been acting as Regent of Kedah. Despite the burdens of royalty, Halim had changed little over the years since I had last seen him and looked much as he did when an undergraduate.

Although the King is an elected monarch, there is an hereditary element in his appointment, since he is chosen by, and from among the ranks of nine ruling Sultans. There are in fact 13 states in Malaysia, but the governors of four states take no part in the election.

During his five years in office, the Agong is the supreme constitutional head of the nation and in no sense a president. As such he is immune from proceedings in any court, and may be removed only by a majority resolution of the Conference of Rulers who elected him. The rule of the present Agong will expire on September 20 and an election will take place in June to replace him. Often the ruler chosen as successor is the Timbalan, or deputy. A feature of the election is its complete secrecy.

Ballot sheets destroyed

Each ruler marks with the same pen an unnumbered ballot sheet, which is destroyed immediately after the election, so that it is impossible for each to know how the others vote. Counting is the responsibility of an official, called the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal, and is scrutinized by the most junior ruler.

There is an elaborate system to ensure that no ruler holds office as Agong twice until the ruler of every other state has had a chance. Under the system the order of precedence among the rulers is based on seniority—the date each assumed his title as ruler in his own state.

Understandably, not every ruler wants to assume the burdens of monarchy. Inevitably the Agong is very much a prisoner of his palace and protocol. Again, several of the sultans may feel that they have sufficient public duties to perform in their own state, and prefer not to be elected.

While the monarchy still represents the numerical and historical supremacy of the native Malays, for a long time the economic power within Malaysia has not been with the Malays at all. Over the years, in addition to substantial foreign investment, much of the commerce has been left to other elements, often the more business-oriented Chinese. Consequently, a substantial slice of the national wealth has been held by a narrow section of the population which, although non-Malay, has lived in Malaysia for generations. The transfer of some of this economic power into Malay hands has long been an important aspect of government policy.

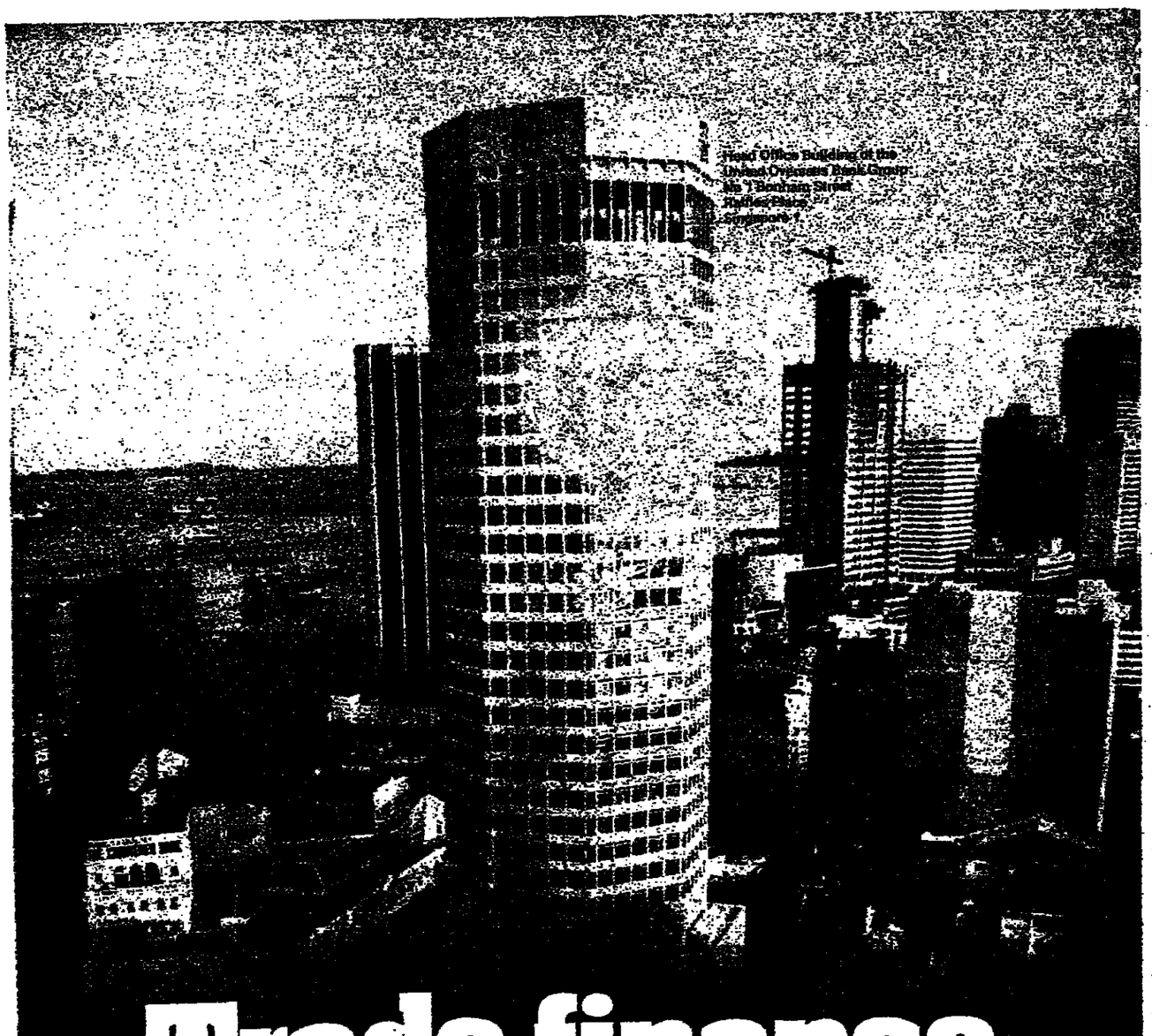
Apart from their numerical supremacy the continuance of the special position of the Malays under the constitution is to a large extent ensured by the fact that the Agong must always be a native Malay since he is chosen by and from among the nine hereditary Malay rulers. In addition the governors of the four other states are each appointed by the King for four years. Other considerations being equal, it would be a natural choice for him to appoint a Malay to the office of governor.

The constitution vests considerable power in the King as nominal head of all executive authority. He appoints the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the majority party, after a general election, and through him the Cabinet, on whose advice he acts, to carry out the executive functions of the Government.

Naturally he takes no part in the legislative processes, which are vested entirely in the two Houses of Parliament, the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives with 154 members) and the Dewan Negara (or Senate, with 58 members). As the Agong himself appoints 32 members of the Senate—more than half—he clearly wields considerabl ence.

Again under the tion, the Agong is sible for safeguar special position of th and the natives of and Sabah as well legitimate interests communities. He un in his oath of office and faithfully to per duties in the admi of Malaysia in ac with its law and tion . . . and pr Muslim religion".

The present Ag the chief value of archy as a unifyi ence within the fe since each of the of Malaysia has its ernment as well as constitution. It is si that the motto on t san coat of *Bersekutu bertamb* ("strength through On either side is a t pant above which crescent moon of I state religion of the



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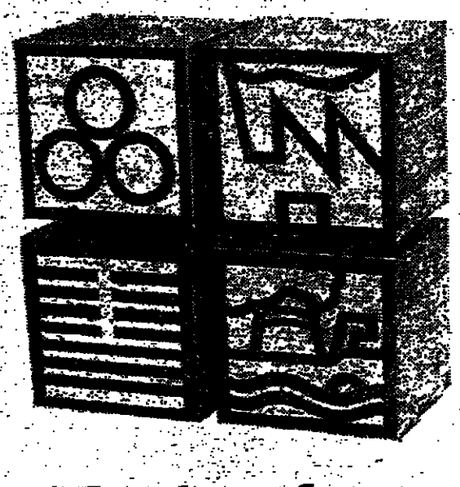

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AMERICAN COMMITMENT

armed forces were defeated in Viet- than the French were militarily eria. But America y suffered a poli- France did both obliged to accept lt which they had prevent, because military cost of was higher than ared to pay. Once ned, most people es concluded that istake to let their ecome involved in

are naturally void making the again somewhere led them to take ritical view of all n aid and foreign nd this has natur- urther anxiety, in- es, among the receive American n American com- many of them worried—indeed ere on the whole America with- ed forces from what has been ar a past two years, y in the past few not any suggestion n forces might be e, but the question erica should con- naterial aid to the mese Government, ing to carry on the its own armed

ious that Congress fied by the with- nerican troops. It ugly reluctant to use of American the spending of oney in Vietnam, ernment which had ery encouragement merica for aid in st. The withdrawal f commitment had nperceptibly, to the another and quite Many Americans Dr. Kissinger is of them) that the Administration's original mistake was thus compounded by a second, Congressional mistake, and that South Vietnam could have been saved without American troops, but with a more generous allowance of American weapons and money.

The majority in Congress would presumably reject this reasoning. They would argue that there was no prospect of South Vietnam winning the war, but only of its being endlessly and pointlessly prolonged. They are probably right in this particular case. But this particular case should not be allowed to obscure the general truth that different levels of commitment are possible, and that even where a higher level (eg, American troops in a combat role) is inappropriate, a lower level (eg, the supply of weapons and material aid) may still be fully justified and desirable.

Obviously the highest level of commitment is the "nuclear umbrella"—an undertaking to use American nuclear weapons in defence of an ally. This is the level of commitment which Western Europe at present enjoys. But it involves so high a degree of American self-sacrifice (since it implies readiness to provoke nuclear retaliation against the United States itself) that its credibility is open to serious question.

Next comes the commitment of American conventional forces. This too is enjoyed by Western Europe, and most of us would not wish to see it removed. On the other hand, most of us would probably find it difficult to define exactly the circumstances in which we would wish to see it used. Without the "nuclear umbrella", conventional forces in Europe would not be strong enough to hold back a full-scale attack by those of the Warsaw Pact, which greatly outnumber them. But against anything less than a full-scale attack, should we not be able to defend ourselves? Certainly most West European governments would hesitate to ask for American military intervention if confronted by any threat of an internal character, and any government which did ask for it would now find itself closely scrutinized by Congress for resemblances to the regime of former President Thieu. Indeed Congress is probably now very close to believing that any government which needs actual American troops to save it is a government not worth saving.

But Congress has not yet reached the same conclusion—and would certainly be wrong to do so—about governments which ask for American weapons and financial aid. It appears to be groping its way towards a set of criteria by which candidates for this type of commitment can be judged. Various questions can be asked. Is the area one of vital strategic importance to the United States? (A difficult yardstick to use, since almost every area of the globe has been so described by spokesmen of different American administrations at different times in the recent past.) Is the country in question able to make a contribution in return to the security or the economy of the United States? (Dangerous, because such a question is easily interpreted as evidence of "imperialist" objectives.) Will the aid be put to good use, or will the recipient prove to be "a barrel with a hole in the bottom"? (Again, difficult to be sure, especially when the recipient is involved in an arms race such as that between Israel and the Arabs.) Will the recipient not embarrass the United States by its conduct of local or regional conflicts? (A question explicitly addressed to Turkey by Congress, but also implicitly to Israel by the Administration.)

Finally, but perhaps most important, are the government and people of the country united in wishing to defend themselves with American help? This was the criterion too often neglected in the past, but which Congress lately applied with increasing scepticism to South Vietnam, and is now beginning to apply also to South Korea. If a country fails this test, passing the others is unlikely in the long run to help it.

OR THE INDEXATION OF INCOME TAX

ational wage and ents are constantly nes. Much less is he actual levels of laries paid in the it is these figures that matter, in ns in relation to consumer demand, terms in relation hanges of income ublished yesterday pices of the British anagement on the of management in Kingdom is, there- icular interest for t it throws on the of inflation for an ment of society. covers a represen- ection of manage- the middle levels, small companies al salary of around ief executives, who r companies may lary of more than main feature that kingly from the interaction of infla- steeply progressive structure. terms management have kept up with ng 1974. On average companies seem to r salaries increased nt and even a bit iod when the retail has risen by about The only general this pattern is that n "small" firms ticeably worse than with some sign that levels may actually n money terms, let al" terms.

On a strict interpretation of the social contract this class in our society seems, therefore, to have been getting all, or even a little more, that was envisaged. For under this interpretation the aim was to increase pre-tax incomes in line with the rate of inflation. Yet, particularly at the upper levels of income, the effect of the tax structure is to make inflation bite far deeper in relative terms than for those paying little tax. Thus a typical chief executive on, say, £17,000 a year may have had a gross salary increase of 20 per cent, but will find that after tax the increase in his available income will have been some 9 per cent, giving a "real" drop in his income, when taken in conjunction with a 20 per cent rate of inflation, of 11 per cent in the past twelve months. If the generality of organized labour had seen the real value of their take-home pay drop by such a percentage in a comparable period, this country might now be in a revolutionary condition.

The time has come for the Government to consider the early introduction of automatic indexation of the tax structure to allow for the impact of inflation. It is a psychologically difficult admission for it to make, for it implies publicly that the processes of inflation are not about to be brought under control. Since however this is now the fact, nothing is to be gained by failure to adjust to the consequences.

Governments of all political persuasion have accepted that the structure of income tax should be reasonably progressive, that is with rates rising sharply on higher levels of income. A political decision is taken and defended in public as to where in the income structure the tax line should start and how steep its slope should be. The effect of inflation in wages and salaries is to move that line down the real earnings scale and to make the higher rates of tax bite at lower and lower real levels.

This is an automatic and insidious process which, without public debate, results in a more substantial redistribution of real income than most of the general public realize, or most of the politicians would care expressly to justify. Since we now seem set for several years when the annual rate of inflation will be well into double figures, the time has come for government to establish and then maintain its desired tax structure in "real" terms, by revaluing upwards the various figures for allowances and the levels at which higher rates of tax come into effect.

It has been argued that this will only give a further twist to the inflationary spiral. The counter argument, which is gaining strength daily because of inflation, is that only more widespread use of the techniques of indexation can preserve the elements of fairness in a revolutionary situation.

Such more general indexation would have to be combined with extremely orthodox fiscal and monetary policies, designed over a period of time to bring inflation under control. It might, however, provide just that element of flexibility that would make such general economic policies acceptable and in the end effective.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour's commitment to make socialism work

From Mrs Margaret Kinnaird

Sir, It is to be hoped that the article by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Ormskirk, on the theme "Labour must not be frightened of making socialism work" (April 29's *Times*) will be given wide publicity. Since its author would presumably practise what he preaches within his own party as much as anywhere else, and in view of the present confusion about who speaks for the Government, it would be as well for the country to take careful note of this clear statement of the aims and intentions of a section of the Labour Party.

Four propositions stand out:

1 "The function of Government . . . is to impose its values on society."

2 "The programme has been sanctifed by success at the polls. . . ."

3 "We are the masters now."

4 "Winning is what it is all about."

The implications of these statements are underlined by two items from the same issue of *The Times*: "Please, Tony . . ." is the way in which workers, shop stewards and management in a large organization feel it appropriate to address a Minister of the Government; and a humble little letter in the bottom corner of the correspondence page says: "To whom do I now turn to protect myself from some of my fellow trade unionists?"

Could the "political illiterates" of the country, whatever their party leanings, now say loud and clear:

1 That the function of Government is to *serve* the community as a whole;

2 that a political party which regards its programme of a moment as sanctifed is deluded and dangerous;

3 the "master" concept is not appropriate to modern conditions, either nationally or internationally;

4 there will be no winners, only losers, in the kind of world to which this article points.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET KINNAIRD,
45 Dick Place,
Edinburgh.
April 29.

From Professor Max Beloff

Sir, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk's admirably frank article will provide a powerful reinforcement to those who like myself have argued for some time that there exists in the Labour Party a growing element whose ideological affiliations are with the "popular democracies" of eastern Europe rather than with the liberal-democratic tradition in which the party's founders were nurtured. But in putting forward the "we are the masters now" argument, Mr Kilroy-Silk should not distort the facts. He states that the "programme" to which the party is committed has "been sanctified by success at the polls and is reinforced by the mandate theory".

What success? What mandate? Even assuming that Mr Kilroy-Silk's views command the support of all Labour MPs and all Labour voters, the latter amounted at the last election to 39.6 per cent of the electorate. Hardly a striking success! And what mandate does 39.6 per cent of the electorate have to impose its will on the remaining 60.4 per cent? Political scientists have indeed argued over whether a majority can claim a mandate for particular measures; I know of no one this side of the Iron Curtain who has claimed a mandate for a minority. Indeed a claim of this kind is precisely what most people understand by dictatorship.

Even the Portuguese electorate after half a century of oppression have been able to understand that much; Mr Kilroy-Silk will find out in due course that the British electorate is no less perspicacious.

Yours truly,
MAX BELOFF,
The University College at Buckingham,
Buckingham.
April 29.

From Brigadier R. L. Allen

Sir, We should be grateful for Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk's article "Labour must not be frightened to make Socialism work" if only because it exposes clearly that political thinking has managed to ignore a powerful intellectual stream that has been flowing for 2000 years, and has reached great rapids in the past 300 in science, mathematics and philosophy.

Mr Kilroy-Silk's thinking is essentially axiomatic, and indeed theological. "The Government must have the confidence to believe that its principles are self-evidently right and therefore, beneficial to society." That is, of course, the language of the Spanish Inquisition, the flat-earthers, the pre-Copernican astronomers, the pre-Galilean physicists, the Euclidean geometers. Euclid and his axioms, his self evident truths, survived for a long time, but where is he now? "Countless errors are involved in his first eight propositions. That is to say, not only is it doubtful whether his axioms were true, . . . but it is certain that his propositions do not follow from the axioms which he enunciates. . . . Under these circumstances it is nothing less than a scandal that he should still be taught to boys in England" (Bertrand Russell).

Contrast the whole of Mr Kilroy-Silk's article with its confident absurdities, its intellectual vacuity, with Professor Sir Karl Popper's succinct description of the scientific method as one of "bold conjectures and ingenious and severe attempts to refute them". It is no wonder that science, ever questioning its premises, has made such remarkable advances while politics and economics still stagger around, wrapped in the dogma of medieval mumbo jumbo; since it is plain that Mr Kilroy-Silk and his like would be incapable of seeing a refutation if you fed it to them for breakfast.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. ALLEN,
Thorn Knoll,
Broadwater Lane,
Aston,
Hertfordshire.
April 29.

From Mrs R. W. Newell

Sir, No, Mr Kilroy-Silk, you are temporarily the servants. And if you don't know the meaning of the word "undemocratically" you show "colossal cheek" in presuming to be a British MP.

"The function of a Labour Government is . . . to cast society . . . in its image." It was tried, long ago, by a greater Power than any government—with little success.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY NEWELL,
22 Steep Close,
Findon,
Sussex.

A decisive vote

From Mr John Clunas

Sir, As a constituency party delegate to the special conference on the Common Market, I should like to comment on your first leader today (April 28). Mr Stanley was speaking on behalf of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party of which he is a properly accredited member. I cannot understand why you should have dwelt at such length on Mr Stanley's other role as chairman of Boreham Wood Labour Party. What on earth has that got to do with the merits of the NEC policy?

This latest piece of pettiness fits well with your earlier advice to readers who are perplexed about the EEC issue. If I remember rightly, you wrote: "Anything that's good for Mr Mikardo cannot be good for the rest of us." Surely an historic issue deserves better than this from a newspaper costing 10p a copy.

Most members of the Labour Party want to see a high turnout and a decisive vote and most members of the Labour Party will accept the verdict of the British people. That is the real position and it is one which is rarely challenged outright. Your readers might well respect your courage if you came straight out with the view that Britain should remain in the EEC whether the majority of the people want to or not.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLUNAS,
3 Caedmon Avenue,
Whitby, Yorkshire.
April 28.

Fate of Chogyal of Sikkim

From Prince Wangchuk Namgyal of Sikkim

Sir, I have been very pleased to see letters in your columns saying what I cannot easily say without being accused of self-interest, namely that my father, the Chogyal of Sikkim, is the very opposite of a feudal and out-dated monarch ruthlessly oppressing the people of Sikkim. The ends of those who would like to annexe the Kingdom of Sikkim are best served by painting as black a picture as possible of the Chogyal, and it is they who have put it about that recent events in Sikkim have been the result of popular demands of the Sikkimese people for "democratic reforms".

It is a strange kind of "democratic reform" which results in the seizure of an independent country by its larger and more powerful neighbour! I suggest that this gross distortion of the truth has been made to give a superficial appearance of legality to a series of actions over the past year and a half by a country which in the past has been among the first to condemn imperial ambition in others.

This is not only my view. In a statement made on April 25, Mr Jeremy Thorpe said: "... speaking as one who has close and friendly links with India, I none the less believe that their de facto annexation of Sikkim has been quite outrageous". The International League for the Rights of Man has twice called for a United Nations investigation into Indian actions in Sikkim. In their first statement on January 13 this year, they urged immediate investigation into "this alleged act of aggression and violation of the principle of self-determination cloaked in legality". In a later statement on March 6 this year, the same organization stated that "it was convinced by the abundance of first hand evidence, supported by secondary sources, that a situation existed warranting a United Nations inquiry".

It is not the wish of my father to preserve for himself a situation of personal privilege. His aim is to preserve the identity of the country of Sikkim; but above all it is his wish that whatever happens in Sikkim should happen in response to the genuine and freely expressed wishes of the Sikkimese people. The recent referendum in the country was in effect conducted by the Indian Government, and objective commentators have described it as a "farce". The Chogyal of Sikkim has repeatedly asked for the true wishes of the people to be determined by a referendum which is organized and supervised by a genuinely independent body such as the United Nations. On his behalf, I repeat this request.

I make a plea, too, for his safety. My father is presently kept under de facto house arrest by a detachment of the Indian Army, and it would be only too easy for those who see him as an awkward symbol of Sikkim's identity to contrive a situation in which he would come to harm.

The Chogyal has time and time again demonstrated his desire to have close and friendly links with India, but this stops short of jumping right into the tiger's mouth. It is surely in the interests of the international community that the resolution of the Sikkim crisis be in accordance with the genuine wishes of the people of Sikkim; for any solution imposed by an outside power without their full support can only lead to an unstable situation in a highly sensitive and strategically important part of the world.

Yours sincerely,
WANGCHUK NAMGYAL,
1 Dunraven Street, W1.
April 29.

National Union of Journalists and closed shops

From Mr Michael Rothwell and others

Sir, The National Union of Journalists' decision to impose closed shops, taken at its Annual Delegate Meeting last week, is by no means as cut, dried and irremediable as reports suggest

It falls on several points, each of which we are pursuing so that the union can be restored speedily to its traditional policy of defending press freedom.

It was undemocratic. That is, it represented what we believe to be the feelings of only a minority of the union's members. A motion in seven sections was placed before the meeting at the last moment, and regrettably in view of their importance, all but one of them were decided on a show of hands rather than a scrutinized vote. The exception, by the way, was carried by a narrow margin of five votes out of a total of 313.

It was all rushed through. No branch had the chance to consider the motion or mandate its representatives. The text was put in the hands of conference delegates, as a composite emergency motion, a mere hour before the vote was taken.

The debate was meagre, considering its importance. Because of earlier disruptions, the conference had lost a full day. Those delegates who were lucky enough to address the conference were limited to stating their case in two minutes—quite long enough for a hectoring, emotive speaker to sway hearts, but not sufficient for an orderly, reasoned argument to sway minds.

In the circumstances, the National Executive Council's proposals for a code or charter protecting press freedom were thrown out. In their place, decided by a vote which—with the greatest respect to the platform—was conducted confusingly, the conference adopted a policy that will be abhorrent to most NUJ members.

We are asking our branches to requisition a Special Delegate Meeting, which must by rule be called within two months if one-fifth of all branches demand, and which will itself ask for the issues of press freedom to be put to a ballot of all members of the union.

The ballot would, we are sure, be a fair and final test of the union's attitude. It would also be a more reliable indication of members' views than the flurried, emotional and unrepresentative rout of the sane, moderate view that took place—to the union's shame—last week.

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

Michael Rothwell, London Evening Papers Branch, National Union of Journalists; Jim French, NEC member London Central; Tony Richards, Secretary Law Courts Branch; Peter Kinsella, South West London Branch; Ted Simpson, NEC member Law Courts and LEP; Stuart Trotter, Secretary Parliamentary Branch; Mark Kahn, NEC member London Central; Tony Watson, Central London Branch; David Nicholson-Lord, Vice-Chairman Exeter Branch; Peter Austin, Chairman East Sussex Branch; Robin Haine, Chairman Gloucestershire Branch; Hugh Worship, Secretary Gloucestershire Branch; Graham Hambly, Treasurer Plymouth Branch; Terry Lambert, Chairman Cornwall Branch; Wendy Groves, Mid-Bucks Branch; Asif Khan, Secretary Coventry Branch; David Rose, Secretary South East Area Council; Geoffrey Saltmarsh, Chairman Canterbury Branch; Roy East, NEC member Devon and Cornwall Area; A. J. Butcher, Chairman North Devon Branch; Felicity McCormick, Hull Branch; Malcolm Smith, Chairman Bristol Branch; Roger Burton, Secretary Western Area Council; Ernest McIntyre, NEC member Scotland Central and Northern Area; Jenny Harris, North Herts Branch; Mike Goodey, Secretary Bournemouth Branch; Cindy Nunn, Chairman Wiltshire Branch; Steve Evans, Chairman Nuneaton and Hinckley Branch; Jim Barrow, Chairman Wolverhampton Branch; Janice Cave, Secretary Birmingham Branch; Peter Unsworth, Bradford Branch; Jim Dumsday, Secretary Halifax Branch; Percy Reid, NEC member South Eastern Area; Alec Ramsden, Huddersfield Branch; Bill Heald, NEC member Lancashire and North West Area; Chris Mair, Chairman Worcester Branch; Peter Twaites, NEC member Western Area; Terence Viney, Chairman Southern Area Council; Geoffrey Drake, NEC member Southern Area; Reg Betts, Portsmouth Branch and Federated Group Chapel FOC; S. W. Tony Hooke, Southampton Branch; Clive Angel, Chairman South Devon Branch; Michael Granatt, Chairman South West Kent Branch; John Lodge, Secretary Aberdeen Branch; Phil Fountain, Chairman South Midlands Area Council; David Syme, Secretary Lanarkshire Branch; Gerry Armes, NEC member for Central Midlands Area,
22 Ivinghoe Road,
Bushey Heath,
Hertfordshire.
April 30.

'Babies for Burning'

From Lady Brook and Ms Caroline Woodroffe

Sir, Ronald Butt has great confidence in the tapes from which *Babies for Burning* was produced. Malcolm Muggeridge wrote "The tapes are available for inspection" (*The Sunday Times*, February 2), although he too does not mention having heard any. Jill Knight, MP, in defending the authors, admitted she had not heard the tapes, "only being short of time prevented my doing so" (*Birmingham Evening Mail*, April 5). Leo Abse, MP, one of the few people known to have heard a tape, described one as "too indistinct for me to make out" (*The Sunday Times*, March 30).

We have written twice, some months ago, to the author of the book, asking to hear the tapes of his interviews at Brook Advisory Centres, and have not received the courtesy of a reply. Indeed we understand the recorder was accidentally switched off by the investigators during their counselling interview at Brook with Pauline Crabbe.

If *Babies for Burning* is to continue to be taken seriously by anyone, the sooner the Select Committee on the Abortion (Amendment) Bill listens to the tapes, the better.

Yours sincerely,
HELEN BROOK, President,
CAROLINE WOODROFFE,
Chairman,
Brook Advisory Centres,
233 Tottenham Court Road, W1.
April 25.

On the menu

From Mr Robert Woodthorpe Browne

Sir, The luncheon menu of the Baghdad Hotel, currently Baghdad's finest, was printed in French and consisted principally of the following items:

Chapete Paie
Golage à l'Angroise

The second was easy to guess. The first was described by the "French speaking" maitre d'hôtel as "mince meat and potatoes". . . . Surely this is taking franglais too far.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WOODTHORPE BROWNE,
136 Coleherne Court,
Redcliffe Gardens, SW5.
April 23.

ns in hospital

C. St Clair Strange

estion that every hos- ld be in a single room an administrator, but ons do not always

(April 23) quotes the y trap that hospital y ranges from 72-85 g to the peculiar NHS ding, an 85 per cent y means that there is ant in a 250-bedded 8 per cent means that ccupied and that extra n put up. The figures long been known to us as to be useful only purposes.

ten years I have had ards with some single neral ward beds. We ly found that, with the one single room imme- osite the "nurses' single rooms cannot seriously ill patients. to be fit enough to n them. Otherwise, a nt cannot draw atten- erioration in his condi- ill not be found until ens next to visit him. n open ward, with its of nurses and with ients, who are the best each other, a collapse is instantly observed raised.

Again, no single ward that has yet been built by the NHS is large enough to allow for the equipment and room for manoeuvre that is needed for resuscitation and many other forms of treatment. I have seen a nurse having to crawl under the bed in order to get to the other side of a patient in a hurry.

Large private rooms are all very well if there is staff enough to look after them. But the most expensive part of the NHS is salaries and the standards of treatment will certainly not be preserved if all hospital beds are in single rooms without a corresponding increase in staff.

Finally, there is the fallacy that all patients want privacy or, indeed, that it is always good for them. Having been involved in the surgery of accidents, with its predominant incidence on young men, sometimes needing prolonged periods in hospital, I have seen often enough the pleasure they get from each other's company, the morale that that company engenders, the banter, the laughter and, most important of all, the tremendous psychological support that a newly admitted patient receives from waking up and finding other cheerful chaps in the ward who have had the same injuries or worse, and are getting better.

Yours faithfully,
F. C. ST CLAIR STRANGE,
Church Hill House,
Hackledown,
Canterbury, Kent.
April 23.

Historic photographs

From Mr Brian Salt

Sir, Photographic printing by its nature is a reproductive process. The really valuable part of an historic photograph is the original negative, not the prints made therefrom. While it is true that certain historic processes are no longer generally available and did add something to the quality of the prints, this added value over that of a modern print is nothing like so great as, say, the value of an original painting over that of a modern reproduction. Old silent films, for example, were usually printed on stocks with coloured bases, a convention being established that fire scenes should be printed on red-based stocks, nights scenes on blue and so on. Such stocks are not now available, but a modern black and white print from an original negative is only a little less interesting and valuable than an original.

If unfortunately the original Herschel Album has to leave this country, reproductions of it (if necessary via copy-negatives) made with the best modern techniques and the greatest skill available would be a very good second best.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN G. D. SALT,
Little Sutton Cottage,
49 Sutton Lane South,
Chiswick, W4.
April 26.

Industrial decline

From Mr Deepak Lal

Sir, May a development economist, who unexpectedly finds that his area of study should now also include Britain, comment on Professor Neild's letter (April 23). I am concerned with his arguments for "tariff protection in order to arrest and reverse the decline in British industry and employment . . . not just for a short time but, say, for the period of 10 years that is probably needed to regenerate British industry". This can be termed the "senile industry" argument for protection, a close analogue to the "infant industry" arguments so popular in the Third World.

The objections to both sorts of argument must be the same—that they are not good cures for the diagnosed ills, creating in their wake various other distortions in the economic structure, which over the medium and long run lead to a general impoverishment of the public as consumers and rather more subtly, by indirectly penalizing exports tend to lead to a worsening of the balance of payments. The correct advice to countries suffering from senility in their industries must be the same as we now give to those handicapped by the infancy of their industries—namely to adopt measures which overcome the avowed and socially undesirable handicaps at their source. Thus if the decline or retardation of industry is due to imperfections in capital markets, or information systems, or to divergences between the private and social costs of training or retraining labour, policies which deal with these specific handicaps are necessary. The part of Mr Benn's burgeoning programme which is aimed at dealing with these problems directly would therefore be a more appropriate instrument for rejuvenating British industry than import controls.

But perhaps as Professor Neild suggests the decline of British industry is not due to such specific handicaps but due to its lack of general overseas competitiveness caused by an overvalued exchange rate. The obvious cure, a devaluation, is ruled out by Professor Neild as "except in conditions, very favourable to wage stability—which we do not enjoy—the stimulus it provides tends quickly to be eroded away by the inflation it generates". But there is no way out of this dilemma except through promoting wage stability. For if exchange rate changes cannot perform their curative function by altering the domestic relative prices of traded to non-traded goods and services (labour costs being the most important component of the latter), because changes in traded goods prices (via exchange rate changes) are matched by equivalent changes in non-traded goods prices (via wage inflation), the only cure for a balance of payments deficit is deflation. Import controls will be equally ineffective, and as they only simulate the effects of a devaluation on the import side of the foreign trade balance, could over the medium run lead to an even more chronic balance of payments problem.

Yours faithfully,
DEEPAK LAL,
121 Erskine Hill, NW11.

The lost census

From Professor Bernard Benjamin

Sir, One of the casualties of the Budget, the deflationary nature of which was inevitable, has been the 1976 population census.

It may not be realized that this is not an economy, relatively trivial though that would be in any case. The rapidly occurring changes in society—in the structure of households, manpower supply, education demand, minority group problems and so on—mean that local authorities and central government departments cannot regard a 1976 census as a "mid-term" ie, extra and expendable affair. Nineteen seventy-six is not "mid-term": the term is now five years and 1976 is end of term. They need the information in order to operate economically and in default of a census they will need to go out and buy it on an ad hoc basis.

If 250 local authorities each spend £200,000 on census-type information this will mean public expenditure of £50 million and this is more than the cost of a census. This is the same arithmetic that, as the Chancellor says, cannot be changed. Market research firms will have a hey day. Privacy will be far more at risk than in a census and the taxpayer is going to spend more and not less.

I urge the Chancellor to think again.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD BENJAMIN, Professor of Actuarial Science,
The City University,
St John Street, EC1.
April 28.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 30: Mr Arnold Smith had the honour of being received by The Queen on board HM Yacht Britannia yesterday evening when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of The Companions of Honour.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, today undertook engagements in Portsmouth, and this morning named a Catamaran sponsored by the Lions Clubs.

Her Royal Highness subsequently opened the new Portsmouth Police Divisional Headquarters, and was entertained at luncheon by The Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor A. G. Dann), at the Guildhall.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness as Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, opened the new St John Ambulance Headquarters.

The Princess Margaret, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Jocelyn Stevens and The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly.

The Lady Anne Tennant and The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 30: The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Oriental Ceramic Society, attended a Preview of the Jade Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
April 30: The Duke of Kent, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, this afternoon presided at the Annual Investiture of Grand Lodge at Freemasons Hall.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones is 11 today.

The Duchess of Kent will open the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair at Grosvenor House on June 11.

The Dean of Bulawayo, the Very Rev C. A. Shaw, arrives in London today.

Marriage

Brigadier M. R. Roberts and Mrs D. Logan

The marriage took place quietly on April 29 in Reading of Brigadier Michael Roberts, late 10th PMO Gurkha Rifles, and Mrs Doreen Logan.

Receptions

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker, joint presidents, and members of the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association yesterday held a reception at Westminster Hall in honour of members of overseas legislatures attending the Commonwealth parliamentary visit to Britain.

Lord Chancellor

The Lord Chancellor was host at a reception at Lancaster House last night in honour of delegates attending the American Bar Association conference.

Luncheons

Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday:

The Ambassador for the Republic of Ireland and Mrs O'Sullivan, Rear-Admiral Earl and Countess Cairns, Lord and Lady McFadzean, Colonel Sir Gullum and Lady Welch, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, and Lady Dobson, the Agent General for Ontario and Mrs Cornell, Mr Alderman and Mrs Christopher Leaver, and the deputy Master of Trinity House and Mrs D. S. Tibbits.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr T. Alec Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Health and Social Security, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Marlborough House in honour of Dr A. V. Hyzler, Minister of Health, Malta, GC., and Mrs Hyzler.

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sir Rodney Smith, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Mr Francis Showering, Mr Keith Showering, Sir Henry Osmond-Clarke, Mr R. H. Franklin, and Mr W. F. Davis.

Babcock & Wilcox, Limited

Mr John King, chairman of Babcock & Wilcox, Limited, entertained the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Don Manuel Fraga Iribarne, at luncheon yesterday at Cleveland House. Also present were:

Mr Julian Amery, MP, Miss B. Harvie Anderson, MP, Major-General F. B. Wyldbore-Smith, Excmo Señor D. Gregorio Millan, Don J. A. de Torrontegui, Mr T. Carlile, Mr D. Parvin, Mr B. Knightley, Mr G. James and Mr F. Sanderson.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

The President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, Mr Denys E. Edmonds, gave a luncheon yesterday at 63 Portland Place, London, W. The guests were:

Professor D. J. Ainer, Mr D. T. M. Bonnett, Mr A. J. G. Farquharson, Mr J. G. Healey, Mr M. W. Hinsworth, Mr B. Mendes, Mr J. B. C. Miller-Bakewell, Professor J. M. S. Risk, Mr K. E. Slamp, Mr K. Whalley and Mr T. B. Degenhardt.

Service dinners

The Royal Green Jackets

The annual dinner of The Royal Green Jackets was held last night at Claridges hotel. General Sir Thomas Pearson presided, and the guests were Brigadier R. B. Trant, Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. Hitchcock, Captain D. Rudd, and Mr L. R. Castles.

Northumbrian Universities Air Squadron

The Northumbrian Universities Air Squadron held their annual dinner last night at the Officers' Mess, RAF, Leeming, by permission of the station commander, Group Captain J. M. A. Parker. The squadron is commanded by Squadron Leader D. J. Hamilton Rump. Air Marshal Sir Leslie Mavor, was the guest of honour. Other guests included:

Air Marshal Sir Neville Slack, Air Vice-Marshal R. D. Austen-Smith, the Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, and the Rector of Sunderland Polytechnic.

Birthdays today

Mr Frederick C. Braby, 78; General Mark Clark, 79; General Sir Alan Cunningham, 88; Professor Sir Ronald Edwards, 65; Major-General W. G. Fryer, 75; Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, 64; Sir Edmund Hudson, 72; Dame Felicity Peake, 62; Sir Roy Price, 82; Mr Walter Susskind, 62; Miss Wendy Toye, 58.

Soirée

Royal Society of Arts

The Royal Society of Arts held a soirée last night at its House in the Adelphi. The guests were received by Sir John Stratton, a vice-president, and Lady Stratton, and were entertained during the evening to a violin recital given by Mr Mincho Minchev with Mr Gordon Back at the piano.

Silver soup tureen fetches record £103,333

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An eighteenth-century silver soup tureen from the magnificent service ordered by Catherine the Great for her favourite, Count Orloff, became the most expensive single item of silver ever sold at auction when it brought £20,000 Swiss francs (£103,333) in Geneva on Tuesday night. The venue was Christie's sale at the Hotel Richemond and the purchaser a private Geneva collector.

The service was made in Paris by Jacques Nicolas Roettiers and has long been considered one of the greatest products of the period (about 1770). It was repurchased by the court after Count Orloff's death and dispersed at the time of the revolution. Christie's had a matching tureen from the service in a 1971 Geneva sale, which brought £36,000.

Tuesday's sale also included a pair of table candlesticks from the service, which were sold for 140,000 Swiss francs (estimate 60,000 to 80,000) or £23,333.

The sale achieved a record total for a silver auction at £493,166 and there was a very low proportion of unsold lots. A Louis XIV silver-gilt toilet mirror presented by James II of England to his bride, Anne Hyde, presumably part of a complete toilet set, realized 300,000 francs (estimate 120,000 to 150,000) or £50,000. It had passed through Christie's London sale room in 1964 at £3,800; at the time its royal history had not been traced.

Another item of special interest was the Münster cup. A silver-gilt standing cup and cover of the late sixteenth century, the body is applied with large portrait medallions of Pope Gregory II, St Paul and St Martin. Recorded in the eighteenth century, it had been believed that the cup was melted down in 1811 until it was sent recently for sale at Christie's. It went on Tuesday to the Münster Museum at 120,000 francs (estimate 150,000 to 200,000) or £20,000.

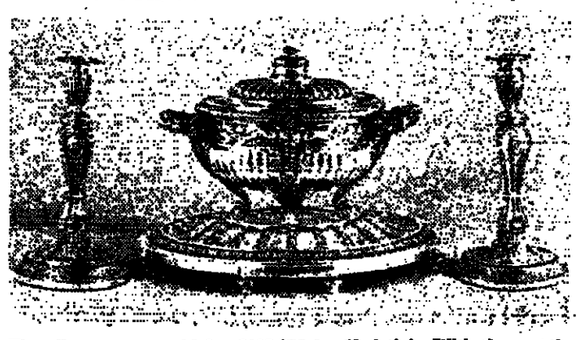
Christie's also held sales of outstanding interest in London yesterday. The morning was devoted to the Nostell Priory collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, which realized £63,047, every lot finding a buyer. The collection was formed in the early nineteenth century by Charles Winn, an ancestor of the present Lord St Oswald, most of it being bought en bloc from Naples in 1818.

The top price was £7,350 (estimate £5,000 to £10,000) for an Attic black-figured amphora with decoration featuring the birth of Athena (fully dressed) from the head of Zeus. It was bought by Kennedy, a London furniture dealer. A Campanian red-figured bell-krater decorated with an elderly satyr enjoying a boating picnic with a maenad reached £4,830 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) selling to Fallani. It was one of the highest prices on record for a south Italian vase.

In the afternoon Christie's offered the Brockelschen collection of Persian bronzes, which realized £33,368. The main purchasers were the Mahboubian and Mansour Galleries, two Iranian dealers based in London. The prices bore only a loose relationship to Christie's expectations, some running far beyond and some falling well short, presumably a reflection of Iranian taste not yet fully understood in London. The top price was £3,990 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) paid by Mahboubian for a bronze quiver plaque of the ninth or eighth century BC. For a ninth-century bronze bowl chased with a figure frieze, however, the same buyer paid £840 (estimate £2,000 to £3,500). A high proportion of the collection was sold.

With the Von Dehn collection of ancient glass, however, which preceded the bronzes and totalled £12,508, the prices ran consistently beyond estimates. A Jewish honey-coloured ritual vase, three inches high, dating from about the second century AD made £367.50 (estimate £100 to £150). The same price was paid for a Roman lime-green glass amphora, about a century later in date, and standing 7¼ inches high (estimate £150 to £200).

In Geneva yesterday Christie's held a sale of European porcelain. A gold-mounted rectangular snuff box finely painted with fanciful adaptations of gardens and palaces around Salzburg reached 95,000 francs (estimate 25,000 to 35,000) or £15,833. It is apparently the pair to a box decorated with views of Dresden which was sold at Sotheby's in 1970 for £7,000. It was bought by an English private collector.



The silver tureen sold for £103,333 by Christie's. With the candlesticks it was once in a service ordered by Catherine the Great.

Exhibition to celebrate bicentenary of America

By a Staff Reporter

An exhibition described by Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, as "one of the main commemorative events in this country in the American bicentenary year" will take place next year at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

Sponsored by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, it promises to be on the same scale as the Tutankhamun and Chinese exhibitions.

Entitled "1776", it will launch the new west wing galleries of the museum where more than 10,000 sq ft of space will be used to portray Britain's war with America.

It will relate the events and the battles as well as the personalities who influenced the conflict and its eventual outcome. The story will be told with the aid of new audio-visual techniques, music and set-pieces designed to place the visitor in an eighteenth-century environment. There will also be an epilogue tracing the special relationship between the countries over the past 200 years.

Museums and institutions from all over the world are lending items to the exhibition, which opens in April and remains open to the public until October.

Works by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Copley, Romney, Raeburn, Zoffany and Benjamin West, will be brought together. The Queen has consented to the loan of items from the royal collections.

RAF fund gave £1.6m

The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provided £1,619,738 for relief of distress in 1974, its highest total and an increase of more than £300,000 over the previous year. Ordinary income last year fell short of expenditure by more than £210,000.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. H. W. Holloway and Miss G. A. Rous

The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. G. W. Holloway, Boscobel, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and Georgina, eldest daughter of Major the Hon George and Mrs Rous, Dennington Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr S. R. Bisgood and Miss M. A. L. Goor

The engagement is announced between Shane Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Richard Bisgood, of Bushy Park House, Enniskerry, co Wicklow, and Minnette Alma, youngest daughter of Mr Albert Goor, of Dublin, and Mrs Judith Goor, of Bloomfield, Woodton, Bungay, Suffolk.

Mr P. R. M. Bond and Mrs T. Miesegaes

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Peter Bond, of 13 Sussex Mansions, *Old Brompton Road*, London, SW7, elder son of Commander M. M. Bond, Royal Navy (ret), of Gunfield, Ingatestone, Essex, and Caroline, widow of Tim Miesegaes and younger daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Kenneth Garner-Smith, of Aird House, by Inverness.

Mr M. J. Conroy and Miss G. V. Pugh

The engagement is announced between *Michael John*, son of Sir Diarmaid and Lady Conroy, of 26 Ward Avenue, Cowes, Isle of Wight, and Genia Veronica, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs Pugh, of Cwmere, Glandyfi, Machynlleth, Powys.

Mr B. J. Davies and Miss R. Q. Henriques

The engagement is announced between Berwyn James, elder son of Group Captain Ifor J. Davies, MBE, and Mrs Davies, of Llanelli, Dyfed, and Cowbridge, Glamorgan, and Rachel Quixano, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Adam Q. Henriques, of Chiswick, London.

Mr K. D. Dent and Miss C. C. Himpe

The engagement is announced between Dieter Dent, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. A. G. Dent, of North Houghton Manor, Stockbridge, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. L. Himpe, of Brugge, Belgium.

Mr F. G. Ellis and Miss E. F. Shaffer

The engagement is announced between Francis Gordon, only son of Mrs Ellis and the late Mr P. F. Ellis, of 82 Talbot Road, Highgate, London, and Elaine Frances, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. G. Shaffer, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. L. Eskell and Miss R. S. Lawrence

The engagement is announced between Christopher Louis, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. B. Eskell, of 61 Park Grove, Henleaze, Bristol, and Rosanne Susan, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs P. R. Lawrence, of Harewood Cottage, Ugley Green, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

Mr I. H. Foster and Miss F. J. Robertson-Glasgow

The engagement is announced between Ian Hampden, son of Mr and Mrs E. H. Foster, of London, SW17, and *Fiona Jane*, daughter of the Rev J. N. and Mrs Robertson-Glasgow, of Chipping Warden, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Glazebrook and Miss C. J. Bolt

The engagement is announced between David Glazebrook, Royal Tank Regiment, younger son of Mrs Joan Glazebrook, of Croft Cottage, Oulton, near Leeds, and the late Colonel A. R. Glazebrook, and Clara Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. C. Bolt, of Woodbrook, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr A. J. Grogono and Miss O. A. Grout

The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Dr and Mrs E. B. Grogono, of 61 Monkhams Lane, Woodford Green, Essex, and Olivia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Grout, of Rydenwood, *Cranleigh*, Surrey.

Mr D. St V. Llewellyn and Miss I. Richli

The engagement is announced between David St Vincent, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry and the Hon Mrs Llewellyn, of Llanvair Grange, Abergavenny, and Isabelle, eldest daughter of Lady Hardie, of Le Ponant, Ramatuelle, Var, France and the late Dr Paul Raymond Richli.

Dr D. C. W. Mabey and Miss D. M. Mountjoy

The engagement is announced between David Mabey, of Barnt Green, Birmingham, and Denise Mountjoy, of Wilmington, Kent.

Mr M. A. G. Nicholson and Miss T. Agar

The engagement is announced between Michael Alastair George, son of Mr and Mrs Alastair Nicholson, of Tundry House, Dogmersfield, Hampshire, and Terry, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. K. Agar, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr J. A. Taylor and Miss H. C. Powell

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr J. M. Taylor, of Portinscale, Keswick, Cumbria, and Mrs S. Taylor, of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Powell, of Bledington, Oxford.

Mr D. A. Thomson and Miss C. F. Morley

The engagement is announced between David Antony, son of the late Alastair Fraser MacLeod Thomson and of Mrs Robert Reid, of Edinburgh, and Catherine Frances, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John F. Morley, of Stock, Essex.

Mr A. Watts and Miss K. E. Darbyshire

The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Watts, of Esher, Surrey, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Darbyshire, of Acklam, Middlesbrough.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Kent attends world premiere of the film *Paper Tiger*, in aid of the City of Westminster Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the New Chasers Charitable Trust, Odeon Cinema, Leicester Square, 8.20.

Exhibition: Chinese Jade throughout the ages, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-6.

Exhibition: Twopenny Blue Stamps, Gibbons Gallery, 391 Strand, 10-4.

Gallery tour: Animals and their Young, British Museum, 3.

Gallery talk: Form and Space in the Italian Renaissance, by Launce Gribbin, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net before duty paid, duty on some estates *not disclosed*):

Blackburn, Mr Peter, of Chard, racehorse owner and company director, intestate (duty paid, £231,382) £1,263,136

Kaye, Mr Solomon David, of Hendon. £269,872

Kelly, Dr Eleanor Heald, of Wimbledon (duty paid, £41,066) £134,359

Rushton, Mr Thomas Albert, of Merton (duty paid, £24,451) £158,313

Royal Caledonian Ball

The Royal Caledonian Ball will take place at Grosvenor House on Monday, May 12, 1975. The tickets are £9.50 each, to include dinner, and £5.00 each for the ball only. These may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Caledonian Ball, Grosvenor House, London, W1A 3AA.

Council for National Academic Awards

The Council for National Academic Awards is to award honorary degrees to the following on June 3:

D.Ed: Sir Derman Christopherson, FRS, DPhil, Vice-Chancellor and Warden-Durham University; Sir William Coldstream, DLitt, Slade Professor of Fine Art, University College London. Professor Jean Piaget, Professor of Child Psychology, Geneva University.

DTech: Sir Alec Issigonis, advanced design consultant with British Leyland (Austin-Morris) Ltd.

LLD: Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, MA, DPhil, Lord Mayor-designate of Manchester.

DSc: Professor George Rochester, FRS, PhD, professor of physics, Durham University.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir William Gorell Barnes to be chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council, in succession to Mr Maurice Zinkin, of Unilever. Sir William is succeeded as deputy chairman by Mr Colin Turner, former MP for Woolwich West.

Mr H. K. Fowler, formerly Director of Education for Derbyshire, to be leader of the Society for Health Education's research team at Nottingham University.

Mr Frank Gonning, justices' clerk of the Newham Division of Greater London, to be adviser to the Home Office on magistrates' courts on his retirement from his present post during the summer, succeeding Mr H. Homfray Cooper.

Chief Supt William Pullinger, on secondment from Kent County Constabulary to the Police College, Hartley Wintney, to be an assistant chief constable, Hertfordshire Constabulary.

Church news

Latest appointments:

Diocese of Leicester

The Rev W. Clark, Chaplain General of Prisons, Whitelea, to be Rector of Saxby cum Stapleford, Gartherne and Wyberby.

The Rev C. E. R. Gibbard, curate of St Paul's, Crofton, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of Medbourne cum Hoil.

Diocese of Newcastle

The Rev T. Emmett, curate of Haltwhistle, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Newcastle.

The Rev L. J. T. Eddershaw, Rector of Falstone, to be Rector of St John Lee.

The Rev C. Turnbull, Vicar of St Mary's, Monkseaton, to be Vicar of Embleton.

Diocese of Oxford

The Rev J. W. M. Robinson, curate of St Thomas on the Bourne, diocese of Guildford, to be priest-missioner at St John's, California, and priest-in-charge of Barkham.

The Rev C. C. G. Shaw, Vicar of Eastington, diocese of Lichfield, to be a hospital chaplain in the Aylesbury District, licensed to St Mary's, Aylesbury.

Resignations

The Rev W. H. Candlewell, Vicar of Grendon with Castle Ashby, diocese of Peterborough, on June 30.

The Rev P. W. Cain, Rector of Cottesmore, diocese of Peterborough, on September 30.

The Rev R. M. Henderson, Vicar of Bothal, diocese of Newcastle, on May 31.

The Rev W. H. Symonds, Vicar of North Shoebury, diocese of Chelmsford, on May 19.

Dinners

Royal Academy of Arts

Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was among the speakers at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts held last night at Burlington House. Sir Thomas Monnington, PRA, was in the chair, and the other speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, and Lord Gibson, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Among those present were:

The Polish, French, Soviet, Spanish and American Ambassadors, Prof Xavier de Salas; the Duke of Grafton, the Marchioness of Anglesey, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Viscount Eccles, Lord Widgery, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, Baroness Lee of Asheridge, Lord Trevelyan, Lord Shinwell, Lord Goodman, Lord Zuckerman, Mr Edward Heath, MP, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, and Mr W. E. van Straubenzee, MP.

Metals Society

The annual dinner of the Metals Society was held last night at Grosvenor House. Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Controller of the Navy, proposed the toast of the Metals Society. The president, Viscount Caldecote, replied and proposed the toast of the guests. Mr K. St Johnston, deputy chairman, Overseas Containers Ltd, replied. Among members and guests present were leading representatives of the metals and associated industries of Great Britain and many other countries. Presidents and secretaries of British and foreign technical societies also attended.

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster gave a dinner yesterday at the City Hall. The guests included:

The Chargé d'Affaires for Bulgaria and Mme I. Mouskhelev, M and Mme A. K. Mladenov, Lord and Lady Clitheroe, Lord and Lady Craigton, Mr F. Medley, MP, and Councillor Miss Medley, Sir William and Lady Harpham, Mr and Mrs Bryan G. Cartledge, Mr and Mrs W. R. Pellen, Mrs Peter Nutting, Mrs Philip Lukin, Sir Alan Dawtry, Councillor and Mrs John Guest, Councillor and Mrs G. L. Harley, and Mr J. A. Clewlow.

Mr J. Wells, MP

Mr John Wells, MP, for Maidstone, was host at a dinner for 40 representatives from engineering and welding distributors on Friday, April 25, at the House of Commons. The guests included Mr Leslie Lidstone, managing director, ESAB Ltd, Gillingham, and Mr Gösta Fernström, director of public affairs and communications, ESAB, Sweden.

Woolmen's Company

The Woolmen's Company held their installation court meeting at Tallow Chandlers' Hall, yesterday evening. Mr Leslie J. Canham was installed as Master, Mr Robert O. Camac as Upper Warden and Mr Michael J. Gilbert as Under Warden for the ensuing year. Afterwards the master, wardens and court of assistants entertained members of the livery and their friends at dinner.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, May 1, 1950

Paris, April 30.—A circular from M René Mayer, the Minister of Justice, to public prosecutors has drawn their attention to the frequency of crimes of cruelty towards children by parents or guardians, and has called upon them to demand the heaviest sentences allowed by the law.

Prosecutors are instructed to appeal against sentences which they consider too lenient. They are to demand the death sentence whenever death has resulted and the circumstances are such as to allow the presumption of premeditation.

OBITUARY

MR H. LLEWELLYN SMITH

Headmaster and boys club leade

Mr Harold Wyatt Llewellyn Smith, MC, sometime Headmaster of St Marylebone Grammar School, and a percipient critic of the concept of universal compulsory comprehensive education, died on April 10 while on holiday in Languedoc, and was buried at Albi. He was 68.

Second son of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, in his time Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, he followed his brother Arthur from St Edmund's School, Hindhead, and Winchester to Oxford. A scholar of New College, he obtained good second classes in "Greats" and History, and won the Stanhope Prize. On coming down, he devoted his life to teaching, learning his craft at the (then) LCC London Day Training College, and settled down at St Marylebone Grammar School, where he proved himself a born teacher, and spent the greater part of his teaching career.

In 1926, while still at Oxford, he was asked by a family friend, Margaret Carlyle—then working as an Octavia Hill housing manager in Hoxton and other poor districts—to run a summer camp in Kent for the children of her tenants. This venture, run in conjunction with his brother and Philip Nash, bore fruit and was repeated in the following years; and it soon led to the foundation of the Crown Club, Hoxton, for adolescent working boys, in an area described in Sir Hubert's *New Survey of London Life and Labour* as one of the worst parts of London, for poverty, overcrowding, degradation, and crime. "It wasn't too difficult", Harold said later; "You started bouncing a football at one end of the alley, and by the time you'd reached the other you'd got your c
Helped by various friends, club opened with 20 boys single room one night a w
Four years later, in 193 disused pub was som acquired, and the Crown came into being, with 50 four nights a week, footba cricket on Saturday afterno and a week's camp in S or the Isle of Wight in mer.

Harold soon fell under spell (there is no o word) of Basil Henriques, went to live at the Bern Baron Settlement in Whit pel, where Henriques, hi inspired by Alec Pater work for boys at the Ca and Bermondsey Clubs, founded the Oxford and George's Club.

After a serious illnes 1938, he recovered in tim accompany his school to C wall on the outbreak of His club, meanwhile, safely united with the Ho Manor, *an offshoot of the* Manor Boys' Club, near b the Crown and Manor Hoxton, which still surv Later he enlisted in the Guards, and was commissi in the 3rd Battalion, beco their signals officer and ing throughout the camp in Northern Europe. His b lion formed part of the far Guards Armoured Brig which won the battle of mont and thrust far into many in 1944-45. Harold promoted Captain and awa the MC. On demobilization spent three years as Vice-P cipal of the Leavesden G Emergency Teachers' Trai College, before his appo ment as Headmaster of School, Tooting. In 1954, returned to Marylebone Headmaster, retiring at end of 1969.

CAPTAIN S. H. BEATTIE

Lt Col S. W. Chant-Sempill writes:

I would like to elaborate if I may on the brief description you published on 26th April of Captain S. H. Beattie's feat in commanding HMS Campbelltown at St Nazaire on March 28th 1942 for which he was awarded the VC.

HMS Campbelltown rammed the huge dry dock gates at St Nazaire at 0134 hours on the morning of March 28th, 1942—four minutes later than planned. She was on fire—many of her crew and commando passengers were either kille dor wounded—and had it not been for Beattie's complete courage and calmness under heavy fire, she might well have failed to achieve her objective.

HMS Campbelltown, converted to look like a German Möwe Class Destroyer had sailed from Falmouth some 36 hours before as part of a small Naval and Army Commando force—600 officers and men from both services.

She wore the German flag as a "ruse de guerre" and was the largest ship in the small fleet of MGBs, MTBs and MLs—all carrying commando assault and demolition teams. The whole force was commanded by Commander (now Captain) R. E. D. Ryder, also awarded the VC for the action that night. Undetected the force arrived at the mouth of the River Loire and checked its position with HM Submarine Sturgeon.

The approach to St Nazaire was through a swept channel but Campbelltown was taken by Beattie—as planned—straight over the sand banks in mid-stream. She grounded twice but on each occasion somehow slid free into deeper water.

At 0122 hours the small fleet increased speed for the final run in but were detected by searchlight and with two miles to go challenged by the Germans. Its signalmen replied in German code. But the Germans evidently suspecting our intentions, opened fire from the many coastal and anti-aircraft guns on both banks of the river.

Campbelltown which had struck the German flag and broken out the White Ensign when firing started, was hit several times.

The foreward gun, a twelve-pounder, was quickly silenced by heavy shells bursting on the foredeck. A fire started fore-
ward but though hit repeate Campbelltown increased sp to 20 knots and Beattie a her at the dry dock. Visib was increasingly difficult smoke from gun fire and burning MLs, several of wh were hit and destroyed at time. The river itself seemingly on fire from burning fuel from the MLs. Beattie, who had taken over wheel from the dead coxsw had some difficulty in ident ing the dry dock gates.

In increasingly heavy fire held her steady and hit *centre of the gates. The im* of the crash was something an anti-climax but there stuck until many hours when the five tons of explo placed specially in her b exploded, completely destroy the two *massive* gates. inrush of water took the rema ing after half of the Campbe town 500 feet into the dry do crushing the two tankers, th lay in dock. It was ten yea before the dock was repaire

Beattie's performance w outstanding. He personal helped those of us who we still able to move, over t crushed bows and into the doc side area where we complete the rest of the damage to th remaining dock installations.

The action of Beattie a *his crew enabled the major pa* of the commando demolitio force to carry out their task Beattie was finally captured sea trying to escape on one the remaining launches.

Beattie was perhaps one the only prisoners of war ev to have been informed of h award in captivity, when t commander of his prison ca called a special parade to form him that he had be awarded his country's high award. "In recognition not or of his own valour, but also that of the unnamed office and men of a very gallant ship company".

Sam Beattie was a man considerable charm and gre humour. Those of us who to part in his fancy dress para on the Campbelltown on t way to St Nazaire can vou for that.

Lady Shaw, widow of S Evelyn Shaw, KCVO, died Monday at the age of 92. Sh was Freda, daughter of Lie tenant-Colonel J. H. C. Whipp and she was married in 191 Her husband died in 1974.

Science report

Oceanography: Recording ice ages

Because of the scouring effect of the most recent glaciation, it is difficult to find evidence on land that reveals in detail the extent of *previous advances of the ice. But* when each phase of glaciation ended, a flood of freshwater entered the oceans of the world; according to a recent report in *Science*, this freshwater flood has left traces in marine sediments from which valuable information about different phases of glaciation can be obtained.

The study, described by Dr James Kennett, of the University of Rhode Island, and Dr Nicholas *Shackleton of Cambridge* University, depends on measuring subtle changes in the composition of the shells of marine creatures. When the creatures die their shells are deposited in the ocean sediments, and each layer of sediment therefore contains shells characteristic of conditions at a particular time in the past.

Dr Shackleton has long been associated with this kind of study, but in the past efforts have been concentrated on identifying the temperature at the time the shells were formed directly, by studying their composition. The technique depends on measuring the ratio of the isotopes of oxygen (normal oxygen-16 and heavier oxygen-18) in the shells. The isotopes have the same chemical properties, but because of their slight difference in mass their proportions in the air, the oceans and in living creatures depend on the temperature.

Studies of the isotope ratios have produced useful information about global temperature changes; but temperature is not the only thing that affects the isotopes. Other physical factors, such as the salinity of the water, can be important. Until recently that has been an inconvenience, since the isotope records cannot be interpreted as varying solely in response to changing temperatures.

Now, however, Dr Kennett and Dr Shackleton have made use of this apparent disadvantage in the technique. They have been studying cores from the ocean floor in the Gulf of Mexico, and find a dramatic change in isotope ratio between 15,000 and 12,000 years ago, which they attribute to the effect of the influx of fresh water from the melting ice sheet of the Lake Wisconsin.

Of course, it is possible that the isotopic change was caused by an alteration in temperature. But that would have required a truly remarkable increase by 8°C, to 33°C, at a time when there is no reason to believe, judging from other geological evidence, that the world was in a particularly warm period. The alternative explanation, that glacial meltwater poured into the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi river system, reducing surface salinities by about 10 per cent throughout at least the entire western Gulf of Mexico, seems much more likely.

That is confirmed when isotope differences for different kinds of planktonic foraminifera are compared. The change is more pronounced in the shells of creatures that spent their lives at the surface of the Gulf waters than for those that lived and died in the deeps.

In addition, the picture of meltwater flowing south to the Gulf at that time ties in very well with what is known of the distribution of the ice. Until a substantial part of the ice sheet had melted there would have been a way for the meltwater to drain to the east, and important discharge through the Hudson River began only about 12,000 years ago. Tied in nearly with the end of the flood of freshwater to the Gulf of Mexico. Because the sea level was lower when water was locked up in the ice sheet, there is every reason to believe that the effect of the influx of freshwater would be very great on a Gulf ocean much smaller than that of the present day.

All that *adds little directly* to present knowledge about the most recent phase of glaciation, but in comparing the isotope studies with results of other techniques Dr Kennett and Dr Shackleton have opened up a new area of investigation. As they say, "earlier meltwater phases almost certainly would have influenced salinities in the Gulf of Mexico and will provide information on the extent of earlier ice sheets, since it can be assumed that no substantial meltwaters would have entered the Gulf unless the southward extent of the ice sheet was greater than the latest Wisconsin limit". When those results are forthcoming, reporting changes for which less other information is available, oceanographers and climatologists will begin to make the best use of this seemingly powerful new tool.

By Nature-Times News Service

Source: *Science*, April 11 (Vol 187, p 147, 1975)

(© Nature-Times News Service 19

Belgium: the uncommon member of the Common Market.

On May 30, The Times is planning to publish a Special Report on Belgium.

The Report will assess how well Mr. Leo Tindeman's coalition has performed, and the significance of his bringing the Rassemblement Wallon into the Belgian Government.

The Report also plans to include a portrait of a leading Belgian politician; a description of the Belgian Armed Forces; a survey of the Belgian economy and of Belgium's financial world; as well as articles on Belgian agriculture, on foreign workers in Belgium and on the Belgian film industry.

If your company has any interest in Belgium, you'll find the Special Report presents a rare advertising opportunity.

Not only will the Report be read by every other company with a similar interest; it will be reaching over 1½ million readers in the UK, Europe and throughout the world, readers of profound influence in international affairs, and in worldwide industry and trade.

Don't neglect this opportunity to promote your company and its concerns in the Report. To place your advertisement, contact Jean Pradic, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Or telephone him on 01-837 1234, ext. 7496, before Thursday, May 22.

THE TIMES

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Why Brandts is leaving the inner circle, page 23

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s stood firmly behind Brandts despite last year's heavy losses—mainly incurred as a result of substantial provision against the merchant bank's property loans.

He said the inclusion of a London merchant banking house in an international banking group such as Grindlays was of real advantage both to complement the services available from the group in London and in adding its professional banking services to those the group could offer overseas customers.

The impact of the Brandts losses on the Grindlays balance sheet had been substantial. Taking in provisions Grindlays had to make on its own account, the group loss last year of £9.9m had reduced the group's capital resources "by an important amount".

As a result, Grindlays is proposing to raise its authorized capital from £20m—£13.4m is already in issue—to £30m. It is consulting with its two shareholders, National & Grindlays, which holds 60 per cent of the equity, and First National City Bank, which holds the remainder, to secure an appropriate increase in capital resources by ekuity, loan stock or a combination of both.

So far no conclusion has been reached on how much capital should be raised or in what proportion the two parent banks should inject it. One of the schemes believed to have been under consideration is one by which Citibank would increase its interest in Grindlays to 49 per cent.

This is not ruled out as a possibility by Grindlays. But it was pointed out yesterday that there were a number of possible permutations and that Lord Aldington's annual statement as chairman of Grindlays expressed the hope that the bank would continue to be based on the principles laid down at the time of the 1969 capital restructuring—that the bank would be London-based, United Kingdom-controlled but independent in management, Anglo-American in its links and attitudes, and enjoying the management support of Citibank.

Much is going to depend on the attitude of Citibank and the shareholders of National & Grindlays, particularly Lloyds Bank, which holds 41.4 per cent of the N & G capital.

Although neither the Bank of England nor the Accepting Houses Committee have issued any formal statement on the Brandts withdrawal, Mr Michael Verey, chairman of the AHC, said last night that its members were naturally sad at Brandts departure.

But he confirmed that it would have been impossible for the bank to remain in the AHC because he understood that Grindlays proposed to bring Brandts under more direct management control and divisionalize it in such a way that would have been incompatible with continued membership.

Why Brandts is leaving the inner circle, page 23
Financial Editor, page 23

Benn move to beat Shipyard Bill delay

By Peter Hill

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, introduced the composite Bill for the nationalization of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries in the Commons yesterday. Its formal first reading proved a setback to hopes by British shipbuilders that the Government would be forced to defer plans for nationalization of 38 major shipyards and ship-reapairing companies.

shipyards and ship-repairing ing Industries Bill will be published today and will establish two corporate bodies—British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders. It appears that the Government is hopeful that the Bill will receive its second reading in about two weeks time and if the Government secures parliamentary approval, Mr Benn is expected to announce further details soon afterwards.

In recent weeks there has been growing speculation that the Government would be obliged to defer the introduction of the nationalization legislation because of the congested parliamentary timetable. The shipbuilders, particularly had drawn some encouragement from this possibility.

At the same time they urged that the climate of uncertainty should end. They wanted the Government to formulate a strategic plan for the industry —preferably on the lines of the alternative to nationalization advanced by the industry last autumn.

Although the Government has sought to preempt the growing optimism within the industry that the Bill would have to be abandoned in this session, Mr Benn faces a tough battle.

There are strong doubts whether the Bill will run its full course before the session ends because of its appearance at a particularly difficult time when no important Bill is likely to make progress.

Tory MPs will vigorously contest the Bill, particularly the compensation terms for the state takeover but Mr Benn and his Cabinet colleagues clearly see the introduction of the Bill at this stage as providing an opportunity for a dummy run so that policy can be formulated

On this basis, the Bill could be reintroduced at the beginning of the next parliamentary session

Sir Don Ryder tells MPs report should be put into effect urgently

By Edward Townsend

Sir Don Ryder, the Government's industrial adviser, told MPs yesterday that proposals for a big restructuring of British Leyland should be implemented with the utmost urgency. Any delay would cause great harm to the company.

Speaking in detail for the first time since the publication in abridged form last week of the Ryder report, Sir Don said: "It is very essential that the new structure comes into effect as quickly as possible.

"It is our very strong plea that, irrespective of the legal position of the reconstruction, the board of British Leyland in their desire for the ongoing viability and success of the company will agree, while reserving all rights as far as shareholders are concerned, that this structure will be implemented without delay."

Sir Don and three members of the five-man team compiled the report, were giving evidence to the motor industry inquiry being conducted by the trade and industry sub-committee of the Commons Expenditure Committee. The Ryder report calls for the formation of four new divisions in British Leyland, huge government aid and new top management.

It seems likely that the official reaction to the Ryder recommendations from the corporation will come after next Tuesday's board meeting when directors will have before them a report from Mr John Barber, the managing director, who loses his job under the proposals. Mr Barber, Lord Stokes and other directors are to give evidence to the committee next Wednesday.

Sir Don assured MPs yesterday that his team was in full agreement on the recommendations. Twice he stressed that they were completely unanimous in all respects.

They believed that the company should be run on a decentralized structure and, in line with the team's philosophy, they believed that a new chief executive should be appointed.

The report recommends that Lord Stokes, the chairman, be appointed honorary president, but Sir Don said that he would not have a seat on the new board.

Lord Stokes had given enormous service to the country and the company, he said, and had an unequalled knowledge of the industry and a unique reputation overseas.

"We believe it will be a great help to the company and the country if those unique qualities could still be at the disposal and use of the company

He earlier described as "the tragedy of the situation" the fact that a report such as the Ryder report was seven years late. If it had been compiled at the time of the BMC and Leyland merger in 1968, the management would have been armed with chapter and verse to do what was necessary. "There is a lesson here for the future."

A report in 1968 would have shown that the job could not be done, he said, because the finance was not available.

Production halted: Sir Don's comments came on a day when nearly half British Leyland's car production was brought to a halt at a cost of 1,400 cars a day with a showroom value of £1.5m. Almost 8,000 workers have been laid off and more lay offs are likely because of the dispute by clerical staff at Dunlop's Coventry factory which supplies suspension parts for the British Leyland range.

Salaries of managers outstripped living costs

By Rodney Cowton

In 1974 salaries of managers rose faster than the cost of living. This is revealed in a survey of 24,000 directors and managers published yesterday.

Introducing the survey, Mr Philip J. S. Churchill, executive director and general manager of the British Institute of Management said, on the basis of information from industry and commerce, he expected unemployment to rise to 1,500,000 within about the next four months.

The Confederation of British Industry was sceptical of the forecast. While expressing concern at prospective levels of unemployment, it feels that the number of wholly unemployed, on a seasonally adjusted basis, is unlikely to rise to more than 1.1 million or 1.2 million at the year-end.

Basically the CBI feels that short of an economic catastrophe, labour shedding will be limited partly because it is cheaper for companies to pay wages than redundancy pay, partly because manufacturing industry did not build up its labour force as much during the last boom as in previous peaks of activity, and partly because many companies still have fresh memories of acute labour shortages in the boom which petered out last year.

The survey*, which is published jointly by Remuneration Economics Limited and the BIM shows that from January, 1974, to January, 1975 the average increase in directors' salaries was 25.7 per cent, while salaries of managers below board level rose by 24.5 per cent. During the same period the retail price index rose by 19.9 per cent and basic weekly wage rates rose by 27.9 per cent.

A different picture emerges, however, when the effect of taxation is taken into account. Assuming a married man with tax allowances for a wife and two children, the average gross increase of 21 per cent in the salary of chief executives is shown to be worth only 8.6 per cent after tax.

For levels of management below the boardroom the increase in after tax salaries is shown to vary according to the level of management from 16.8 per cent to 22 per cent.

Although salaries of directors and managers have risen more slowly than those of the work force as a whole, it appears that they have risen more than would have been justified by the social contract.

It was being suggested at the BIM yesterday that the Conservative Government's incomes policy, which operated until July last year, had, in percentage terms, borne more heavily on the salaries of higher paid people, and that there had probably been an attempt last summer and autumn to restore differentials.

Mr Churchill said the social contract should apply at the gross salary level to managers as well as to other workers.

* *National Management Salary Survey, 1975. Available from Remuneration Economics Ltd, 1 St James's Cottages, Richmond, Surrey.*

Leading article, page 17

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along with the trade unions and the insurance industry, into doing our utmost to secure the rejection by Parliament of this measure and its replacement by a genuine policyholder protection Bill." Co-operative MP's are also fighting Mr Shore's Bill.

Mr Toogood also discloses in his report that, owing to inflation, the CIS is being forced to reduce collection of industrial life business (home service) premiums to a once a month basis. The CIS collects most premiums once a fortnight and the move is designed to reduce labour costs. The number of district offices is to be reduced.

Mr Toogood also defends the decision of the CIS to increase its equity stake in Mr Harry Hyams' Oldham Estates from 17½ to just over 50 per cent. The quality of Oldham's property portfolio is "unrivalled", Mr Toogood says.

Those who criticize the CIS involvement in property development should consider whether it is "better that the five million policyholders of the CIS should participate than that the benefits should go wholly to a few individuals".

Pound slide continues to new low

By Melvyn Westlake

The pound continued its creeping devaluation yesterday, plumbing new depths on the foreign exchanges. Its depreciation against ten other key currencies, since the realignment of parities in December 1971, worsened from 22.6 per cent on Tuesday to 22.7 per cent last night—its weakest level ever. Against the dollar, the pound fell almost ½ cent, to close at $2.3520.

It appeared that the Bank of England had attempted to cushion sterling's slide by providing some light support for the currency. The selling of sterling was reported to have been quite modest as several financial centres were closing early in advance of today's May Day holiday throughout much of the Continent.

It was suggested that bad trading been heavier, the pressure on sterling may have been greater.

There has been much speculation this week that the Bank of England is deliberately engineering a rise in British interest rates as one means of making the pound a more attractive investment.

This has led to an increasing belief that the minimum lending rate (successor to the old Bank rate) might be increased tomorrow from the current level of 9½ per cent. However, the pound has failed to benefit so far from the firmer London money market rates, and there were signs yesterday that this firmer trend was not being sustained.

Meanwhile the French franc rose to a two-year peak against the pound and also approached the former parity with the mark that it had held before the franc was withdrawn from the joint European currency float in 1973.

The French central bank is reported to have bought dollars yesterday to halt the francs ascent. Good investment from Middle East oil states and new figures showing a fall in the French wholesale price index boosted the currency.

Rivals cashing in on Leyland bus market

By Clifford Webb

British and Swedish motor groups are moving swiftly to cash in on British Leyland's failure to meet large contracts for double-decked buses. It enjoys a near monopoly for the manufacturer of this type of vehicle in the United Kingdom.

Vauxhall, General Motors' British subsidiary, could be first into the field. It is negotiating with public transport executives and has produced a design for a Bedford double-decker. Ford is also reported to be talking to PTEs.

Another likely challenger is Dennis Bros, of Guildford, Surrey, a subsidiary of the Hestair group. Unlike the two American companies, Dennis has considerable experience of double-deck construction. The last Dennis double-decker was built some 10 years ago but many are still in operation.

The bus shortage is so critical that some of the larger PTEs, including London, the West Midlands and Yorkshire are considering setting up their own bus plants or entering into joint ventures with motor companies such as Dennis.

Buses are now being built in Scotland by Ailsa Trucks, the company which handles all Volvo truck sales in Britain. The new double-deckers have Volvo engines and running gear. Orders have already been placed by a number of PTEs.

The Ryder report on British Leyland recommends the Department of the Environment "as a matter of urgency" to hold discussions with BL and the major bus operators to work out arrangements for better coordination between the two sides on the phasing of orders and deliveries.

British Leyland's existing order book calls for 3,000 double-deckers to be delivered in 1976. That is 1,000 more than its present annual capacity. Several PTEs claim that they have been told by British Leyland that it cannot accept new orders for at least two years.

South Africa 'sells gold' to Mid-East

By Andrew Wilson

There was some degree of market speculation yesterday that the South African Government last week had sold about five tonnes of gold with a free market value of around $29m (about £12.3m) to a central bank in the Middle East.

This followed the announcement of a fall of R5.4m in official gold reserves, equivalent to 5.7 tonnes of bullion calculated at the South African official price of R29.55 an ounce.

Industry sources in Johannesburg did point out that the Reserve Bank had been transferring gold to Mozambique, as under a long-standing arrangement a proportion of mine-workers' pay is transmitted to the authorities. This latest sale is nearly half a normal week's production

It was, however, emphasized in London that there was no pressing need for South Africa to sell bullion at the present time as the balance of payments situation gives no real cause for concern.

The most obvious explanation was a government-to-government deal completely outside the market. It was added that both Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian citizens had been active earlier this year but had not taken physical delivery of the metal.

Lockheed finance troubles are over, chairman says

From Frank Vogl
Los Angeles, April 30

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation may have moved off the danger list after being plagued with financial difficulties ever since the collapse of Rolls-Royce in 1971.

The final signatures are now being placed on an agreement between Lockheed and a consortium of 24 banks for restructuring the company's debts and ensuring Lockheed's viability.

An announcement will be made soon by the company giving details of the recapitalization, the 1974 results and the results for the first quarter of 1975.

Mr Daniel Haughton, chairman of Lockheed, would not reveal the particulars of the $595m (about £250m) debt restructure, but he said that Lockheed, at the insistence of its banks, would be seeking the renewal of its federal government loan guarantees later this year. He saw no difficulty in getting an extension.

The Lockheed chairman stressed that the company was no longer in a position where its merger with a stronger group was essential for survival. He said Lockheed had no merger plans, although it did not rule out the possibility in the future.

After the collapse of the proposed merger with Textron Incorporated a couple of months ago, it was decided to "set out on a medium-term plan for Lockheed's viability without having to merge with another company".

The agreement with the company's banks was the product of these plans, and Mr Haughton added that it was totally wrong that the deal with Textron "was a question of merger or collapse".

Lockheed was making a net operating profit of about $200m annually, exclusive of the TriStar L1011 jet. Mr Haughton said: "Lockheed is getting stronger every day . . . we have peaked out on our cash requirements and have more credit available than we have had to use. We never went to the limit of our credit."

The recession and problems in the airline industry had forced Lockheed to reduce TriStar production and Mr Haughton admitted it may take longer to reach TriStar sales targets than appeared likely two years ago.

He said the TriStar programme has been stretched out because of the recession.

Lockheed has been reducing its labour force and the TriStar production line will reach one and a half units a month by June compared with five units a month two years ago.

Gestetner's £10.8m issue

Duplicator manufacturers Gestetner Holdings has joined the ranks of those companies taking advantage of the renewed buoyancy of the stock market with proposals for a rights issues to raise £10.8m, to reduce short-term borrowings

Unusually, Gestetner has decided upon an issue of convertible loan stock rather than of equity. The stock, to be issued at par, will have a 10 per cent coupon, and will be convertible between 1978 and 1990

Financial Editor, page 23

Finance house rate cut

Finance house base rate is to be lowered today from 11½ per cent, to 10½ per cent. The announcement was made yesterday by the Finance Houses Association. This drop, the third in successive months, brings the rate to its lowest since August, 1973, when it stood at 9½ per cent.

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£19.6m rise in basic wage rates

More than 5,840,000 manual workers received increases in their basic rates of wages to the total value of £19,630,000 in the first three months of this year, according to figures published today by the Department of Employment.

When it is remembered that these figures are compiled only from the result of negotiations at national level—and take no account of changes determined at local level, where much of the negotiating is done in modern collective bargaining—the figure is surprising.

Over the corresponding period last year, the total increase in basic rates was £9,160,000 spread over 3,390,000 workers.

Among the principal beneficiaries in March were the miners, whose big increase dated from March 1, engineering workers, Post Office manipulative grades, and workers in dressmaking, footwear manufacture and cooperative retail distribution.

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the Government's participation proposals. British Petroleum had said it was ready to start discussions aimed at agreeing terms for a majority state share in its North Sea oil holdings.

Tricentrol and Blackfriars Oil had also accepted the principle of participation in their shares of the Thistle and Argyll fields and, in the case of Blackfriars, and, in the case of Blackfriars, for any further commercial finds it might make. Deminex had also agreed in principle.

He disclosed that government guarantees would cover the repayment of advances made by banks to Tricentrol North Sea up to a maximum of £38.3m (including interest).

They are designed to ensure the "uninterrupted development" of the Thistle field in which TNS has an 8.4 per cent interest.

How the markets moved

IT index: 327.2 −6.7
The Times index: 133.93 −2.87

Rises

Brit Debt Serv	3p to 17p	Kinross	20p to 620p
Brocks	11p to 59½	MIM Hldgs	6p to 196p
Burco Dean	4p to 65p	Mount Lyell	7p to 115p
S. Casket	3p to 45p	Robb Caledon	4p to 58p
Esperanza	4p to 64p	G. Sandeman	10p to 60p
N. Greening	5p to 22p	G. H. Scholes	7p to 172p
Hawthorn L.	6p to 60p	W'bottom Tst	9p to 144p

Falls

Allen H & Ross	30p to 280p	Hawker Sid	10p to 294p
Barclays Bk	8p to 280p	Lloyds Bk	8p to 220p
BP	8p to 422p	Plessey	4p to 75p
Brit Am Tob	11p to 294p	Shell	6p to 263p
Cater Ryder	20p to 215p	Trafalgar H	15p to 105p
Comm Union	10p to 163p	Unilever	10p to 373p
GEC	5p to 114p	Vickers	3p to 141p

Equities lost ground sharply but were firmer at the close.

Gilt-edged securities ended a shade above the bottom.

Sterling fell by 45 points to $2.3520. The "effective devaluation" rate was 22.7 per cent.

Gold fell by 50 cents to $167.00 an oz.

SDR-$ 1.24144 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.527576.

Commodities: Reuters' index again declined, this time by 2.5 points to 1,077.6.

Reports, pages 25 and 26

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.81	1.76
Austria Sch	40.75	38.75
Belgium Fr	87.00	84.25
Canada $	2.44	2.39
Denmark Kr	13.20	12.80
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.30
France Fr	9.95	9.65
Germany DM	5.75	5.55
Greece Dr	71.00	68.75
Hongkong $	11.80	11.45
Italy Lr	1505.00	1455.00
Japan Yn	715.00	690.00
Netherlands Gld	5.85	5.65
Norway Kr	12.10	11.75
Portugal Esc	58.75	56.75
S Africa Rd	1.82	1.76
Spain Pes	134.50	129.50
Sweden Kr	9.60	9.30
Switzerland Fr	6.15	5.95
US $	2.40	2.35
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	38.50

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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COMPANY MEETING

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

Chairman's Report

At the 107th Annual General Meeting of the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited held in Manchester on April 30th, 1975, Mr H. A. Toogood, Chairman, reported:

"My report last year emphasized the serious effect of inflation on the economy and indicated that a rate of inflation of 15 per cent or more was being forecast for 1974. In fact, in that year the rate of price inflation reached 20 per cent and has since increased still further. The rate of wage inflation is even higher. Such a situation has very serious implications for the insurance industry, particularly for life assurance business, and my report this year must inevitably concern itself with these problems.

Inflation and Life Assurance

Inflation has been with us since the war, but it is a measure of how dramatically its scale has changed in recent years to realize that we would all eagerly return to the inflationary levels of two years ago, which were then regarded as unacceptable in the long term. Alas, without a firm resolve by the community as a whole, price inflation will be brought down only slowly from the 20 per cent to 25 per cent range, and there are dangers that under the pressure of wage demands it might rise still further. In these circumstances I would be failing my duty if I did not emphasize the grave consequences for the life assurance industry and, in turn, for the economy, of a failure to tackle the country's present problems with the leadership, courage and resolution that they demand.

Life assurance is a labour-intensive industry with a business consisting of fixed-price contracts. The premiums on the vast volume of business in force cannot be increased, and as the costs of running the business, mainly wage costs, rise because of inflation, they absorb an ever-increasing part of the premiums. If inflation is at a modest level, the rise in costs can be matched by a corresponding growth in total premium income arising from increased new business, but with inflation at its present rate there is no way in which new business can be obtained on a scale sufficient to enable the total premium income to grow in step with inflation. Even if the present levels of new business were doubled or trebled, the total premium income would not increase on that scale. Consequently, the proportion of the total premium income absorbed in expenses grows, and the proportion available for investment to provide policyholders with a return on their savings is progressively reduced. Moreover, with inflation robbing money of its value at the present rate, there is no way in which life assurance companies—or any other organisations catering for people's savings—can at present invest the moneys entrusted to them to produce a return that would offset the effect of inflation. The best that can be done is to minimize the negative return on the investment of the savings.

At present new life assurance business is buoyant, but those who take out new policies are doing so in the belief that the necessary actions will be taken to reduce the rate of inflation so that, over the whole term of the policies, their savings will earn a satisfactory return in real terms. However, the longer inflation remains at its present high level, the nearer comes the time when, because of the effects I have described, prospective policyholders will no longer believe this.

It is potentially a very serious situation. Insurance companies are doing what they can to contain labour costs by extensive rationalization and reducing the work involved in running the business. At the CIS we have introduced many changes over the years to improve working efficiency but it will be essential to do much more. For example, in the Industrial life business it will be necessary to eliminate as soon as possible any more frequent collection of premiums than monthly, so as to reduce the labour cost involved in collecting each £1 of premium. I must emphasize for the benefit of critics of home service insurance that there is no saving to be achieved by transferring the collection of premiums from our door-to-door method to collection by post or through the banks. Where there is a large number of premiums to be collected in the same area, collection from door-to-door is materially less expensive than by post or through the banks.

We also intend to reduce the number of our district offices, especially in the older urban areas, where it is possible to close some district offices with a minimum of dislocation, transferring the agents and clerical staff to adjacent district offices and allowing natural wastage to reduce the number of clerical staff. We believe that, with the cooperation of every one concerned, a proper quality of service, which is the essence of home-service insurance, can be provided through our full-time agency force, backed by a rationalized district office network.

I have outlined some of the steps that we at the CIS will be taking to try to contain the increase in the proportion of our life premium income absorbed in expenses. Other companies also will be introducing measures which have the same object of reducing the number of staff employed in relation to the premium income and the level of new business. However, there is only a limited amount insurance companies can do to offset the effects of inflation at its present rate, and as long as it continues at its present level there is no possibility that we or any other insurance company will be able to prevent an increase in expenses relative to life premium income.

The solvency of the Society (or of any other properly-managed life insurance company) is not in question. Our reserve strength, as I describe in more detail later, is very great. I have, however, felt it essential to refer frankly to the serious prospects that we, in common with the rest of the insurance industry, are having to face. Successive Governments have proclaimed their intention to bring inflation under control, but it has increased to levels that can inflict terrible damage on the life assurance industry and other long term savings institutions. The price exacted by a continued failure to take effective action will be a heavy one. A healthy savings industry is as essential to the well-being of the economy as manufacturing industry and unless the Government, employers and trade unions are prepared to show leadership and win the support of the people for the temporary sacrifices that are needed, then inflation will destroy the capacity of the life assurance industry and other long term savings institutions to fulfil their role. This can only do incalculable harm to the economy and to the welfare of the people.

The Government's proposed "guarantee scheme".

Before I review the Society's operations in 1974 in detail there is one other matter on which I must comment, namely, the proposal by the Government to introduce a so-called guarantee scheme for insurance policyholders.

During 1974 two small life insurance companies, which had expanded rapidly, failed. In one case the company had issued large volumes of "guaranteed bonds" at single premiums carrying guaranteed surrender values. With the general rise in interest rates to unprecedentedly high levels it became advantageous to many policyholders to surrender their bonds because they could invest the proceeds of surrender to greater advantage. The flood of surrenders imposed great strain on the company, which consequently failed. In the other case the issue of guaranteed bonds contributed to the failure, but the company had also invested a high proportion of its assets in a speculative property investment.

As a result of these failures, and because a number of other small insurance companies got into difficulties during 1974 because of unwise management, the Government stated in the Queen's Speech last November that it proposed to introduce further measures for the protection of insurance policyholders.

If by this the Government had meant that it proposed to introduce legislation to prohibit the kind of management practices that had led to the difficulties experienced by these insurance companies, then we would have whole-heartedly supported the proposal. Such legislation would have been a comparatively simple matter. It appeared, however, that the Government was not thinking of introducing the necessary prohibitory legislation despite the clear need for this. Instead it was proposing to introduce a so-called guarantee scheme under which policyholders in other insurance companies would be levied in order that benefits to policyholders in an insurance company that failed should be paid at a higher level than the company's assets could support. Even worse, they could be levied to provide funds for an insurance company in difficulty, in order that another company could be persuaded to take it over.

There is naturally great sympathy, which we share, with policyholders who suffer because of the failure of fringe life assurance companies, especially when, as a result of the cumbersome liquidation laws, even partial payment of the moneys due to these policyholders is delayed for many months, or even years, causing great hardship. The main reason, however, for the failures of these life insurance companies was their promise of an excessive (and purportedly "guaranteed") level of benefits on their policies, which they had been unable to fulfil when investment conditions became adverse. Soundly-managed life insurance companies protect against this eventuality either by having substantial capital or by issuing an adequate proportion of their policies on a "with-profit" basis, ie, with a low level of guaranteed benefit but with the policyholder having the right to receive bonus additions to his policy out of the profits of the company. In these companies adverse conditions can be met by reducing bonuses. It would thus be very unfair to levy the millions of small savers with life assurance policies in sound companies such as the C.I.S., who may themselves be suffering reduced bonuses, so that excessive benefits could still be paid to policyholders in companies that failed because of the extravagant promises they had made.

We therefore made strong representations to the Government, pointing out just how unfair and how undesirable their proposals actually were. Several major trade unions, and the insurance industry, did likewise. What is required is not the so-called guarantee scheme but legislation prohibiting unsound management practices, and providing that, if a life insurance company should nevertheless fail, the liquidator is required to continue payments to policyholders at whatever reduced level the assets of the company will cover. This would bring life insurance companies into line with friendly societies, which transact a substantial volume of life assurance, but which are not within the scope of the Government's scheme because they already have this power to scale down benefits on policies if it becomes necessary to do so. Provided the Department of Trade officials carry out their statutory duties promptly, this scaled-down level should always be in excess of 90 per cent and may be virtually 100 per cent, because insurance companies are not permitted to trade unless they have the quite substantial excess of assets over liabilities required by law.

Through the good offices of the Co-operative Members of Parliament, who take a keen interest in consumer protection, the CIS put specific proposals to the Secretary of State for Trade for legislation that would prohibit the kind of management practices that had led to the recent failures of life assurance companies and would modify the liquidation laws to facilitate earlier payments to policyholders. The Secretary of State, however, has insisted on introducing a Bill into the House of Lords which gives power to levy innocent policyholders but which does nothing to stop unsound management practices or alter the archaic liquidation laws. These proposals were in fact prepared by the civil service before the Labour Government came into office and have not been materially modified despite representations from many quarters. They may relieve the civil service of responsibility, but they are completely against the interests of the small saver. We are therefore forced, along with the trade unions and the insurance industry, into doing our utmost to secure the rejection by Parliament of this measure and its replacement by a genuine policyholder protection Bill.

I come now to comment on the Society's results for 1974, and I would draw your attention to the alterations we have made in the form of the balance sheet, which, in accordance with the Insurance Companies Act 1974, now shows the liabilities and assets attributable solely to the long-term business (i.e. life assurance business) as well as the liabilities and assets of the Society as a whole.

Investments

Apart from the large purchases of shares of The Oldham Estate Company, the Society undertook little in the way of new long term investment during 1974. The heavy and continuous fall in the prices of fixed interest stocks and ordinary shares reflected the extent to which confidence was undermined by the lack of financial realism and discipline implicit in a situation in which an increased share of our national resources was allowed to be absorbed in consumers' expenditure and central and local government spending whilst a huge deficit on the country's overseas trade was met by borrowing from a variety of overseas lenders. Ordinary share prices were also affected by the concern about the effect on companies' profitability and financial strength of the big increases in their operating costs at a time when their prices and profit margins were subject to restriction. The property investment market was not only depressed by the general economic situation, but was reduced to almost total inactivity for much of the year by uncertainty about the Government's policy towards commercial rents and its intentions in regard to the regulation and taxation of property development.

Against this bleak background, and with short term interest rates continuing at a high level until near the end of the year, the Society's accruing funds were largely held in short term investments whilst we awaited indications of a more resolute and realistic approach by the Government to the country's economic problems. There were also some sales of existing investments, the proceeds of which were only partly reinvested in securities, the remainder being also held temporarily in short term investments. The effect of this investment activity on the Society's portfolio is to some extent exaggerated in the balance sheet figures since, as indicated in the notes to the accounts, investments are shown in the balance sheet at cost and, in many cases, sales (and, consequently, reinvestments) were at much lower prices than the cost prices of the investments sold. The increase in property investments mainly represented the provision of finance for developments authorized in earlier years: no new propositions for property developments in this country were accepted during the year.

Because of the fall in the values of investments during the year, transfers have been made to investment reserves of £115 million from the life fund and £11 million from general reserve, and I refer to these transfers again later. After deducting the investment reserves, the aggregate amount of the investments shown in the balance sheet is less than their market value, or realisable value in the case of unquoted investments, on 31st December, 1974.

Since the end of the year there has been a big increase in the values of quoted securities and a valuation of the Society's investments at the present time would show an increase over the valuation at the end of last year greater than the amount of the transfers that were made to investment reserves.

Oldham Estates

The Society's major investment during 1974 was the big enlargement of our shareholding in Oldham Estates, which was increased during the year from just over 17½ per cent to just over 50 per cent of the company's share capital. The Society first took up a shareholding, representing 10 per cent of Oldham's equity, in 1962, when we entered into an agreement to provide long term mortgage finance for certain of the company's developments when they were completed and fully let. Because of our long association with the company we have been in a good position to appreciate both the unrivalled quality of its property portfolio, comprising mainly office buildings let to single tenants of the highest financial standing, and the careful way in which it has been managed, so that it has none of the problems of some other property companies whose financial arrangements have left them vulnerable to adverse circumstances such as have been experienced during the last two years. We are therefore confident that this substantial investment will prove to be of great value to our policyholders.

As is explained in the notes to the accounts, Oldham Estates' accounts have not been consolidated with the Society's. The shareholding in Oldham Estates of the Society and its consolidated subsidiaries is included at cost in the amount shown under the heading "subsidiary companies not consolidated" in the consolidated balance sheet, which amount also includes the mortgage loans made by the Society to Oldham Estates.

Oldham Estates has been the subject of much adverse criticism, mainly because of its supposed practice of keeping its office developments unlet for the financial gain that it was said could be achieved (during a period when the general level of office rents is rising) by doing this and then letting the properties at higher rents than those obtainable when the developments were completed. These criticisms were totally misconceived. Quite apart from the social considerations involved, the practice of regular and frequent reviews to current market value of rents under existing leases, which was adopted many years ago, makes it of no commercial benefit deliberately to keep buildings empty when suitable tenants are available. The criticisms have tended to focus on Centre Point, which is understandable because of the prominence of this building, but it is only one of about forty developments that have been carried out by the company or its Chairman, all of which, apart from this, are wholly, or very largely, let and occupied. The record speaks for itself, and whilst it is a matter of regret and of some surprise to the company, and to us, that such a fine building as Centre Point is largely unlet, it has now been established that there is no truth whatsoever in the allegations that have been made against the company.

I have dwelt on this matter at some length because I know that the unfortunate publicity directed at Oldham Estates has made some of our friends in the Co-operative Movement uneasy about the Society's large investment in the company, and I want them to have the facts. There are also those in the Movement and elsewhere who dislike the circumstances in which commercial property development has been conducted in this country since the war, which have made it possible for huge fortunes to be made by a small number of individuals who have overcome the risks inherent in the business. However, the C.I.S. Board and management have to conduct the Society's affairs in the world as it is, not as someone would like it to be, and even those who have an antipathy to the private enterprise system might concede that if large rewards can accrue from property development, it is better that the five million policyholders of the C.I.S. should participate than that the benefits should go wholly to a few individuals.

Life Assurance

The annual premium income on new policies was £13.6 million, securing new sums assured (including the capital value of income benefits) of £543 million and new annuities of £0.6 million per annum. These figures represent new records for the Society.

The rates of reversionary bonus declared in the Ordinary Section (3.40 per cent for assurances and 5.25 per cent for annuities) and in the Industrial Section (2.15 per cent on the main tables) are the same as last year. I am pleased to announce that the rates of terminal bonus declared on policies becoming claims by death or maturity have been maintained and, at the longer durations, slightly increased. In the Ordinary Section the terminal bonus varies from 0.5 per cent of the participating sum assured for assurance policies with four complete years' premiums due and paid to 63.5 per cent for policies with 45 or more complete years' premiums due and paid. In the Industrial Section the terminal bonus under the main tables varies from 0.4 per cent to 51.0 per cent.

It may seem surprising that we should have maintained or marginally improved our rates of terminal bonus in a year when there has been a massive fall in the market values of securities and when, in consequence, there has been a very large fall in the benefits paid under most equity-linked life assurance policies. CIS terminal bonuses, however, do not depend directly on the level of market values, which reflect the prices at which sales and purchases take place. Our terminal bonuses reflect primarily the increase in the net asset values of the numerous companies in which we invest and these values increased during 1974.

This method of determining the levels of terminal bonus has been used since our terminal bonus system was first introduced several years ago, and the levels have not fluctuated greatly from year to year. I should say that there is no question of our method being better, or fairer, than a method where the levels do fluctuate a lot from year to year—it is simply a question of which is more appropriate in the circumstances of a particular office. I feel that the vast majority of CIS policyholders would certainly not expect to receive a much reduced terminal bonus if their policies happened to mature when market values were very low, and many would probably object strongly, whatever explanations were given. On the other hand, the holders of unit-linked policies do expect this, and so may the policyholders in offices using a market-value-linked method for determining the terminal bonuses on traditional policies. It should be understood, however, that the CIS, and other offices who determine their terminal bonuses according to growth in the underlying capital appreciation of these investments, may well have to reduce terminal bonuses in future if the rate of growth in the underlying *capital appreciation is not maintained.*

As I stated earlier, because of the fall in the market values of investments during 1974, substantial transfers to investment reserve in respect of the long term business assets have been made from both the Ordinary and Industrial Sections. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, at this stage at least, these transfers should be regarded simply as internal-accounting transactions. Existing investments are still yielding, overall, the same interest income or higher, and new investments have been made at the higher levels of interest ruling throughout the year. The big variations in the market values of investments that have taken place during last year and in the present year reflect the intense uncertainty about the course of inflation and future profitability to which I referred earlier, and it seems appropriate to sound a note of warning here, that if wages are allowed to go ahead virtually unrestricted and at the same time there are controls on prices, profits and dividends then we shall be faced with real as opposed to notional losses, and transfers to investment reserve will be required to cover these losses.

In order to provide for the transfers to investment reserve the rate of interest used in the valuation of policies in the Ordinary Section has been raised by 1¾ per cent, from 2½ per cent to 4¼ per cent, for liabilities under assurance contracts (and, by a corresponding amount, to 7 per cent for annuity contracts) and that used in the valuation of Industrial Section policies has been raised by 1½ per cent, from 3 per cent to 4½ per cent. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to introduce a new factor into the valuation basis to compensate for the fact that the initial expenses, particularly new business commissions, incurred in putting new policies on the books are higher than the renewal expenses incurred in subsequent years in administering, maintaining and accounting for these policies. The actuarial basis of valuation used hitherto made no allowance for the uneven incidence of these expenses, and the present is an appropriate time to inject a greater note of realism into our published valuation basis.

Motor Insurance

The volume of business in force remained more or less unchanged during 1974. The rise in premium income from £28.8 million in 1973 to £31.3 million in 1974 was accounted for almost entirely by the increases in premium rates introduced in October, 1973 and October, 1974.

In the year as a whole the frequency of claims was somewhat lower than in 1973. The reduction in frequency which had begun with the start of the fuel crisis in late 1973 was largely maintained in the first half of 1974, but in the later part of the year the frequency returned to the sort of level experienced before the crisis began.

The small reduction in frequency was certainly not sufficient to offset the sharp increase in the average cost of claims, and the account showed an underwriting loss of £0.6 million compared with an underwriting profit of £2.1 million in 1973.

The effect of accelerating inflation upon motor insurance deserves to be more widely realised. Since the premium rates must be fixed well in advance of the claims which they have to meet, they need to contain an allowance for the future inflation which will affect those claims. If the rate of inflation goes up, motor insurance companies will be likely to make losses, unless they have successfully predicted the rise and allowed for it in advance—in other words, unless they have increased their premium rates by more than the then current rate of inflation. If, as is more likely in practice when premium increases are subject to statutory control, the companies have not made advance provision for the acceleration in the rate of inflation, then their premium rates will have become inadequate. When that happens, companies which merely increase their premium rates in line with current inflation will ensure that their premiums remain inadequate and will go on making losses.

With the succession of increases in the rate of inflation over the past few years, and the absence of any immediate prospect of inflation being reduced, it is only to be expected that motor insurers are needing to make increases in premium rates far in excess of even the current high rate of inflation. In our case the Department of Trade sanctioned an increase in premiums of six per cent to operate from October 1973 and, not surprisingly, this proved quite inadequate to cope with the massive increase in the rate of inflation that was to come. We obtained approval for an increase averaging 18 per cent from October 1974 and again for a further increase still, of 16 per cent from April 1975. The underwriting loss of £0.6 million which we have sustained in 1974 is largely a consequence of having been granted only a small increase in October 1973, but the prospects are that despite the further increases in premiums since then the account will again show an underwriting loss in 1975. There is no doubt that yet another increase in our motor premium rates will be needed in six months' time if we are to have a chance of seeing the situation improve in 1976.

As a Co-operative organization we naturally do not wish our policyholders to pay more than is necessary to provide the cover they need, and we deplore a situation in which we have no alternative but to impose frequent premium increases. Nevertheless we are determined to keep security as our over-riding objective and take a suitably cautious view in these extremely uncertain times.

Property Insurance

The premium income increased from £14.9 million in 1973 to £16.6 million in 1974, a rise of £1.7 million compared with the rise of £3.6 million reported last year. During 1974 fewer policyholders responded to the advice to increase their sums insured, despite the rise of about 25 per cent in rebuilding and repair costs. There can be no doubt that many people are now under-insured, and we are planning to make renewed efforts in 1975 to see that sums insured are brought up to realistic levels.

Our Domestic Combined policy has been widened in its scope to cover liabilities imposed by section 3 of the Defective Premises Act, and in addition all holders of Domestic Combined policies covering contents are being given personal liability insurance—with a limit of £250,000—at no additional premium as from inception for new cases, or from next renewal for existing policies.

During the year certain classes of commercial and industrial risks benefited by reductions in premium rates made possible by improvement in risk experience. The Society's surveyors have freely advised on means of protection and loss prevention against the major risks of fire and theft, and the absence of major losses in the portfolio must in some part be a reflection of the effectiveness of this policy. Nevertheless, large losses must be expected to occur from time to time, and managers of commercial concerns should not overlook the responsibility they carry to maintain adequate property, and other, insurance cover.

Although the C.I.S. had to meet—by way of reinsurance—only a small share of the catastrophic loss at the Flixborough plant, we naturally had to deal with a large number of domestic losses. Special efforts were made to ensure that the claims for damage to domestic property were handled as speedily as possible. Besides the Flixborough disaster, the year 1974 saw a higher number of storm claims than usual, and also an increased incidence of theft from homes. Householders are strongly recommended to seek advice from police crime prevention officers and insurance surveyors, who will readily provide details of basic means of protection which should prove a deterrent to the casual thief.

The combined effect of the worsened claims experience and the modest rise in premium income has been to reduce the underwriting profit from £2.5 million in 1973 to £0.7 million in 1974.

Other Classes of Non-life Business

The premium income from the remaining classes of non-life business increased from £5.3 million to £5.7 million.

The liability business showed a small underwriting profit. Whilst this is a welcome improvement after the losses of recent years, it seems likely to prove only temporary. The signs are that premium rates for liability business in general need to be increased if future losses are to be avoided.

Reserves

As can be seen from the accounts and balance-sheet, we have simplified the structure of our various reserves and have merged the general business reserve with the general reserve, which supports all classes of business. The further large increase in premium income, particularly the non-life premium income, makes it desirable to increase the general reserve and we have accordingly transferred to it £1.85 million from the long-term business fund and £4.15 million from the profit and loss account, thus increasing it to £23.5 million. From this, £11 million has been applied to the general business investment reserve to take account of the fall in the values of investments other than those wholly attributable to the long-term business. These details of the movements to and from the general reserve are set out in the notes to the accounts.

One of the major problems that a high rate of inflation presents for non-life insurance business is the difficulty of maintaining a satisfactory relationship between the free reserves and the non-life premium income when the premium income is expanding rapidly because of the large increases in premium rates that have to be made to take account of the effect of inflation on operating expenses and the cost of claims. I have referred in my comments on motor insurance business to the problem of achieving adequate rates of premium when the rate of inflation is increasing and when our freedom to make increases in premium rates is restricted by statutory controls. This problem is made all the more difficult by the necessity for the business to generate sufficient nominal profits so that the free reserves can be increased in step with the premium income.

Although our total underwriting profit on all classes of non-life business was very sharply reduced in 1974, there was a big increase in investment income, mainly because of the high interest rates available on short-term investments. As a result, we were able to make the substantial transfer to general reserve to which I have just referred, and it is gratifying to be able to report that, despite the big fall in the market value of stock exchange securities, our free reserves at the end of 1974 were just over 26 per cent of the non-life premium income. This is well above the present and proposed statutory minima and, with the big increase in investment values since the end of the year, our free reserve position has been further strengthened.

Profit and Loss Account and Distribution of Profit

The accounts show separately the profit and loss accounts of the Society and of those subsidiaries whose accounts have been consolidated with the Society's in the consolidated accounts and balance sheet.

The Society's profit and loss account relates only to the non-life business and it shows that, after allowing for the investment income carried to this account and for taxation, the profit remaining after the transfer to general reserve is sufficient to maintain the rate of dividend to cooperative societies on all the non-life premiums paid by them for their own business at 20 per cent.

The consolidated subsidiaries are all investments of the long-term business fund and the profits accruing to them have been transferred to investment reserves within those companies.

Board and Management Changes

During the year we welcomed to the Board Mr W. H. Farrow, who replaced Mr John Roper, M.P., following his resignation from the Boards of the C.W.S. and the C.I.S. when Hyde Co-operative Society merged with Norwest Co-operative Society and thus became ineligible for separate representation on the C.W.S. Board. We thank Mr Roper for his contribution to the work of the Board and appreciate his continued interest in the progress of the C.I.S.

Mr C. Potts, Manager, Motor Department, will retire on 9th June, 1975, when he will have completed over 48 years' service with the Society. Mr Potts' distinguished career with the Society began at Liverpool and after a short spell in Edinburgh he moved to Chief Office where he became Manager, Motor Department, in 1954. He will thus have completed over 21 years in this position where he has introduced many developments to the business and established a high reputation in the industry. Mr Potts takes with him our warmest good wishes for a happy retirement. He will be succeeded by Mr W. F. Webb, at present Deputy Manager, Motor Department.

Conclusion

The Society has come through a most trying year in good shape and credit for this is due to the efforts of all the staff and full-time agents. In a year that began in a period of restrictions on heating and lighting, which involved difficult working conditions, and in which there have been some periods of staff shortages, some interruptions of public transport services and other practical problems in the operation of the Society's business, I and my colleagues on the Board have been heartened by the cheerful willingness of everyone to ensure that the flow of work and the service to our policyholders were fully maintained. I am very grateful to them all for their work during the year.

As I have explained, these are difficult times for the insurance industry and I do not look to the future with any easy optimism. I have, however, no doubts about the financial strength of the Society and I am sure that the staff and full-time agents will realise the need for the changes which, in consultation with the trade unions, will have to be made in our organization to preserve the Society's ability to continue to offer worth-while policies to the public.

I am therefore confident that, given firm action by the Government to bring inflation under control and put the economy on a sounder basis, the Society will emerge from this difficult period with the financial resources and organisational structure to face the future with confidence."

The report and accounts were adopted.

The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

Managing director of Jardine, Matheson

Mr J. J. G. Brown has be managing director of Jar Matheson.

Mr Richard Cutler Du Forshaw, deputy managing d tor of the Dutton-Forshaw gr has been appointed to additional post of chairma British and Canadian Investm Mr. Lawrence Robson, s partner of Robson Rhodes, tered accountants, has retired is succeeded by Mr J Clement. Mr Edward Nett has also retired as a partne the Bradford office. Mr Jen Orme has been admitted partnership with Robson Rh

Mr James Caulfield, Mr O'Shea and Mr N. Talbot have joined the board of M Group.

In a reorganization of the derson Administration Group, Raymond Cazalet has appointed chief executive chairman of the investment p committee. Mr Jeremy Edw has joined the board. After establishment last December Henderson Financial Manager the group has now been struct into the following five divisi overseas investment manager development (Mr. Alan Her son), investment management Patrick Colquhoun), pers financial services (Mr D Browne), farming services Robert Bernays), unit trusts Jeremy Edwards).

Mr C. R. Harris, secretary, A. MacFadyen, general mana and Sir Harold Maguire, gen manager, have been appoi directors of Commercial U Assurance.

Mr S. H. Lines has retired director of Wiggins Teape, an succeeded by Mr E. J. Worl as director in charge of over operations.

Mr John Fredrick Brignall been appointed to the board Stats Discount as a non-execu director.

Mr B. W. Battersby and G. E. Leybourne have bec joint managing directors of Fi Derihon Stampings and River Stampings.

Mr C. M. Wigan has joined board of P. S. Refson as an ex tive director.

Lord Aberdare of Duffryn been appointed a non-execu director of Albany Life Assura

Lord Hewlett has joined board of Burco Dean.

Mr R. C. McKerlich has b made a director of Western Bo Mills.

Mr J. A. Clough has been e ted president of Comitextil, co-ordinating committee of European Textile Industries. Clough is president of the Bri Textile Confederation and dep chairman and deputy manag director of British Mohair Sp ners.

Mr Joseph J. Snyder has b appointed a director of Mont Boston Investment Trust.

Mr Frank X. Mansik has come Kellogg International Co oration director of sales and c tract management, UK Operatic Mr Tom E. Roberts has b appointed director of engineeri

Mr Gerald Thompson, chairn of Kleinwort, Benson merch bankers, retires today and is s ceeded by Mr Robert Henders Mr Thompson will continue serve on the board of the pare company, Kleinwort, Benso Lonsdale. Mr Frank Hislop an Mr Roger Wake also retire tod from the board of Kleinwor Benson.

As from today, Mr D. C. L Perkins, Mr A. G. Pollard and M. M. R. Brown become partners o Clifford-Turner & Co.

Mr Ian Munro has been appoin ted to the newly-created post o secretary-general of Eurisol-UI (The Association of British Manu facturers of Mineral Insulatin Fibres).

Mr G. A. Y. MacLennan ha joined the board of Edinburg Fund Managers.

Mr Malcolm Parkin has bee appointed to the new post group marketing director of th Flos Group.

Mr J. Alistair Dow, Scottis sales manager of George Ballantir & Son, has been appointed region director, United Kingdom, for th international division of Hira Walker & Sons.

Mr Peter Alliss and Mr Jimm Greaves have been made directo of Par Insurance Services.

Mr A. L. Wolfendale has bee appointed general manager o South Wales Switchgear.

As a result of the expandin interests of Crompton Parkinso Marketing, a Hawker Siddele company, its marketing organiz tion is being strengthened. Mr D. Collins, managing director, wi concentrate on long-term planning and strategy; Mr B. F. Sewe becomes general sales manage with responsibility for Unite Kingdom product and region sales.

Mr Cliff Atkinson, sales direct of Plysu Housewares has bee elected president of the Hardwar Manufacturers Association.

Mr Neil Sutherland has bee made technical manager of Plesse Connectors.

Mr J. C. R. Cockhead has be come general manager of the sens and communications division o Ultra Electronics.

Mr C. P. Hensilwood is to b chief coordinator at the British Gas Research and Developmen Division's London headquarters.

Mr Dick Douglas, former Labour MP for Clackmannan an East Stirling, has been appointe a director of Ferguson Brother (Port Glasgow).

Textile industry reacts slowly to raw wool rises

There is a slow reaction from the British wool textile industr to recently revived buying in terest in higher prices for raw wool, suppliers to British Spin uers and Topmakers said yester day.

Machinery activity and rate of delivery in the two sector are at good levels, according t a spokesman for a leading British company.

However, new orders for woo continued to be sporadic. "Some days a large volume of orders comes in, but at other times lately conditions have been very dull," he said.

At the same time, Spinners' and topmakers' order books were shortening. Although raw wool prices had already picked up, British retail consumers seemed at present to have re stricted expenditure on clothing and other wool textiles in pre ference for durable products.

Nevertheless, British wool tex file manufacturers were expect ed to start replenishing raw material stocks as soon as orders increase, the spokesman con tinued.

TOM MI METALS

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immediate practical be given by the Euro- mission to the Com- iling iron and steel rers. At its regular eting, it decided only its information gath- rities and to ensure ompanies obeyed the rules laid down in al and Steel Treaty. ustodian of the Paris commission has ulti- ol over the way iron makers run their

nce of more ambi- reflects the commis- g that it must at all a low profile during EEC referendum In areas where the has real executive s anxious not to pro- against continued mbership with any unition in the con- reignty debate.

l communication to el producers by the notes with concern ds for iron and steel the Community—in e big decline in de- terioration in prices sequent effects on It judges the pre- n to be "serious". to provide under- better guidance re adjusting their o actual demand, sion has already rision, to be made r, of the forecast 1975 forward pro-

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30.
nisters meeting on consider doubling ital of their joint ransport Co., offi- aid.
expected to be luded increased ab oil-consuming

Eriksberg shipyards to be taken over by Swedish government

By Peter Hill

The Swedish government is extending its interest in the country's shipbuilding industry by taking over Eriksberg, the Gothenburg-based shipbuilders. A subsidiary of the huge Broström Group, Eriksberg has experienced serious cash problems as a result of international currency fluctuations.

Eriksberg's crisis, which posed a threat to the employment of nearly 6,000 workers at the yard, led to the establishment of a government-appointed commission earlier this year to recommend the best way of maintaining employment and ensuring the yard's continued operation.

In a statement yesterday the directors of the Tirfing Steamship Company (the holding company for Eriksberg) said that after agreement with the Commission, the Gothenburg yard would pass into state ownership at the end of June; but the arrangement is still subject to final government approval.

If, as expected, this approval is forthcoming, the government will receive without charge all shares in Eriksberg at a nominal par value of 100m Swedish kronor (about £10m).

The Broström group will pay a subsidy of 225m kronor to Eriksberg in the current year, and will order two bulk carriers costing 237m kronor from the yard by the end of June.

The Broström subsidy will be financed through a 12-year loan from the Government involving 150m kronor which will be amortized in 1978.

The scheme will enable the yard to complete delivery of all ships on order—which range from 400,000 tons deadweight tankers to 25,000 tons deadweight products carriers—

Directors of the parent group pointed out that the scheme would enable the group to increase its investments in shipping and related activities more rapidly and also to divest itself of a troubled and cyclical operation.

This year Eriksberg is expected to lose 41m kronor on the ships it is due to deliver and the final total of currency losses (90 per cent of its order book is for export) could be more than 52m kronor.

The Swedish Government already has 100 per cent ownership of the Uddevallavarvet yard through the State holding company, Statsforetag

Foreign IOS holders lose American legal guard

New York, April 30.—A United States Appeals Court has overturned a lower court ruling that United States securities laws protected thousands of non-United States citizens who bought shares in IOS in a 1969 international offering.

The panel decided that United States jurisdiction extended only to the few American citizens who bought IOS shares in this country and, more tenuously, to a few hundred American citizens who bought shares abroad.

This decision knocks out a shareholder class action claiming $100m (about £41m) in damages on behalf of a world wide class variously estimated to include 25,000 to 100,000 purchasers.

The suit was brought in 1971 by Mr Howard Bersch, a New York resident who bought 600 IOS shares at $10 each in the 11 million share sales.

Named as defendants were: IOS, a mutual-fund complex in liquidation; Mr Bernard Cornfeld, its former chairman; Arthur Andersen and Co, its former auditor; and an underwriting group led by Drexel Firestone.

Drexel Firestone and five other underwriting firms offered last year to settle claims against them for $700,000. The proposed settlement was held up pending appeal of District Judge Robert L. Carter's decision last November upholding United States jurisdiction. Judge Carter dismissed J. H. Craig and Co, a Canadian underwriter, as a defendant.

The suit concerns three concurrent offerings of IOS stock that Judge Carter decided could be treated as one. They were 5.6 million shares offered in Europe, Asia, and Australia, 1.5 million offered in Canada, and four million offered to IOS employees or business associates.

Under an earlier settlement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, IO Swas barred from selling its stock to American citizens except for its officers or employees.

The second circuit Appeals Court, in an opinion by Senior Judge Henry J. Friendly, ruled that United States securities law does not cover sales of stock of foreigners outside the United States unless acts in this nation directly caused the foreigners to sustain losses.—AP-Dow Jones.

Australia adopts wage indexation

From Herbert Mishael
Melbourne, April 30

Australia's Arbitration Commission today adopted wage indexation and awarded a 3.6 per cent rise, based on the March quarter consumer price index, to more than five million workers. The increases will take effect from the first pay period after May 15.

At its sitting in July, the commission will fix wages based on price movements in the June quarter. The indexation decision is regarded as the most important move on wages made in Australia since 1953, when quarterly wage adjustments were abolished after 32 years.

Mr Just Moore, president of the commission, said the decision was unanimous. He added: "We are of the view that some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable and less inflationary wage increases and to better industrial relations."

However the commission's decision does not appear to have pleased either unionists or employers. Several union leaders said they had no intention of limiting their pay claims.

The Employers Federation said wage indexation would ensure that the present rate of inflation would continue.

Japan beat their trade schedule

Tokyo, April 30.—Japan overcame a steep increase in oil prices without much difficulty in the 12 months ended March, and achieved a key balance of payments goal a year ahead of schedule.

Figures published today by the Finance Ministry showed that the nation's overall balance of payments deficit dwindled to $3,390m (about £1,400m) in fiscal 1974-75, which ended March 31, from a record $13,410m the previous year.

Mr Takeo Fukuda, Deputy Prime Minister, chief architect of Japan's economic policies since November, 1973, had pledged to cut the fiscal 1973-74 deficit in half during the year ended March, 1975, and then to trim the net outflow by another 50 per cent in the current fiscal year.

The actual improvement came considerably faster than expected, however, and the fiscal 1975-76 target was achieved 12 months ahead of schedule.

The Finance Ministry attributed the big improvement to a market increase in exports and to a drastic decline in outflows of capital.

Car exports down: Japan's car exports totalled 187,230 units in March, down 6.4 per cent from February and down 21.4 per cent from a year earlier.

Motors drop ffs total

Michigan, April
A. Lundin, vice
General Motors
at by the begin- 76 model year in M would have hourly employees ay-off. At present about 110,000 on off.
ed it had sent a Al Ullman, chair- House Ways and mittee, protesting ergy conservation ng considered by ly chiefly, if not malizing the auto- y and automobile

Canadian share dealings investigated

St John's, Newfoundland, April 30.—According to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police an investigation is under way in respect of trading in the shares of Canadian Javelin and Bison Petroleum and Minerals.

Search warrants have been issued in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and St John's and a number of seizures were made. No arrests had been made or charges laid, the police added.

No details of the nature or the investigation were given.

Yesterday the US Securities and Exchange Commission suspended trading in shares of Canadian Javelin. In Montreal they declined 14 to 51 on moderate volume.

VW refuses to comment on reported losses

Wolfsburg, April 30.—Volkswagenwerk AG declined to comment on a local press report that the group balance-sheet loss in 1974 was at least DM800m (about £134m).

The company last week announced a parent company balance-sheet loss of DM551m after a DM82m profit in 1973.

Herr Toni Schmuecker, the company chairman, will visit the United States at the beginning of May.

According to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung VW is now considering taking over vehicle assembly capacity from, or cooperating with, a United States manufacturer who would assemble VW cars in America.

TOM MARTIN METALS GROUP

The National Metal Merchant

Mr. A. Hubert, O.B.E.

ints from the Chairman's Statement

ıtial advance in turnover and profits highest ever.

ıd increased to maximum allowed under legislation.

rong liquid cash position.

expenditure of £1.1 million in past rs.

ny playing its part in National Economy by ation of waste materials and consequent saving currency.

s substantially increased during the year— tential exists for further profitable tion.

t outlook viewed with optimism.

Profit Summary	1974	1973
er	£22,757,140	£15,425,590
profit before	£2,709,936	£1,732,589
ter taxation	£1,255,721	£829,815
d	21.199818%	19.11%
s per share	83%	55%

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Tom Martin Metals Group Ltd., Dicken's Street, Blackburn, Lancashire BB1 1RP.

Ghana restricts businesses open to foreigners

Accra, April 30.—A government decree has been published in Ghana under which most mineral enterprises with employed capital of 500,000 cedis (about £180,000) or more, or annual turnover of one million cedis or more must be 55 per cent state owned after this year.

The government must have a share not exceeding 30 per cent in bauxite extraction and processing, and not exceeding 20 per cent in mineral oil production, the exact shares to be determined by the state.

The decree bars aliens from engaging in specified businesses with employed capital of less than 500,000 cedis or turnover of less than one million cedis.

Where employed capital is over 500,000 cedis or the turnover more than one million, individual Ghanaians or the state should have shares ranging from 30 to 50 per cent depending the type of enterprise.

The decree reserves a wide range of businesses to Ghanaians.

Swiss approval for work/pay decrees

Berne, April 30.—Three decrees aimed at preventing sharp employment and income declines were given approval by the Swiss Government yesterday.

They cover support measures for the building industry of almost 1,100m francs (about £180m) to prevent too steep a decline in production, an improvement of unemployment insurance including easier access, and an alignment of Swiss export risk guarantees with Switzerland's more important trading partners by increasing them.—Reuter.

Bestobell Limited

An International Engineering and Chemical Products Group

1974– profits up by 40%

Main points from Statement by the Chairman Sir Humphrey Browne.

★ Profits improved from £3.5m to £4.9m.

★ Earnings per share increased from 17.8p to 22.9p.

★ United Kingdom profits up 29% – Overseas up by 54%; more than half Group profit.

★ Current year started satisfactorily—overseas companies (year ending 30th June) substantially up.

	1974	1973
Sales	£53.1m	£41.8m
Profit before tax	£4.9m	£3.5m
Profit after tax	£2.3m	£1.8m
Earnings per share	22.9p	17.8p
Dividend per share	7.06p	6.39p

Prospects for 1975

The current year has started satisfactorily in the UK. Results of the overseas companies, which work to a financial year ending June 30, show a substantial improvement in the first six months trading over the corresponding period of the previous year. It is too early to predict the outcome for 1975 but the board expects at least to maintain the 1974 rate of dividend on the ordinary share capital as increased by the rights issue.

BESTOBELL is an engineering and chemical products group of companies established in the United Kingdom & Continental Europe, Africa, India, S.E. Asia, Australia & North America. The Group's main products and activities include:-

VALVES AND CONTROLS: AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS: CHEMICAL PRODUCTS: INDUSTRIAL SEALS AND MOULDINGS: PAINTS AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTS: THERMAL AND ACOUSTIC INSULATION.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary at Stoke House, Stoke Green, Stoke Poges, Slough, SL2 4HS.

When you trade with 121 countries – where on Earth are you?

One of the problems of being a world leader is that your customers are scattered all over the world—in Molins case in 121 countries. And you do not satisfy customers like this from a comfortable office in London. So Molins have factories and assembly plants in North America, South America, Australia and India, as well as in Europe. What is more, Molins men are travelling all over the world every day. That way we are on the spot to meet customer demands wherever they come from.

Today these demands are heavy both from the Eastern hemisphere and from the West. For cigarette-making and packaging machinery—60% of the world's cigarettes are made or packed by Molins machines—and for paper and packaging machinery made by our subsidiaries Langston (USA) and Masson Scott Thrissell.

Yes, Molins men and Molins machines are all over the Earth—all the time.

*There are 138 countries in membership of the United Nations

Molins Limited, Evelyn Street, London SE8 5DH.

MOLINS
International Precision Engineers

Steel 'watchdog' body backs proposals for BSC cut in workforce

By Peter Hill

Strong support for the British Steel Corporation over its controversial proposals to implement drastic cutbacks in its labour force came from Mr Jack Frye, chairman of the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, yesterday.

He said that his "watchdog" organization was vitally concerned to ensure that Britain's vast engineering industry could continue to buy its steel at a competitive price.

In a statement Mr Frye said that the BSC's terms of reference required it to operate in the commercial manner and also as a socially responsible organization.

The difficulty arose, he said, when government exerted pressures on the BSC to pursue political and political policies which the Government felt to be right but which ran counter to the corporation's commercial judgment.

Implementation of such policies, he argued, would lead to the BSC's costs rising faster and higher than they otherwise would do and leading inevitably to higher prices to the consumer.

"From a purely commercial point of view the current low level of steel demand must require a reduction in the corporation's workforce and this would seem to be the time to tackle the industry's chronic problem of over-manning.

"If the Government, acting in what they see as the national interest, wish the BSC to pursue some other policy, then the cost of that policy must be borne by the taxpayer and not by the steel consumer".

The BISCC chairman pointed out that this was not a new proposal and had been recognized and accepted in the case of other public sector corporations and propounded in a White Paper on the economic and financial obligations of nationalized industries eight years ago.

"What is required now is a clear understanding that the BSC's exceptional political/social costs, as opposed to their normal operating costs, will be isolated and shown as a separate item in the annual accounts for which the Exchequer will accept responsibility", he added.

Today, the BSC board is scheduled to meet to consider its replies to the series of questions raised by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, on the BSC's plans for cutting back its labour force by some 20,000 and on the BSC's views on the relationship which should exist between the Government and the corporation.

Big doubts remain on nuclear ships of future

By Business News Staff

Big uncertainties still exist for a nuclear merchant ship development programme in Britain, although on economic grounds the weight of evidence favours commercial adoption of nuclear propulsion, particularly for container ships.

This is the central conclusion of a report* published yesterday prepared by an inter-departmental group, led by the Department of Industry, which has been studying the possibilities following the sharp rise in crude oil prices.

The report is the second one to have been commissioned by the Government on nuclear merchant ship development prospects.

In 1971 the first report concluded that nuclear merchant ships would not become competitive with conventionally powered vessels unless there was a considerable rise in the cost of fuel oil; or a substantial fall in the capital cost of nuclear power plants and running costs or a combination of the two.

The first report recommended that no government support should be made available for a nuclear merchant ship while the latest report makes no recommendations.

It cites the main uncertainties as the future prices for bunker oil and nuclear fuel and the additional costs which may arise from the implementation of safety requirements which are not yet fully defined.

On the safety and operational aspects of nuclear merchant ships, the report indicates that the problems, while complex are not insoluble. But, the report says a big obstacle to be overcome would be the acceptance of nuclear ships in the ports and territorial waters of other countries.

Dealing with British productive capacity the Government team say: "The United Kingdom has the capability to design, develop and construct marine reactors and there would appear to be no insurmountable difficulties in building nuclear merchant ships".

*The Second Report on the Nuclear Merchant Ship Study. HMSO 95p.

Building market is still depressed in spite of £90m rise in orders

By Malcolm Brown

Builders are still facing a depressed market. Figures released yesterday by the Department of the Environment show that contractors won new orders worth £483m in February, £90m more than in January, but in current price terms still matching the modest totals reached in the closing months of last year.

Taking three-month constant price totals adjusted for seasonal variations, new orders for the December to February period were 2 per cent down on the previous three months but 5 per cent up on a year ago.

Analysis of the figures shows a wide variation among individual sectors. The most buoyant was public housing where December to February orders were 27 per cent up on the previous three months and 63 per cent up on a year earlier. For the same periods private housing orders were up by 2 per cent and down by 19 per cent.

Public works new orders were up by 8 per cent on the previous three months and 51 per cent on the corresponding period a year earlier.

Stocks of bricks fell in March, the first such turnaround since the recession in private housing started. Figures published yesterday show that brick production in March was 381 million and deliveries 401 million. Stocks fell from 946 million to 926 million, a stockpile equal to about nine weeks production.

Seasonally adjusted brick production in March was 3 per cent lower than in February and 21 per cent lower than the monthly average in the second quarter of 1974.

On the same basis, deliveries were down by 2 per cent on February but were up by 1 per cent compared with the monthly average in the second quarter of 1974.

Cement production during the month averaged 338,000 tonnes a week and home deliveries 327,000 tonnes a week.

Montedison 'can meet difficulties'

Milan, April 30.—Signor Eugenio Cefis, newly confirmed as president of Montedison, told the annual meeting today that the company had been so strengthened that it could meet the general difficulties of the fibres and chemicals markets.

As previously announced, Montedison will pay a dividend this year of 33 lire after four years of omissions.

This situation, he said, "provides a solid base to confront the unfavourable economic situation.

Montedison's competitors had become stronger in recent years, "mainly due to their ability to finance their own investments" without recourse to bank loans.

Last year the group made a profit of 123,000m lire (about £82.7m) and the parent company one of 81,000m lire.

Fibreglass factory for Wales

Fibreglass, a subsidiary of the Pilkington Brothers glass group, has given the go-ahead for a £20m glass wool factory at Pontyfelin in South Wales which, on completion in the autumn of 1976, will almost double the company's glass fibre insulation manufacturing capacity.

Pilkington has already announced the closure of its nearby sheet glass factory at Pontypool. Jobs for about 300 of the 450 sheet factory workers will be available at the new factory. A further 60 job vacancies will arise soon at Pilkington's St Helens works.

Change in cash aid for computer centre

Mr David Firnberg, director of the Manchester-based National Computing Centre said yesterday that the Government is to change the way in which it provides funds.

Instead of providing a grant-in-aid lump sum to bridge the gap between income and expenditure, the Department of Industry will provide specific support for approved projects and areas of work.

Airline talks fail

Sixty international airlines meeting in Nice have failed to agree on the level of commission which they should pay to travel agents on ticket sales. A proposal supported by most of the airlines meeting under the International Air Transport Association (IATA) that the rate of seven per cent should be increased to 7.5 per cent was vetoed by Pan American who pressed for 10 per cent.

£11.7m fires bill

Fire damage cost an estimated £11.7m in March in England, Scotland and Wales, the British Insurance Association announced yesterday. The total includes uninsured damage.

Britain should stay in EEC, Stock Exchange reiterates

By Terry Byland

Support for continuation of British membership in the EEC was reaffirmed yesterday by the Stock Exchange. Mr Duncas Hamilton, deputy chairman of the exchange, said it considered membership in the interests of the City, the nation and the members of the Stock Exchange.

He foresaw a great future for The Stock Exchange when currency barriers are abolished inside the Community. The Stock Exchange Council hopes to see the ending of the rule obliging United Kingdom residents to forfeit 25 per cent of the investment dollar premium on sales of overseas securities.

A recent survey of one day's deals on the exchange has disclosed that 25 per cent of equity trade was in overseas securities, with 50 per cent of this total coming from overseas clients. Ten EEC-based companies have now been granted a listing.

"Withdrawal would damage both the opportunity of capital raising by United Kingdom industry . . . and prospects for the expansion of international business which would follow the adoption of common standards," a statement from the exchange said.

French cars in prices scrutiny

Paris, April 30.—Finances and production of individual car companies will be investigated by the French government after recent large price rises, M Claude Villain, the head of the prices directorate, told journalists.

Prices have risen over 22 per cent in the past year, without taking the recent increases into account, he said. Overall consumer price increases in April were expected to remain around March's 0.8 per cent.

Last November French car makers were allowed to fix their own prices, a measure extended to some other sectors and planned for capital goods industries this summer.

However, recent car price increases, taking into account the poor state of the market, have been sharper than the Government expected, industry sources said.

Govan warning of further losses ahead

By Ronald Faux

Govan Shipbuilders, saved by the Government after the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, lost £5,317,000 last year and the company is budgeting for further losses of £15.38m during the next two and a half years, it was disclosed in a statement by Mr K. J. W. Alexander, chairman, published yesterday.

On a more optimistic theme, Mr Alexander pointed out the loss during 1974 was £3m less than the forecast made by Hill Samuel in their report to the Government in March, 1972.

"The directors now consider that the unprecedented rate of inflation recently experienced is likely to continue for some considerable time and accordingly we have increased the estimate of future losses", he said.

Whether the estimate proved correct depended on circumstances beyond the company's control. If the company's future targets were met losses could be significantly reduced.

The order book for the company's two yards, which employed about 5,000, were for two refrigerated cargo ships, nine general purpose cargo ships and ten bulk carriers.

Because of high inflation and uncertainty about trends in costs the company had recently only accepted new building contracts which embodied a price variation clause.

The last orders taken in May 1974, were on that basis and were for a further four general purpose cargo ships to built for the Kuwait Shipping Company.

Industrial relations at Govan had continued to be good, Mr Alexander reported, with practically no working days lost by disputes. Given the difficult circumstances of 1974 with statutory wage and salary controls operating for seven months and a high rate of inflation, everyone concerned deserved credit.

At a press conference in Govan Mr Archie Gilchrist, managing director, said that better productivity would be the surest way of proving wrong their "most conservative" estimates of a £15.38m loss during the next two and a half years.

About £10m had already been spent on development at the yards and the company was committed to a further £12m on the programme to modernize production.

"Things are beginning to hum but it has taken much longer than we had hoped", he said. "We have never varied from a firm conviction that the crucial thing so far as viability of the company is concerned is improved productivity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Part of general use: object of indefinable substance

From Mr Hugh Mainprice

Sir, the letter from Mr Louis Tarlo on April 29 asks if someone will tell him how to advise his clients when the Customs and Excise say one thing in their public notices and the law specifically says something else. Every Customs' notice is prefaced by the statement "Nothing in this notice overrides legal requirements".

Now, whatever the Customs may say is the law, it appears to be clear from the Budget resolutions that there is no such animal as "parts of general use".

To take boats, for instance, in Item 1 of the new Group 3 it is stated that "boats of a gross tonnage of less than 15 tons" are subject to VAT at the 25 per cent rate. In the same group, Item 6 states that "Goods of a kind suitable for use as parts of goods within Item 1 . . . except goods within the exceptions 5 of Group 1" are also chargeable at the rate of 25 per cent.

Planks of wood, which I buy in order to build a bookcase in my house, are almost certainly goods suitable for use as parts of boats of a gross tonnage of less than 15 tons. In the same way so is a length of rope which I buy for use as a clothesline. Neither of these articles is within Item 5 of Group 1. It seems to me that, notwithstanding what the Customs say, these articles are subject to VAT at the 25 per cent rate, whether bought from a "ships" chandler or an ironmonger.

So, too, is any electric wiring and all the component parts of hearing aids notwithstanding that hearing aids themselves are not subject to the higher rate.

Perhaps this appalling example of "end use" drafting can be rectified during the passage of the Finance Bill through the House?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MAINPRICE,
PCP (Investment Consultants) Limited,
Crusader House,
14 Pall Mall, London, SW1.

Masters, belt up and listen for once

From Montague Calman

Sir, As government spokesmen continue to lecture us and shadow speakers hector us, may I as Shadow Citizen cry out in a small voice over the Budget?

One can stand tax rises, losses of beloved wine and fond spirits, increases in pay for all civil servants, but can we ask those who elect to do the job of governing and supervising to stop talking down to us as if we were all in the lower thirds? In other words, if the paid politicians did their jobs, "belted up" and acted as supervisors over the civil service we could save a tremendous amount of money.

One example? May I? Some while ago eager-beaver valuation officers (Inland Revenue) revalued every ratable property in the land. Many, myself included, objected and a number of folk appealed to the many Valuation Courts. After some two years large numbers of ratepayers have been successful in proving that the Valuation Officers have over-assessed property.

But at what cost? Town halls have miscalculated their budgets, repayments in rates have had to be made, water authorities have had to act in a similar fashion. In the case of the local authority here, the City Treasurer tells me, ". . . the volume of changes in value has been so heavy that we could not bring our computer record amendments up to date before the new accounts were prepared."

Has Mr D. Healey any idea how much money his Valuation Officers have wasted the country, commercial enterprises and private people—in interest, time wasted, and labour, over this folly?

Yours truly,
MONTAGUE CALMAN,
Carlisle Place,
Westminster,
London, SW1.

Topping up by building societies

From Mr R. G. R. Wall

Sir, Mr D. R. Townley asks whether building societies make a profit from house surveys.

Their side profits seem not to stop there. The borrower has to insure through the society the house he buys. The annual premium required of me is £15 (moreover, the society tried at the outset to get me to insure, in effect, the land as well as the house itself). For another house of like character, insured at the same figure of value, but direct with lending insurers, I pay £11.25 a year.

Should building societies top up in these ways?

Yours faithfully,
R. G. R. WALL,
201 London Road,
Twickenham, Middlesex.

Teaching electronics in schools

From J. A. C. Reynolds and I. P. Burgess

Sir, We read with great interest the letter from the members of the National Electronics Council concerning the teaching of electronics in schools (April 4). Our interest is a personal one for we are involved in the schools' trial scheme and we share the teaching of "electronic systems" as an A-level subject at our school.

We would like to put on record our appreciation of the initiative of the National Electronics Council and the great amount of work put in by the team in the Department of Electrical Engineering Science at the University of Essex, who have evolved the structure and material of the course.

Certainly our students are finding the subject very interesting and their enthusiasm is making the teaching of this very relevant and important subject most worthwhile for us.

We feel it is appropriate to mention that, rightly, the course places a greater emphasis on human aspects and fundamental principles rather than pure technology and, because of this emphasis, we find that the aims of the scheme are, hopefully, being realized to the full. That is, to produce potential electronic engineers whose interests, enthusiasm and inventiveness are indeed being stimulated from an early age and who are concerned with the social and economic implications of their subject in our national life.

Lastly, regarding the all-important question of cost, we have found that it has not been expensive to introduce the course. There is some capital expenditure, but because of the relative cheapness of fundamental electronic circuit components the outlay has not been excessive in our case.

Obviously the amount of money involved depends on the number of students, but we would estimate that the cost of setting up the A-level electronic systems course would be about one tenth of that involved in getting an A-level course in physics started from scratch for the same number of students. As the writers of the letter stated, the costs are indeed small in relation to the benefits.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. C. REYNOLDS,
IAN P. BURGESS,
St Dunstan's College Science Department,
Catford, London, SE6.

Benn investment plans a recipe for disaster

From Mr D. F. Pearl

Sir, It is sad that Mr Roy Grantham has apparently abandoned serious thought and settled instead for prejudices similar to those which underlie Mr Benn's latest proposals for investment in British industry.

Industrialists as a group not only have not but also could not conceivably refuse to invest out of pure stubbornness. It is so pathetically obtuse for anybody to entertain such a notion that it seems necessary to conclude that Mr Grantham has refrained from thinking about it and says it purely automatically.

Industrialists will invest if they can be satisfied that there is a good opportunity, after full investigation and careful weighing of all the relevant factors; indeed in these circumstances nothing will stop them investing. They will not—and should not—invest if their investigations tell them that the outcome is unlikely to be profitable or that there are so many unknowns that no reliable judgment of the likely outcome is possible.

Industrial investment is not a good in itself and to treat it as such, as Mr Benn and Mr Grantham do, is a sure road to a disastrous waste of resources. This waste would be magnified many time if investors of any category were relieved of the need to form and to accept responsibility for their own judgments by giving them government guarantees.

The decline in industrial investment in this country stems not from the stubbornness of industrialists but from the failure of politicians of all parties to find policies which, while gaining general support, will create and maintain the necessary conditions for profitable industrial investment.

If profitability became a reasonable prospect investment would inevitably ensue. Can it be that this is not what Mr Benn and his followers want?

Yours faithfully,
D. F. PEARL,
Colechurch House,
1 London Bridge Walk,
London SE1 2SS.

Metric material

From Miss Talya E. Goodman

Sir, Why are we compelled to buy lengths of material in metric measures when it is still manufactured in widths of British measures?

Yours faithfully,
TALYA E. GOODMAN (Miss)
Grove End House,
Grove End Road,
London, NW8.

Cement-Roadstone

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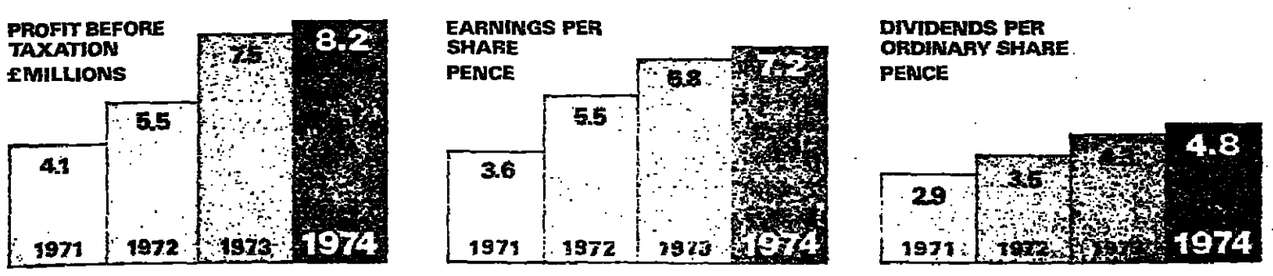
In 1974 the Group

SOLD	£77.4m. of goods to 30,000 customers
EARNED	£8.2m. before tax
INVESTED	£9.6m. in Ireland, UK and Europe
PAID	£21.2m. to 6,600 employees
DISTRIBUTED	£1.8m. in dividends to 11,300 Ordinary shareholders

FOUR YEAR RECORD



EXTRACTS FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN—MR. M. J. DARGAN

TRADING: Having regard to the circumstances of the year, including the serious problems of the construction and its allied industries, the pretax profit of the Company at £8,234,000 for 1974, an increase of £694,000 (9%) over 1973, may be considered satisfactory.

PLATIN CEMENT PLANT EXTENSION: The decision to go ahead now with an undertaking of this magnitude is an expression of confidence in the future of the Irish economy. Caution is essential in conditions of recession but Ireland needs equally to restore business confidence towards capital investment that will provide employment and produce wealth for the community.

FINANCE: Our desired financial arrangements have been fully satisfied by domestic and international financial institutions, which is an indication of the regard in which they hold the Group. We have secured access, if required, to £50 million of long and medium term funds at a current average interest rate of approximately 10%. The Group, already in a sound financial position, should now have sufficient funds from cash flow and borrowings to undertake, even in the present inflationary conditions, the Platin extension, the financing of working capital and the completion of the planned investment programme over the next five years for other Group projects.

INFLATION: Most other competitive countries, with the odd powerful exception, are well on the way back towards single figure inflation or are there already. In the necessary current battle in Ireland to save employment let us recognise that unless we get our inflation back quickly to single figures our unemployment position will become much worse, our funded pension schemes will be endangered and the most deprived people in our society will suffer most of all.

OUTLOOK: The present time and the immediate future prospect for the construction and related industries are the most difficult for very many years. The Company is heavily dependent on them though the spread of our activities at home and abroad is wide. While recognising the dangers and problems we have confidence in the ability of the management and employees to consolidate our business and at the same time to seek out new opportunities. The very heavy capital outlay on Platin will call for prudence in undertaking any heavy range of new activities until Platin comes fully on stream. It would, I feel, be unwise for me, while we face a year of such immediate uncertainties, to attempt now to forecast its financial outcome. Assuming that inflation in Ireland will be tackled soon with determination, we should in the medium term maintain progress. Taking a longer term view the Company is well placed for substantial expansion.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, P.O. Box No. 101, 19 Lower Pembroke Street, Dublin 2.

Cement-Roadstone Holdings Limited

ARTAGEN PROPERTIES LIMITED

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. E. Webb, F.C.A., at the 108th Annual General Meeting on 30th April, 1975.

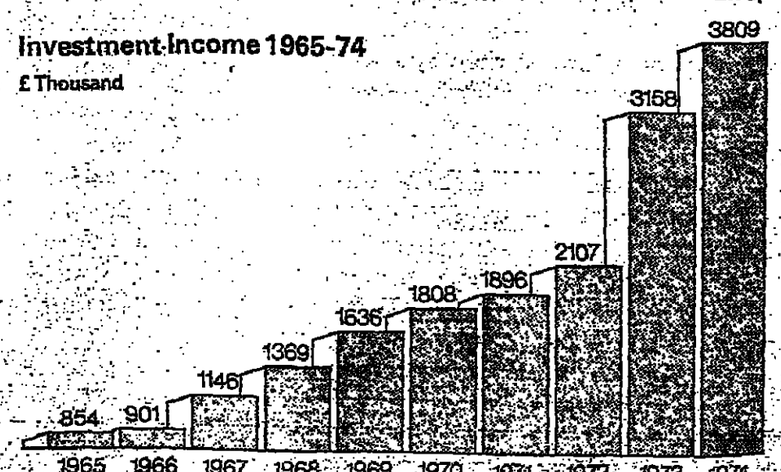
1974 was the busiest year in the Company's history.

In the next few years we shall benefit considerably from rent reviews.

Although the Government has made development unrewarding we shall take every opportunity for new investment in first-class properties.

We shall be watching the international scene with a view to expanding into countries which still acknowledge the advantages of individuals with first-class expertise to help them in the growth of their development.

Highlights 1971-74	1971	1972	1973	1974
Net Rental Income	£1,543,151	£1,702,126	£2,099,159	£2,163,819
Ordinary dividend	7%	7.35%	7.89%	8.8858%
Earnings per 25p share	2.15p	2.47p	2.75p	2.76p



Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1974 may be obtained from the Secretary at 160 Brompton Road, London SW3 1HS.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Signs of recovery at Burton Group

the interim results
/ in line with mar-
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p's "A" shares 5p
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tively poorly. However, at least the slate clearing operation leaves considerable scope for improvement there this year.

FM's pro-forma accounts shows that the group has come through a period of high inflation with a strong balance sheet and with still modest gearing. Though there may not be much to go for in a yield of under 3½ per cent at 141 and an historic p/e of 11½, the group's continued trading and financial strength at least offers safety and the prospect of a perhaps substantially increased dividend when restraint permits.

Final 1974-75 (1973/75)
Capitalization £64.5m
Sales £114.6m (£82.9m)
Pre-tax Profits £12.69m (£9.66m)
Earnings per share 12.8p (10.0p)
Dividend gross 5.2093p (4.6305p)

Gestetner Holdings

Good for a premium

That the "A" shares of Gestetner Holdings fell by 11p to 155p yesterday had something to do with the rights proposals, for all that they are not going to affect the amount of equity capital in issue before 1978. It had more to do with the fact that the group has come up with a half-time forecast which makes rather dismal reading, with £8m pre-tax expected as against £8.87m last time—and that before extraordinary items such as the £1.6m gross provision to be made for terminal losses on the Rex Rotary calculators. That the group has cut its losses here is all to the good: all the same, it looks as though the caution of the annual report will be more than justified—and the "A" shares have nothing much in the way of a yield to sustain them in such circumstances.

All the more wonder, then, that the board should have chosen to propose a rights issue in convertible loan stock rather than following the trail which Croda blazed and lifting the extremely well-covered yield through an equity issue. Gestetner's voting capital, however, is substantially family owned, so that any straight equity issue might well have involved dilution problems. The prospect of conversion into non-voting capital has, in any case, damned the issue for some potential subscribers—but their numbers are likely to be more than offset by others appreciative of the very attractive terms. Conversion is at a modest premium over market price, the yield—as against that on the equity—is good; the issue is sizable enough to be readily marketable; and the general opinion is that it is good for a 20 point premium over the offer price.

Gestetner has, all the same, provided no adequate reason for its decision to go for a rights at this moment in time. Although working capital requirements shot up last year, and were reflected in net borrowings, the year-end gearing was modest enough. And a company contemplating the issue of inflation-adjusted accounts for the first time ever must surely be well aware that outside borrowings do more for shareholders than cash they find themselves.

Clarke Chapman

Good order books

Heavy engineers such as Clarke Chapman often do well when others do not, simply because of the long-term nature of many of their contracts. Clarke Chapman—it merged with John Thompson in 1970 and took over International Combustion's boilermaking early last year—did quite well in 1974, but not as well as the market hoped. Outside estimates of around £7m pre-tax were unfulfilled, but even so profits were 35 per cent up on turnover some 50 per cent better. The group seems confident about this year, moreover, hoping that freedom from such disruptions as the three-day week and a diminution of labour troubles in Scotland will enable it to finish contracts more speedily than last year. The following year looks reasonable too.

But there are at least two possible snags. First, Clarke is clearly prone to labour trouble which can leave it stranded on site. Second, a great deal in the medium term must depend on whether the Government listens to the industry's pleas for a steady ordering of fossil fuel power stations.

Raw material and wage costs seem less of a worry than before because some contracts have escalation clauses and others a provision for inflation built in before work is begun. But there remain obvious risks in this second type, and both still require Clarke to finish contracts in good time. Order books are still worth around £200m as at last June, and direct exports are 25 per cent of business.

The main prop for the shares, down 3p to 77p yesterday, is the yield of 8.1 per cent—which looks good against Babcock's. But the real question is whether an investment in boilermaking is a good thing anyway at this stage. The p/e is just under 7.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £23.7m
Sales £134m (£89m)
Pre-tax profits £6.7m (£4.3m)
Earnings per share 11.1p (10.9p)
Dividend gross 6.2p (5.5p)

National & Grindlays

The capital requirement

While the dreamers may muse on just what action (if any) the Accepting Houses Committee might have needed to take to help Brandts over its problems had it not had a powerful parent, the fact that it has strong, if somewhat depleted, resources behind it, and a determination on the part of Grindlays to establish much firmer management control, now ensures that any such speculation will remain no more than that.

The speculation of practical significance now is just how and how much fresh capital is to be injected into the Grindlays operation. The bank itself has made no secret of the fact that a fairly substantial capital injection is needed and shareholders in National & Grindlays get a fairly good warning that they are going to have to foot at least part of this—the other possible alternative perhaps being a placing of new N & G shares (or stock) other than by way of rights.

At this stage the thinking seems to be that somewhere in the £15m to £30m bracket could be the Grindlays requirement, though just how far that strengthens the pertinent banking ratios is a matter of interpretation. Total year end capital at Grindlays, taking in minority interests and long term loan capital, came to £68m. Although goodwill of £8.5m should come out of this in moving towards a free capital ratio—and perhaps associate companies valued at £6.8m—Grindlays argue that its premises of £26.7m should be treated as easily marketable.

Accounts: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £17.3m
Net assets £24.1m (£29.9m)
Deposits, etc £1,514m (£1,330m)
Pre-tax loss £6.9m (£11.9)*
Earnings per share nil (9.5p)
* profit

The Accepting Houses: why Brandts is leaving the inner circle

Tradition appears to have it that members of exclusive clubs give up their membership only when they die—usually on the premises, of course.

Members of that exclusive banking club known as the Accepting Houses Committee have the added advantage, moreover, that they appear never to die. So the decision of Brandts, the merchant banking arm of Grindlays Bank, to withdraw from membership of the AHC is of more than usual interest.

The reasons are in themselves straightforward. Brandts is not dead, despite losses last year that wiped out not only the whole of its inner reserves but a substantial part of its disclosed reserves, too.

But, as a result of those losses, Grindlays is now strengthening its management control over Brandts and that immediately puts Brandts in contravention of the number one requirement for membership of the AHC, namely, that the management of member banks must be independent.

Origins

The whys and wherefores of such stringent membership requirements are something to which I will return. But the primary question that arises from Brandts' decision must concern what the bank loses by its departure.

So what is the Accepting Houses Committee and what purpose does it serve? The Committee was formed in 1914 on the outbreak of the First World War to enable the major houses dealing in acceptance business to coordinate their efforts in dealing with the sizable debts owing from customers in Germany and its allies.

After the war it was decided to keep the Committee in being, albeit as a loosely knit body, to look after matters of common interest. And it was through the Committee that the Bank of England came to deal with the leading merchant banks as a body.

But the development of the accepting houses themselves goes far back into the nineteenth century. At that stage many of the houses that are now fully fledged merchant banks were then principally merchant houses trading in different parts of the world. But as they grew in stature they increasingly found a remunerative source of business in lending their names to lesser known traders.

Collateral

In short, they put their names to these traders' bills of exchange as guarantors, thus allowing those to whom the bills were issued to sell them in the discount market at better rates than they might otherwise have obtained.

But what made these bills "accepted" by the major houses of even finer quality was the fact that they were automatically recognized by the Bank of England as top class collateral for loans to the discount houses themselves.

However, while the acceptance credit was for a long time mainly an instrument for the financing of international trade, over recent years it has both become an increasingly important instrument in the financing of domestic trade and also an instrument used by many more banks than the accepting houses themselves.

Although bills bearing the guarantee of the members of the Accepting Houses Committee continue to command the finest rates in the money markets—if largely because it is understood that the Bank of England would always ensure that all liabilities were met—it is also true that bills backed by the major domestic and international banks now command equal status.

Michael Verey, chairman of the Accepting Houses Committee: the quality of the membership a vital factor.

Lord Aldington, chairman of Grindlays: management control over its merchant banking arm is being strengthened.

AND THEN THERE WERE 17 . . .

Arbuthnot Latham
Baring Brothers
Brown, Shipley
Charterhouse Japhet
Antony Gibbs
Guinness Mahon
Hambros Bank
Hill Samuel
Kleinwort Benson
Lazard Brothers
Samuel Montagu
Morgan Grenfell
Rea Brothers
N. M. Rothschild
J. Henry Schroder Wagg
Singer & Friedlander
S. G. Warburg

In that sense membership of the AHC might not seem quite as important as is sometimes made out and the *raison d'etre* of the AHC in 1975 somewhat questionable. The point here, however, is that the AHC is not made up of the banking giants but, relative to the clearers and leading international banks, of small to medium-size operations. And for a smaller bank—and a number of small banks would be keen to join the AHC—the status afforded by membership of the AHC is obviously of major importance.

Policy-making

Nor is that simply because of the stimulus that might be lent to its accepting business (where margins generally work out at around 1 per cent). Much more important is the automatic improvement of its overall banking status that follows and the much closer contact with the big merchant banks both in business terms and the discussion of policy-making in the City in general.

This latter function of discussing matters of mutual interest and the role of the merchant banks in the financial community has become increasingly important in recent years.

Although the AHC remains a largely informal body, often meeting no more often than once every two months, it has not been a mere forum for discussion. It has played an important role in committees set up under the auspices of the Bank of England to examine the way in which the City works and could be improved. Not least, it was the AHC which spawned Ariel, the computerized share-dealing system by which subscribers can deal without going through the Stock Exchange.

Outsiders

So long as the independent merchant banks have a future, the AHC will continue to play an important role, argues Michael Verey, the chairman of the AHC. But it will be able to play a role, he adds, only if its membership is confined to reputable banks that have proved that they are unlikely to disappear overnight once the financial climate turns against them.

It is equally important in the eyes of the AHC that its members do represent their interests and views as merchant bankers and not as part of some wider entity. The AHC does not object to outsiders holding large stakes in its members—Grindlays holds 100 per cent of Brandts and the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation holds 40 per cent of Antony Gibbs, for instance—but it does insist that the merchant banks are independently managed and can speak for themselves.

It is this last requirement that Brandts can no longer fulfil.

John Whitmore

Charting a course for public spending

Champions of free enterprise and all that have long held that "big government" is the enemy of freedom and of individual choice. They have secured rhetorical and even financial support, for more down to earth reasons, from those who expect that their riches or large incomes will make them particularly vulnerable when it comes to picking up the bill for government activities and services.

This argument has been met in honest debate by those who have declared that "big government" is needed to remedy the injustices of an unequal society and to correct the paradoxes of public squalor in the midst of private affluence.

Despite the jungle of semantic and statistical confusions which surround the topic there is a certain legitimacy in the argument; and many would regard it as a proper, perhaps the proper choice of social priorities for an elected Parliament to make.

These age-old and genuine questions of political debate are now threatened with being submerged by a much cruder concern with the role of public spending in the causes of inflation. Despite increasingly strident assertions to the contrary there is little respectable evidence that there is or need be any systematic relationship between the scale of public activity and the rate of inflation. Indeed the Soviet economies are an obvious counter-example.

But there is clearly some truth in the more limited suggestion that at this moment in Britain a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is unquestionably willing to jettison deficit spending as an antidote to unemployment and who does give first priority to containing inflation, cannot in fact achieve the fiscal and monetary restraint which he has ordained because public spending is so poorly controlled. If at the same time the tax gathering machine is near the limits of its internal capacity and public tolerance then there is a special sense in which public spending and inflation are for the moment connected.

When one compares the degree of political trauma associated with the mere idea of the future cuts in spending adumbrated by the Chancellor in his Budget with the minute impact which they will have on the course of public spending—even defined as in the table to exclude both the general effects of inflation and the extra effects of faster-than-average inflation in the public sector—the scale of the problem becomes obvious.

We are only likely to achieve rational and widely supported decisions about the course of public spending if we—perhaps at the initiative of the excellent

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

General Subcommittee of the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons—can separate debate, decision and execution between four different issues: how large in relation to national output do we normally want tax-financed (and deficit-financed) spending to be; what level of spending does that imply, given the actual prospects for national output; what temporary deviations from that path are required by particular cyclical preoccupations such as inflation, unemployment and the balance of payments; and what priorities shall determine the distribution of the aggregates thus determined between different services.

With broad political understanding of and agreement about these questions it would not be beyond the wit of the Treasury to control the course of public spending in actual cash as well as in those increasingly misleading "constant price" terms.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING PLANS (JAY INDEX)
Based on constant 1974 survey prices 1972-3 = 100

	Mr Barber's bequest [1]	Mr Healey's White Paper [2]	Mr Healey post-Budget [3]
1972-3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973-4	106.5	106.3	106.3
1974-5	104.6	114.4	114.4
1975-6	110.1	116.6	116.6
1976-7	111.8	118.4	117.1
1977-8	114.2	120.1	120.1*
1978-9	(116.2)	122.4	122.4*

Figures in ( ) extrapolated at the average growth rate stated in Cmnd 5519 at 2 per cent to 1977-8.
* Subject to review in PESC 1975 in the light of "very restricted room for overall growth in public expenditure" forseen in the budget.
1. Cmnd 5519 of December, 1973, adjusted in 1974-5 for cuts announced on December 17 1973.
2. Cmnd 5879 published on January 30, 1975.
3. Cmnd 5879 as amended by the Budget.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS HOLDINGS LIMITED

National and Grindlays Holdings is the vehicle through which the public can participate in the activities of Grindlays Bank Group. 60% of the shares are held by National and Grindlays Holdings Limited and 40% by First National City Bank—New York. Lloyds Bank Limited, London hold 41.4% of the shares of National and Grindlays Holdings.

Grindlays Bank Group

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

	£m.
After provisions for doubtful debts and other assets the Group operating profit amounted to	2.26
of which the Grindlays Bank Group excluding merchant banking interests contributed	10.33
To strengthen the Group's position, we further transferred to the General Provision	8.9
This meant our capital base was reduced by	10.8
but we go forward strongly with the opportunity to take advantage of unrelieved tax losses of	11.6

Salient points from the statement by the Chairman, Lord Aldington, to the shareholders of Grindlays Bank Limited:

1974 was a year in which there was considerable success in our business overseas and our Eurocurrency lending from London, and some sound and carefully planned expansion.

Our overseas results show an improvement of very nearly £4 million over the 1973 figures.

In the sub-continent our business has had a good year and particularly this was so in India.

In June we opened our branch in Tokyo and by the end of the year it was turning in a profit.

Agreement has been reached to obtain a controlling shareholding in the holding company of Nigerian Acceptances.

The business of our Gulf branches continues to expand rapidly and very profitably.

Our branch in Athens, opened in February 1974, has had a successful year.

In Brandts the principal cause of the trouble lay in property advances. In other activities Brandts had a good year particularly in international lending and shipping finance. Acceptances increased. The timber business did well.

Grindlays stands firmly behind its subsidiary. Brandts will continue to offer their traditional range of merchant banking services. But we are going to make a change in their management relationship with Grindlays Bank. This does not mean that management of Brandts will lose their individual responsibilities or powers of initiative. They will, however, work within the guidelines, procedures and systems of the Group.

Let there be no doubt that we have available to us the resources of internationally skilled managers, office staff and proper banking disciplines to conduct a successful business. In difficult times we shall give first priority to consolidation and prudence and to a dynamic marketing of our services to the best customers.

We must recognise that 10% inflation in modern world conditions is not unknown. In order to achieve an addition to reserves of 10% of the capital resources after making a proper reward to shareholders we have to earn a profit of 15% or more after all taxes and provisions. And we must earn a larger profit still if we are to grow in real terms.

Difficult as it may be, that however must be our target. The very diversity of our operations, covering as they do about 40 different countries, gives us a wider range of opportunities than many banks and gives us the advantage of a good spread of risk. A number of the new ventures which we have started in recent years have still to come into full profitability. In other cases a period of consolidation and greater attention to costs and methods will enhance efficiency and therefore profitability.

Grindlays Bank Limited

P.O. Box 280, 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED
Telephone: 01-626 0545

Copies of the Report and Accounts for National and Grindlays Holdings and Grindlays Bank, and the full Chairman's Statement may be obtained from: The Secretary, Grindlays Bank Limited, at the above address.

Business Diary: Recording angels • Metrical saga

honorary secre-
usiness Archives
bitter sweet tale
of some of the
pre-war records
away to "a place

so it is said—
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ill soon become
the war. But
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hoping for self-
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material. A wodge of Corporation of Lloyd's casualty books is now in the Guildhall Library, for example.

Avery says the advisory service, once started, would help members with specific problems, organize the rescue of important collections and fund a survey of records beginning in the Greater London area that could be noted by the National Register of Archives.

If the Treasury could start the ball rolling, it would be easier to persuade firms to chip in, Avery adds. He estimates that if you took *The Times* 1,000 companies, about 40 would care enough about their own records to spend some money on preserving and ordering them and another 60 would be concerned, but not enough to spend much money. One in 10.

Point taken

The Metrication Board, stung by official indifference to its nursling—although the creation of a previous Labour government—is given to issuing peremptory statements such as "The change to metric in Britain is now irreversible and it is essential that its remaining stages should be completed without further delay".

But board chairman Lord Orr-Ewing does at least have ministers like Shirley Williams (Prices and Consumer Protection) saying nice things like: "In those fields where there is direct government responsibility I shall be aiming to ensure faster progress", even if little gets actually done.

And, even if the metrical peer must now resign himself to seeing the end of this year—the target completion date—come and go with metrication still hanging fire, it could be worse. In the United States, for instance, the Nixon Administration tried vainly from 1971 onwards to persuade Congress to accept a Bill that would commit the country to a 10-year metrication programme.

Today, it looks as if President Ford will settle for an open-ended transition, if only he can get congressmen to swallow the idea of metrication at all.

Richard Roberts, director of the National Bureau of Standards, has been telling a House science committee that although the President wants metrication synchronized by a national board it would only set time-scales "suitable to individual sectors", which in any case it would be powerless to enforce—just like our very own Metrication Board.

It sometimes seems that, outside such boards and the weights and measures industry, nobody has much time for metrication.

Candid camera: John Manning caught this moment in Tottenham Court Road, one of London's electrical goods centres, yesterday as a shopper tried to cram a colour television into his car ... ahead of today's VAT increase.

Grand hotel

Robert Luff, the 60-year-old bachelor impresario who has put the *Black and White Minstrel Show* profitably on to the boards for the past 15 years—and who has been an underwriter at Lloyd's for the past seven years—has gone into the hotel business.

He does not want to say how much he has paid for it, but he has bought from Harold Brierley, the Receiver of Buckbray Ltd, the fine Regency period Royal Hotel on the cliffs above Scarborough. With its 144 bedrooms, period furniture and collection of paintings, he will have got a bargain at less than £500,000.

He plans to spend as much as he has paid out in redevelopment, particularly to improve the conference trade in autumn and spring. The hotel does well out of family holidays in the summer.

Luff already has a £2m entertainments complex in the town, including two theatres, a ballroom, amusement arcades and shops. The top stars beat a path to Scarborough.

"I've had an ambition for years to own a hotel. I want to make this one the best in the north of England, as good as any in the West End", he said. For the hotel it strengthens theatrical ties—for nearly 30 years until 1964 it was owned by the family of that memorable actor, the late Charles Laughton.

So far there are no plans for a stage spectacular at the hotel to boost the image, or even a cabaret. But the resident orchestra will play on.

The surname of the new chairman of British Engine Boiler & Electrical Insurance is Stoker.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

North Atlantic Securities Corporation Limited

(Registered in England—No. 544419)

Issue of
£2,200,000 7½ per cent.
Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1995/96
at par

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Stock to the Official List. The Stock is being offered to the Ordinary Shareholders of North Atlantic Securities Corporation Limited by way of rights on the basis of £1 nominal amount of Stock for every 8 Ordinary shares held at the close of business on 18th April, 1975.

Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 21st May, 1975 from :—

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London, E.C.2

FINANCIAL NEWS

Radio Rentals growth unchecked with further record outcome

By Terry Byland

Trading in the second half of 1974 evidently went much as expected at Telephone Rentals, and the improvement over the previous year is reflected in a final dividend of 4.81p against 4.34.3p, making a total for the year of 6.67p (6.05p).

Pre-tax profits are 11 per cent up at £7,459,000—the eighteenth consecutive record year for the group which operates production control and fire detection units as well as internal telephone systems. Earnings rose from 17.27p a share to 19.21p a share.

At the interim stage, pre-tax profits were up by 12.7 per cent and the forecast was that the full year should show a reasonable increase over 1973.

The 1974 total of profits before tax includes a drop in profits from associated companies from £225,000 to £175,000. Depreciation on installations (excluding associated companies) was higher by £200,000 at £2.4m, and on other assets rose from £119,000 to £138,000.

Mr E. Cooper, chairman, says 1975 is likely to be difficult but assuming that there is no further marked deterioration in the economy he expects the outcome for the year to be much in line with that for 1974.

Since nearly 80 per cent of the group's business is done in the United Kingdom, with clients ranging from business and private industry to local and national authorities, the outlook must reflect the prospects for the United Kingdom economy as a whole.

The uncertainties to be considered, he adds, are the decision on British membership of the EEC, the fear of a further Budget and the position of sterling.

Low level of Babcock gearing emphasized

By Adrienne Gleeson

With some £25m after tax due by the end of July from the sale of the group's stake in Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox Ag to the government of Iran, the look of Babcock & Wilcox's end-1974 balance sheet would be all but irrelevant were it not for the fact that the already relatively low level of gearing shows through to the group's detriment in the inflation adjusted accounts.

These show pre-tax profits of £8.33m as against the £9.88m recorded on a historic basis, with the £6.59m downwards adjustment for stocks only partially offset by the £5.66m gain on monetary items.

Babcock was able to cut its borrowings last year, from a net £21m to £18.8 by dint of pushing up creditors to offset the rise in stocks and debtors; but borrowings are expected to rise this year.

Mr John King, chairman of Babcock & Wilcox: Borrowings expected to rise this year.

On the trading front the group is looking for some improvement, thanks in part to last year's record order inflow. The order book at the year-end was £100m higher at £450m. Over 50 per cent of the new business secured was for overseas customers.

Cost of the crises shows in CSI losses

Its reorganization on the with National Westminste ting some 63.6 per cent reshaped Cannon Street ments and taking on th nants of the banking b for a nominal consid results of CSI for the 20 to December 31, much shadowed, reflect the lo investments held for th term, the cost of the cr the write-off of Cannon Acceptances.

Turnover for the 20 came to £28.21m compa £20.31m for the preced on which the loss wa (against profit of £2.3 takes £705,000 agains and the "attributab amounts to £1.69m with a profit of £2.0 Gross write-downs reserves amounted £18.7m.

Loss wiped out at L Scott

Hard hit by an unprecedented shortage of essential components Laurence Scott, the Norwich-based makers of electrical machinery and control gear, turned in a pre-tax loss of £450,000 in the first half. But this was eliminated in the second half and the group managed to make a small profit for the year. The chairman gave a warning last October of the profit setback, but the high level of sales was expected to produce earnings for the year which would enable the board to pay dividends totalling not less than 3.82p.

All this has come to pass, and the good news is that all the principal works of the group are well loaded for 1975. Manufacture of equipment for North Sea oil is a major activity.

The upward profits trend of the second half of 1974 has continued into the current year so the prospect of a strong recovery in 1975 is on the cards. In yesterday's depressed markets the profit slump was found disappointing and the share price fell 4p to 36p.

Taxable profits for the full year to December 31 were £52,500 compared with £1.35m after much heavier interest charges of £111,000 against £35,000. Turnover expanded from £16.5m to £17.55m.

Brit Dredging move into reverse and omit dividend

The effect of price controls in the earlier part of the period to December 31, the protracted recession in building and construction industry, and pressure on margins from increasing costs brought British Dredging into loss for the nine months' term of £231,000, against a profit of £350,000. After adding its share of associates' profits this comes to a deficit of £208,000 compared with a surplus of £434,000. The "net" loss amounts to some £210,000 (profit of £275,000), while basic earnings per ordinary share show a loss of 1.9 against earnings of 2.7p.

No dividend is recommended for the nine months (against 1.45p for the preceding full year).

Turnover for the nine months came to £11.99m (£13.69m for the previous year). Dredging and related activities showed a deficit of £496,000, while builders' merchants brought in £72,000 and building and structural engineering some £193,000. Another adverse factor has been that the down turn in trade has meant under-utilization of productive capacity in the aggregates division.

In the preceding year profits shrank from £937,000 to £383,000 after a second-half loss, following a 16 per cent opening rise. The second leg showed a loss of £172,000.

Bestobel shines

By Desmond Quigle

Bestobell, the ind neering and chemic group, is looking overseas contributi profits on top of th performance put up overseas operati helped to boost p profits by 40 per ce for the year to D 1974.

The annual repo yesterday, shows Kingdom and Eur tions contributed 5 group profits ag cent the previous from South Africa 3 to 10 per cent while Australia a its share, moving cent to 15 per cen Sir Humphrey I man, said yesterd seas return on moved up from 1 1973 to 20 per cen that there was stil provement. With of the financial overseas operat gone, profits "very substantial The company i future growth ov investigating the Iran. However, S sounded a cautiou ing that expans gradual.

Bid prospect lifts Brocks

Dealings in shares of Brocks Group on Tuesday pushed the share price up 10p to 48p and further deals yesterday brought a board statement that it was having preliminary discussions with another group that could lead to an offer. They did not identify the prospective bidder but the announcement gave the dealings fresh stimulus and after touching 63p at one point the share price closed at 59p, showing a rise of 11p on the day.

Lamson profit cut by over £1m

The world-wide fall in orders in a climate of business recession explains in part a drop from £3.07m to £1.9m in the pre-tax outturn of Lamson Industries for the first quarter. Another reason was over-stocking by customers in 1974 during the paper dearth.

Turnover of the group was £5m up at £30.6m. But the board see no sign yet of any upswing in demand for Lamson products. Earnings a share have come down from 2.48p to 1.54p a share.

Mettoy surges to £1.3m

Having been well ahead at half time group taxable profits of Mettoy, makers of Corgi toys, have raised 1974 profits to a fresh record from turnover up by over £5m, also a record. At half time taxable profits moved up from £444,000 to £586,000, but by the year end these had been increased from £992,000 to £1.33m from turnover up from £12.86m to £17.9m. Earnings per share worked out to 5.4p against 3.9p and the total dividend is being raised from equal to 2.5p to 2.82p with a final payment of 1.32p.

N Greening

N. Greening, the Lancashire-based wire products group, is advising shareholders to take no action on the offer from Johnson & Firth Brown for 85 per cent of the Greening shares they do not already own. Greening deny having had talks with J & FB on the proposed terms—one J & FB share for every two Greening—and will be making a statement to shareholders in due course.

Krupp orders slump

Fried Krupp Huettenwerke havereported that at the end of the first quarter for 1975, orders in hand were almost 50 per cent down on the August level of 900,000 tonnes. Incoming orders dropped by nearly 20 per cent in the first quarter against the last year's monthly overage, while deliveries fell by about 15 per cent.

Both ordinary and preference share holders are to receive a 1974 dividend of DM10, compared with DM7 to ordinary and a guaranteed DM10 to preference shareholders in 1973.

Nestlé sales hope

Nestlé sales for 1975 should exceed those for 1974, Pier Loitard-Vogt, chairman, said. But he gave no figures and declined to comment on the profit outlook for this year.

Group sales for 1974 rose 1.2 per cent to 16,624m francs (£2,866m) and group net profit fell to 732m francs from 802m, according to the new method of presenting the accounts. Trading profit fell slightly to 1,445m francs (1,455m) while pre-tax profit fell to 1,183m (1,288m).

TCK

Revaluation of co's land and buildings revealed surplus of £591,000 over book value of £234,000. Chairman said sales and profits in line with budgets. Group pre-tax profits for year to December 31, 1974 £149,186 on turnover of £2.07m.

S. CASKET IMPROVES

On sales of £4.2m (£3.3m), pre-tax profit for half to December 31 up from £267,000 to £304,000. One-for-10 scrip proposed. Interim dividend of 1.04p (0.93p). Dividend will be maintained on enlarged equity.

CONS GOLD FIELDS AUST

Discussions terminated with A/S Fesil, Norwegian group in ferro-silicons, over setting-up plant in Tasmania.

Reckitt & Colman

Arthur M Mason
Chairman

Some Reckitt & Colman products
Colman's Mustards, Sauces, Sauce Mixes and Casseroles, Gale's Honey, Robinson's Whole Fruit Drinks; Charbonnier, Veuve du Vernay, Moussec; Harpic, Mr Sheen, Cherry Blossom, Robin Starch, Silvo, Zip Firelighters, Windolene, Maltonian; Supersoft, Nulon, Steradent Cossack, Veeto; Dettol, Disprin, Codis, Senokot, Valderma, Lem-Sip, Bonjela; Reeves Colours and Craft Kits; *Industrial floor maintenance* machines and cleaning products.

"Our main strengths are our commercial and geographical diversity giving the Reckitt & Colman group the capability of weathering severe economic storms. The United Kingdom has been disappointing in 1974 while our export and overseas operations have provided the compensating stability and in some areas, for example in North America, valuable growth. In 1974 we have invested £11 million on expansion in the United Kingdom and in Australia, United States and Africa. The European Economic Community has enabled us to rationalise our manufacturing operations on the Continent and to increase the supply of goods manufactured in the UK. It is very much in the interests of Reckitt & Colman as a whole that the UK should remain within the EEC.

We shall continue to take advantage of our wide spread of interests to achieve growth in those areas most likely to be profitable."

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	1974	1973
Sales	£334.3m	£255.8m
Trading profit	£33.9m	£30.2m
Profit before tax	£29.2m	£29.2m
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	£12.9m	£13.8m
Dividends	£4.9m	£4.4m
Earnings per share	21.4p	23.0p
Dividends per share	8.096p	7.331625p
Dividends (including related tax credit)	12.2923p	10.741231p

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday 23 May 1975. If you would like a copy of the annual report for 1974 and a copy of 'Guide to Good Shopping' listing Reckitt & Colman products on sale in the United Kingdom, please write to The Registrar, Reckitt & Colman Limited, P O Box 22, Queens House, Paragon Street, Hull HU1 3NY.

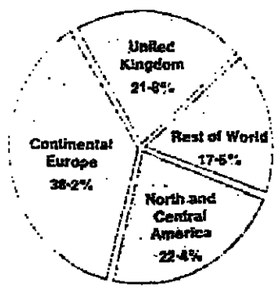
Foseco Minsep
LIMITED

1974 was another successful year of growth in which the major achievements were:

Sales rose 38% to exceed £100m for the first time
Profit before tax was substantially higher at £12.7m
Earnings per share increased 28% to 12.8p
Dividends for the year increased by permitted maximum
The company maintained a strong cash position

Summary of Results for year ended 31st December	1974 £000	1973 £000
Sales outside the Group	114,630	82,865
Profit before tax	12,688	9,657
Profit earned for ordinary shareholders	5,272	3,496
Earnings per ordinary share	12.8p	10.0p

Group Sales by Market 1974



"... the chief significance of global operations is that economic problems in any one country will rarely have a major impact on the overall Group results, and the Group is better placed to weather all but world-wide recession."

Eric Weiss, *Chairman*

Foseco Minsep manufactures and supplies specialised problem-solving products and services principally to the metallurgical, building and construction industries and for water treatment. The Group has operating companies in 24 countries and sells in over 100.

Copies of the Annual Report will be available after 9th June from the Secretary, Foseco Minsep Limited, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AR. (01-839 7070).

BRIDON

The Bridon Group includes British Ropes Limited, Bridon Fibres and Plastics Limited Bridon Wire Limited, Bridon Engineering Limited and over 50 world-wide companies manufac and distributing products used for the development of energy and other natural resources and in the construction, engineering, transportation and distribution industries

Features from the Report and Accounts for 1974 and from Mr. Harry Smith's Statement to Share

Results The Annual General Meeting of Bridon Limited will be held on 22nd May 1975

Record Pre-Tax Profit: 62% of total earned from overseas activiti
Improvement in UK Profit
Demand for all major products increased throughout the world
60% of Group Sales from Overseas Markets
(excluding share of associated compan
Record £22 million Export Sales
Excellent level of output and sales achieved despite power crisis and serious raw material shortages
Reorganisation in January 1974 of UK activities into four new subs companies working well
£10.9 million capital expenditure in UK over last 5 years with £3.2 million in 1974
Development: new investment in 1975 in USA and Iran

Prospects 1975 Profit, though lower, will be fairly close to 1974 f
Although down-turn in demand for some products, level of activity remains generally high
£8 million authorised for future expansion in the Group including th
Excellent opportunities to continue overseas growth both through existing companies and new companies

1974 in Brief

		1974 £000	
Turnover	Bridon Group Overseas Sales	74,946	51
	Home Sales	49,036	37,
		123,982	88,
	Share of Sales of Associated Companies	59,905	43,
		183,887	132,
Profit before Taxation	Group Trading Profit	14,991	7,
	Interest Payable	3,499	1,
		11,492	5,
	Share of Profits of Associated Companies	6,652	3,
		18,144	9,
	Special Provision for Pensions	1,259	
		16,885	9,
Profit after Taxation applicable to Ordinary Shareholders		7,976	4,8
	Earnings per share: Basic	20·60p	11·
	Diluted	18·85p	10·
Ordinary Dividends		1,381	1,3
	Pence per share	3·74p	3·
	Equivalent with inclusion of tax credits	5·58p	4·
Capital Employed	Ordinary Shareholders Funds	43,927	37,
	Interest of Outside Shareholders in Subsidiaries	4,648	2,8
	Long-Term Borrowing and Preference Capital	16,224	13,
	Amounts Set Aside	4,298	2,3
		69,097	55,8

The Annual Report and Accounts are obtainable from The Secretary, Bridon Limited, Doncaster DN4 8J

...CIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

...on's hopes restrained on 1975

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The insurance broking turnover was up with a modest increase in profit and both shipbroking and air broking both had record years. Rural land use suffered a severe loss attributable to writing down of land values by £1.1m to £4.3m and to related interest costs of £600,000.

Reckitt look overseas

Some of the overseas activities of Reckitt & Colman will provide much of its future growth, Mr Arthur Mason tells shareholders in his annual statement. On the results for 1974, he said these were disappointing at home; the stability came largely from overseas operations.

Group borrowings jumped last year by £18.5m, but as much as possible was raised by local financing supported by assets in the countries concerned. Since the year-end some £7.5m of medium-term financing has been arranged; this will strengthen the group against any worsening of the economic situation and enable it to take growth opportunities when the climate improves.

Sir Hugh adds to his Fraser holdings

House of Fraser confidently expects that sales this year will increase by 25 per cent. While profits continue to be hurt by rising costs, these charges are being contained. The annual report reveals that Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman, increased his stake in the group last year from 687,000 to 1.1 million shares in his beneficial holdings, while his trustee holdings rose from 1.66 million to 2.3 million shares. The Carter Hawley Hale stake remains at 20½ per cent.

No final dividend at Thomson Caravans

Diversification and a revival in sales of touring caravans and a recovery to more profitable trading were the prospects for Thomson T-Line Caravans last October when the halftime results were made known. These showed that taxable profits had dwindled from £264,000 to £22,000. But, far from recovering, the second half produced no profits so that for the whole of 1974 the group returned a pretax profit of £21,000 compared with £423,000 previously and this excludes the attributable loss of the associated companies. No final dividend is being paid so that the interim of 3.92p becomes the year's total compared with 7.87p. Earnings per share were 0.11p against 12.07p.

Westward TV profits 70 pc down

Westward Television have reported a 70 per cent fall in group trading profits to £73,493 for the half year to January 31, 1975. Net advertising revenue is down from £1.46m to £1.42m.

No interim dividend will be paid compared with 0.66p in 1974. Mr Peter Cadbury, chairman, said that due to the present economic situation he could give no forecast of profits, for the remainder of the current year.

Overseas stimulus in Jas Neill 64 pc gain

The main fillip coming from overseas trade, Sheffield-based James Neill Holdings, hand tool and engineering group, turns in record taxable profits for 1974, jumping 64 per cent to £2.62m—the best results for five years. At midway profit rose from £693,000 to £1.17m, and Mr J. H. Neill, chairman, expected all sectors to maintain a high level of activity.

For the year ahead, although incoming orders are slightly lower, there is still a big backlog, with the danger, however, that cost escalation may price it out of overseas markets.

Turnover for the latest period went ahead from £18.9m to £22.37m, on which total trading profit, before investment income and interest, jumped from £2.21m to £3.35m—the United Kingdom-end contributing £2.82m (£1.89m) and overseas £532,000 against £323,000. After extraordinary items of £585,000 (£222,000), relating to trade investments, the "available" is down from £645,000 to £613,000. The total dividend is raised from 5.38p to 6.06p. Revaluation having thrown up a surplus of some £4.3m, the net asset value a share climbs 30.4p to 126p.

Generally, overseas sales advanced 34 per cent to £10.8m and accounted for 48 per cent of the total.

Stock markets

Industry worries send share prices down

Warning noises from the rail and power unions on possible future action, the growing belief that the minimum lending rate will go up a quarter of a point, and Mr Benn's plans for the nationalization of shipbuilding, cast their shadow over the London stock market yesterday and all of Tuesday's gains were lost. "Bear closing" brought a slightly firmer tone at the end of the day.

The FT index reached its low point at 2 pm when it had fallen 8.4 points. But the late firmness cut the decline to 6.7 and the index closed at 327.2. In the fixed interest market the same factors affected sentiment but gilts ended above the worst.

Today's publication of the Bill to nationalize the shipbuilding and aircraft industries made for a nervous market with Hawker Siddeley particularly badly hit. Thee share was 10p down at 294p while Swan Hunter (82½p) and Vickers (141p) were 2½p and 3p easier respectively. But small buying added 6p to Hawthorn Leslie.

Elsewhere among leading shares Bats tumbled 11p to 294p, after 292p. Unilever were almost as bad, losing 10p to 373p, but ICI (237p), Courtaulds (107p) and Reed (264p) fared rather better, the first two losing 3p each and Reed 5p. Engineerings saw GKN 7p off at 226p and Tube Investments down 6p to 258p.

An £11m rights issue and a bearish forecast did nothing for the shares of Gestetner which closed 11p down to 155p, while in contrast still more bid talk added 2p to Furness Withy (191p after 188p) and N. Greening firmed 5p to 22p after giving the "thumbs down" to Johnson & Firth Brown. Another to resist Midland Yorkshire were unchanged at 405p. Talks with an unnamed suitor left Brocks Group 11p ahead.

In financials the clearing banks lost up to 10p while insurances were badly hit, notably Commercial Union, down 10p to 163p, and Guardian, which slumped 12p to 196p. A £1m write-down of land values left Matthews Wrightson 11p off, at 155p.

In spite of announcing an increase in the price of whisky for the home market Long John International were untouched at 100p. Here Watney Mann has also applied for a price increase for most of its beer. Back in financials falls in discount houses were as much as 30p. Typical was Allen Harvey & Ross at 260p. Companies reporting included Telephone Rentals (off a point to 110p), Burton, where a better than expected half-timer left the "A" 5p firmer. James Neill, also unchanged at 60p, and British Dredging and Laurence Scott where trading news left the shares easier.

In line with the rest of the market oils were easier on very little business and staged a rally late on. Here BP lost 8p to 422p and Shell 6p to 283p.

Equity turnover on April 29 was £73.24m (19,362 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were GEC, GKN new, ICI, Unilever, Commercial Union, Courtaulds, Boots, Bats, Marks & Spencer, Gestetner "A", Burton "A", Inchcape and Brocks Group.

Gilts were again depressed and showed no real sign of stemming the decline which has now been continuous for over a week. "Shorts", which were quite active, eventually had losses of up to ½ point. A brief rally after the close helped prices to end up a shade above the bottom.

"Longs" were quiet. Prices fell back ½ point on lack of interest.

Other isolated features were JB Eastwood where concern about overseas competition clipped 4p from the price, Trafalgar House (105p) which lost ground on profit taking after Tuesday's advance and Babcock & Wilcox where the expectation of the annual report also made for an easier market.

The Jamaica conference of Dunlop's shares fell 2p to 51p yesterday. The 1974 profits are due soon. Some dealers expect a rise in pre-tax profits but a much bigger tax charge reflecting unrecoverable German losses. Net profits may be pulled down further by a rise in minorities, due to the Pirelli stake.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers interests dealers in Southern Rhodesian stocks. Mr Ian Smith now has an unfriendly Mozambique on his borders and is under pressure from Mr Vorster to settle with African nationalists. Britain is reported to be preparing a new diplomatic initiative in response to African prompting.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Anglo-Indon Plns (25p) Int	1.15	Nil	1/7	3.77	Nil
Brit Dredging (25p) Fin	Nil	1.45	—	Nil‡	1.45
Burton Group (50p) Int	2.27	2.20	1/10	—	6.39
S. Casket (10p) Int	1.04	0.93	24/6	—	2.69
Clarke Chapman (25p) Fin	4.11	3.51	—	6.19	5.51
Foseco Minsep (25p) Fin	3.12	3.09	8/7	5.21	4.63
Higsons Brewery (25p) Int	1.03	1.0	6/6	—	3.14
Hoechst AG	9.0†	8.5†	—	9.0†	8.5†
Laurence Scott (25p) Fin	2.77	2.58	1/7	3.82	3.58
Math Wrightson (20p) Fin	7.4	6.5	—	11.25	10.0
Mettoy (25p) Fin	1.32	1.20§	—	2.82	2.5§
James Neill (25p) Fin	3.15	3.13	—	6.06	5.38
Shiloh Spinners (25p) Fin	1.36	1.49	18/6	2.52	2.20
Telephone Rentals (25p) Fin	4.81	4.3	2/7	6.67	6.05
Westward TV (10p) Int	Nil	0.66	—	—	1.97

† DM per share. ‡ Nine months. § Adjusted for scrip.

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switches. May, 440.00c: June, 443.30c: July, 446.60c: Sept, 452.60c: Dec, 461.70c: Jan, 464.50c: March, 470.40c: May, 476.20c: July, 482.00c: Sept, 487.80c. Handy and Harman $441 (previous $434). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.495 (previous Can $4.427).

GOLD. Futures closed $2.50 to $1.50 higher. The New York Comex finished $1.50 higher across the board with the May contract at $166.80. Comex volume was 840 lots. The Chicago IMM finished $3.50 to $1.50 higher on an estimated 1,334 sales. June contracts closed up $1.95 at $168.05. NY COMEX.—May, $166.80; June, $167.80; Aug, $169.90; Oct, $172.10; Dec, $174.30; Feb, $176.50; April, $178.70; June, $180.90; Aug, $183.10. CHICAGO IMM.—June, $168.00-168.10; Sept, $171.50-171.30 asked; Dec, 175.00; March, 178.40; June, 182.00; Sept, 186.00.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 100 and 130 points up on 1,203 lots. May, 56.50; June, 57.00; July, 57.60; Sept, 58.70; Dec, 60.50; Jan, 61.00; March, 62.00; May, 63.00.

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract closed steady up 0.46 cent a lb to 0.02 cent lower. Volume was 3,709 lots. May, 20.20-0.35c; July, 19.80-9.61c; Sept, 18.90-8.80c; Oct, 18.55c-8.45c; Jan, 17.42c nominal; March, 17.50-7.35c; May, 16.80c bid; July, 16.35c bid; Sept, 16.00c. Spot, 20.40c up 60.

COTTON. Futures closed about 0.50 to 0.10 cent higher. May, 45.60c; July, 46.40-50c; Oct, 47.80c; Dec, 48.55-68c; March, 49.60-65c; May, 50.20-25c; July, 50.90-100c; Oct, 51.00-50c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract took an upturn in the late stages to close around the day's best levels. May, 46.75-47.00c; July, 48.65-8.75c; Sept, 50.20-50.00c; Nov, 50.45c nominal; Dec, 50.60-0.90c; March, 51.20c.

COCOA. Futures closed steady up 0.40 cent to 0.15 cent a lb.—May, 51.75c; July, 47.85c; Sept, 47.80c; Dec, 47.48c; March, 48.95c; May, 49.10c; July, 49.15c; Sept, nil. Spot.—Ghana 62¾c. Bahia 55¾c.

WOOL. Futures closed 1.0 to 3.0 cents higher while Crossbred were unchanged in slow dealings.—GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 130.0c nominal.—May, 129.0/36.0c; July, 135.0/9.0c; Oct, 138.0/44.0c; Dec, 141.0/4.0c; March, 142.0/5.0c; May, 143.0/7.0c; July, 143.0/8.0c. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 75.0c nominal.—May, 76.0/82.0c; July, 82.0/8.0c; Oct, 85.0c bid; Dec, 88.0c; March, 89.0c; May, 90.0c; July, 90.0c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Futures closed unchanged to 0.35 cents lb up. Meal lost $2.70 to $1.50 per ton with the weakness in Grains and finally in Soyabeans. SOYABEANS.—May, 537-38c; July, 527-28c; Aug, 523c; Sept, 516-17c; Nov, 515½-22c; March, 528-29c; May, 535c; July, 541c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, $120.00-119.60; July, $122.50; Aug, $125.00; Sept, $126.00-7.00; Oct, $127.50; Dec, $131.50-2.00; Jan, $135.50; March, $135.20-6.50. SOYABEAN OIL.—May, 24.90-25.00c; July, 23.60-70c; Aug, 22.95-90c; Sept, 22.25-30c; Oct, 21.50-55c; Dec, 20.60-50c; Jan, 20.00-10c; March, 19.60c; May, 19.10-20c; July, 18.40-50c.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT closed easier 8¼c to 5¼c lower. May, 339c; July, 332-332¼c; Sept, 339¾-340c; Dec, 347¼c; March, 354½c. MAIZE closed easier 5¼c to 6¼c lower. May, 287¼-287½c; July, 286¾-286¼c; Sept, 276¾-276¼c; Dec, 258¾-258¼c; March, 263¾-263¾c; May, 266c. OATS closed easier 5¼c to 1c lower. May, 164½-164c; July, 162¼-162¾c; Sept, 156¼c; Dec, 156¾c; March 155c.

	Apr 29	Apr 28
Gen. Instr.	10¼	10¼e
Gen. Mills	42⅞	42¾
Gen. Motors	43	43⅝
GenPub Util N.Y.	13½	13⅞
Gen. Tel. El.	20½	20¼
Gen. Tire	13¾	13½
Genesco	3¼	3¼
Georgia Pac	41⅞	41¼
Getty Oil	163	163
Gillette	31	31½
Goodrich	18⅝	18⅝
Goodyear	18⅝	18
Gould Inc.	24¾	24
Grace	28	28¼
Grant W.T.	4⅞	4⅝
Gt. At. & Pac.	11⅞	11½
Greyhound	11⅛	11¼
Grumman Cp.	16⅝	18⅞
Gulf Oil	18⅝	18⅝e
Gulf Wn. Ind.	34¼	34⅞
Heinz. H. J.	50¼	50⅝
Hercules	29⅞	30
Honeywell	25¾	29¼
Illinois Cent Ind	13⅞	14
Ingersoll	76½	78
Inland Steel	43 •	43½
I.B.M.	202¼	202½
Int. Harv.	26½	25⅞
Int. Nickel	27¼	27¼
Int. Paper	49⅝	49⅞
Int. Tel. Tel.	20	20¼
Jewel Co	19⅞	20
Jim Walter	34½	34½
Johns Manv.	21⅞	22⅞
Johnson & John.	88⅝	89⅝
Kaiser Alum.	32⅞	31
Kennecott	36¾	37¼
Kerr McGee	81¼	80
Kimb. Clk.	30½	32¼
Kraftco Cp.	40⅝	41¼
Kresge S.S.	26⅞	26¾
Kroger	21½	21⅞
Ligg. Myer	29⅝	29½
L.T.V.	18	18¼
Litton	6⅞	6⅞
Lockheed	7¼	7½
Lucky Stores	13¾	13⅞
Magnavox	6⅞	6¾
Manuf Hanover	35¾	36
Mapco	36⅞	36¾
Marathon Oil	35	34¼
Marcor Inc.	26⅞	25⅞
Marine Mid.	17½	17⅞
Martin Mar.	16⅝	16⅝
McDonnell	13⅞	13⅞
Mead	15⅞e	15⅞
Merck	74	73¾
Minn. Mng.	57⅞	58½
Mobil Oil	38⅝e	40⅞
Monsanto	68⅞	68⅞
Morgan, J. P.	63¾	64¼
Motorola	53⅞	53¾
NCR Corp	29¾	30
NL Ind	15½	15⅝
Nat. Bisc.	38⅞	37¼
Nat. Distill.	15	15
Nat. Steel	44¼	43⅞
Norfolk West	68⅞	68⅞
NW Bancor	39¼	38¼
Norton Simon	16¼	16⅞
Occ. Pet.	14¼	14⅞
Ogden	18½	18½
Olin Corp.	23¾	23⅞
Otis Elev.	30¼	30⅞
Owens Ill.	35½	36
Pac. Gas. El.	18½	18⅞
Pan. Am.	3⅞	3⅞
Penn. Cent.	1⅞	1⅞
Penney J C	54½	55
Pennzoil	18¼	19
Pepsico	63¾	63
Pet Corp	20⅝	21¼
Pfizer	22¼	22⅞
Phelps Dod.	38	38⅞
Philip Mor.	54¼	54¼
Phill. Pet.	45	45⅞
Polaroid	28	29⅞
P.P.G. Ind.	27¾	27⅞
Proc. Gamble	92⅞	92¼
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	14¼	14⅞
Pullman	49⅞	50
Rapid American	5	5¾
Raytheon	44½	44¼
RCA Corp	15	15¼
Repub. Steel	33½	33⅞
Reynolds Ind.	51⅞	53⅞
Reynolds Metal	20⅞	21½
Rockwell Int	19⅞	19⅞
Royal Dutch	35⅞	35⅞
Safeways	47⅞	47⅞
St. Regis	28 •	28⅞
Santa Fe Ind	28¼	28⅞
SCM	11⅞	12¼
Schlumbgr.	82	83
Scott. Paper	16⅝	17½
Seaboard Coast	27½	27⅞
Seagram	29⅞	29½
Sears Roe.	63	63¾
Shell Oil	43	43¾
Shell Trans.	28⅞	28⅞
Signal Co	16¼	16⅞
Singer	13¼	13⅞
Sony	10⅝	10⅞
Sth Cal Edison	17	17
Southern Pac.	29⅝	28⅞
Southern Rly.	53⅞	53⅞
Sperry Rand	40⅝	41
Squibb	33¼	34
Std. Brands	65⅞	67½
Std. Oil Cal.	34¼	34½
Std. Oil Ind.	38⅝	39⅞
Std. Oil Ohio	60½	60¼
Sterling Drug	20½	21¼
Stevens J.P.	14⅞	14¼
Stude Worth	30	31¼
Sunbeam Cp.	18⅞	18⅞
Sundstrand	19⅝	19⅞
Sun Oil	29⅝	30
Teledyne	12¾	12½
Tenneco	20⅝	20¼
Texaco	24⅞	24
Texas East Trans	30½	30⅞e
Texas Inst	105⅞	104¼
Texas Utilities	18⅝	18⅝
Textron	19⅞	19½
T.W.A.	10	10⅞
Travelers Gp.	20⅞	21⅞
T.R.W. Inc.	18⅝	18⅞
U.A.L. Inc.	21¼	21¼
Unilever Ltd.	35⅞	35⅞
Unilever N.V.	44	44¼
Unionamerica	2⅞	2¾
Union Bancorp	7¾	7⅞
Union Carb.	63⅝	64 •
Un. Oil Cal.	32⅝	32¾
Un. Pacific Corp.	78⅞	78⅝
Uniroyal	7⅞	7¾
United Aircraft	46⅝	47
United Brands	5⅞	5
Utd Merch & Man	14⅞	14¼
U.S. Industries	3⅞	4
U.S. Steel	64¼	63½
Wachovia	16⅝	16½
Warner Comm	14	14¼
Warner Lambert	32	31⅝
Wells Fargo	17	17¼
West'n Bancorp	23⅞	24⅞
Westghs El.	14⅞	14⅞
Weyerhaeuser	37	36⅝e
Whirlpool	25⅞	25⅞
White Motor	8½	8⅞
Woolworth	16¼	16⅞
Xerox Cp.	70⅞	70⅝
Zenith	18⅞	19⅞

Canadian Prices

	Apr 29	Apr 28
Abitibi	10	10
Alcan	23½	23½
Alg. Steel	27½	27½
Asbestos	14½	14¼
Bell Tel.	45¼	45¼
Can. Sup. Oil	36	36⅞
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.60	4.62
Cominco	31	31
Cons. Bat.	24⅞	24¾
Distiller	30¼	30¼
Falconbridge	35¼	35¼
Gulf Oil	30	30
Hawker Can.	5.00	5.30
Hud. Bay Min	17⅞	17¼
Hud. Bay Oil	27½	27½
I.A.C. Ltd.	18⅞	18½
Imasco	30½	30⅞
Imp. Oil	27½	27⅞
Int. Pipe	13	12⅞
Mass.-Fergsn.	16¼	17
Power Cp.	9	9¼
Price Bros.	13⅞	14
Royal Trust	22⅞	22½
Steel Co.	27¾	27¼
Tex. Can.	30¼	31
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10½	10½
Walker H.	33	32⅞
W.C.T.	21⅞	21⅞

e Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. ...ed.

...n.—Sterling spot, ...5); three months, ... Canadian dollar.

...e spot commodity ...own .98 to 187.80. ...was down 1.98 to

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 803.04 (810.08); transportation, 168.02 (169.66); utilities, 74.16 (74.77); 65 stocks, 246.34 (248.54). New York Stock Exchange index, 45.72 (45.77); industrials, 50.91 (50.93); transportation, 32.19 (32.32); utilities, 29.78 (29.78); financial, 47.49 (47.87).

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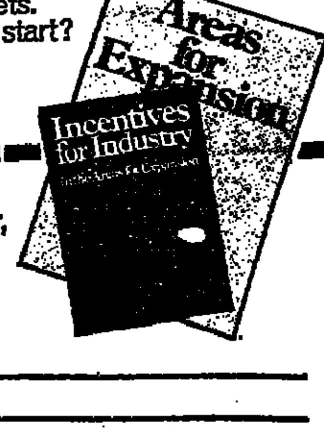

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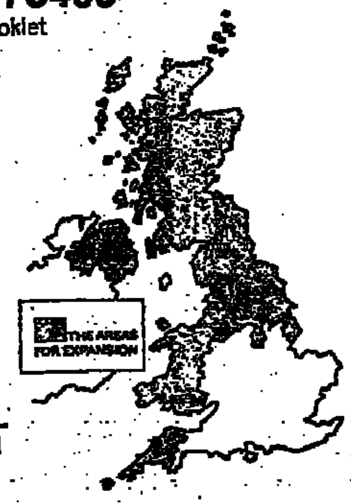

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The Areas for Expansion

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	9½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust ..	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6¼%, up to £25,000 6¾%, over £25,000 7¼%.

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1974/75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div'd	Yld %	P E
55	35	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	3.0	6.5	5.2
123	90	Henry Sykes	123	—	4.9	4.0	8.2
61	29	Twinlock Ord	33	—	0.8	2.6	7.7
60	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	60	—	12.0	20.0	—

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held on Friday, 16th May, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. at the Gestetner Offices (Tottenham Hale Entrance), London N17 9LT for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"THAT the capital of the Company be hereby increased from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 by the addition thereto of 20,000,000 Unclassified Shares of 25p each."

A Letter to Shareholders dated 1st May, 1975 states that the purpose of the increase is to maintain sufficient unissued share capital for the exercise of the conversion rights attaching to £11,160,242 nominal of 10% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95 of the Company ("the Stock") which it is proposed to offer by way of rights on the basis of £1 nominal of the Stock for every 5 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, Ordinary Capital Shares of 25p each, "A" Ordinary Shares of 25p each and "A" Ordinary Capital Shares of 25p each, and to provide an appropriate margin of unissued capital.

Holders of share warrants to bearer who wish to obtain details of the proposed rights issue should apply for a copy of the Letter to Shareholders to Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2P 2BU.

Holders of share warrants to bearer who wish to attend or be represented at the Meeting should deposit with the Company's Registrars, Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU not later than 48 hours before the Meeting the certificate of an Authorised Depositary that such warrants are to be held to the order of the Registrars until after the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Only holders of Ordinary Shares and Ordinary Capital Shares are entitled to attend or vote at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote for him. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company. To be effective, such proxies must be received by the Registrars not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BARNETT,
Secretary.

Registered Office:
41, Fawley Road,
London N17 9LT.

1st May, 1975.

UNILEVER LIMITED AND UNILEVER N.V. DIVIDENDS

The Directors' proposals concerning 1974 final ordinary dividends were announced to the Press on the 4th March 1975 and have now been published in the Annual Reports and Accounts of the two companies. Because of the increase in the rate of United Kingdom Advance Corporation Tax from 33/67ths to 35/65ths (which was announced after the Reports and Accounts had gone to press), the figures for Unilever Limited have had to be adjusted, but the adjustments only affect the deferred portion of the dividend, ie, the additional dividend which has to be declared in order to comply with the Equalisation Agreement. The Treasury has agreed to the declaration of such additional dividend, provided that the current payment to shareholders is kept within the statutory limit and payment of the balance postponed until circumstances permit.

After the adjustments, the proposed final dividend is 7.38 pence per 25p Ordinary share, bringing total dividends to be declared for 1974 to 12.09p per share (1973 : 10.63p). The proposed payment to shareholders of LIMITED in May 1975 is still 5.97p per share, payable on the 23rd May to shareholders registered on the 2nd May. This payment will now consist of a second instalment of 1974 interim dividend amounting to 4.58p per share and a first instalment of 1974 final dividend amounting to 1.39p per share. The balance of final dividend to be declared for deferred payment is reduced to 5.99 pence per share.

The dividend proposals for Unilever N.V. remain unchanged.

A separate announcement is being published in the United States.

28th April 1975

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Commodities

COPPER.—Cash wire bars closed £5.50 lower yesterday, while three months were £6.00 down. Closing tone: barely steady. Cash cathodes were £6.00 down and three months £5.50 cheaper. Tone: barely steady.
Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £543-43.50 a metric ton; three months, £561-61.50. Sales, 1,475 tons. Cash cathodes, £533-33.00; three months, £550-51.00. Sales, 250 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £546.50-47.00; three months, £564.50-66.00. Settlement, £547.00. Sales, 1,475 tons. Cash cathodes, £534-35.00; three months, £555-54.00. Settlement, £555.00. Sales, 850 tons.
SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 188.00p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 445.6c); three months, 193.15p (448.4c); six months, 198.75p (455.3c); one-year, 211.00p (471.2c).
London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 186.1-86.3p; three months, 191.1-91.2p; seven months, 198.0p. Sales, 192 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, 187.7-88.0p; three months, 192.8-93.0p; seven months, 199.0-99.8p. Settlement, 188.0p. Sales, 36 lots.
TIN.—Standard metal was steady; high-grade was inactive.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £2,975-80 a metric ton; three months, £3,027-38. Sales, 310 tons. High grade, cash, £2,980-81; three months, £3,057-58. Sales, 15 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £2,980-83; three months, £3,031-34. Settlement, £2,982. Sales, 500 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £2,980-82; three months, £3,031-34. Three months, £193.50-194.75. Seller-pere tin ex-works, $M940 a picul.
LEAD closed quiet and easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £196-96.50 a metric ton; three months, £192-92.50. Sales, 375 tons. Morning.—Cash, £197.25-97.50; three months, £193.50-93.75. Settlement, £197.50. Sales, 800 tons.
ZINC was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, £320-21.00 a metric ton; three months, £315-15.50. Sales, 2,150 tons. Morning.—Cash, £320.75-27.00; three months, £322-22.25. Settlement, £327.00. Sales, 525 tons. Producers' price, £260 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.
PLATINUM rose by 35p to £62.25-£64.25 (£146.50-£151.50) a troy ounce.
JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, April-May, £244.00; Bangladesh white "D" grade, April-May, £253.00 per long ton; Calcutta firm.—Indian, May-June, Rs455.00; Dundee Daisee, prices, £9,350.00 per bale of 400lb.
WOOL.—Cressy-futures were steady.—May 156.0-58.0p per kilo; July, 160.0-62.0p; Oct, 166.0-67.0p; Dec, 168.5-70.0p; March, 173.5-75.0p; May, 174.0-78.0p; July, 175.0-81.0p; Oct, 181.0-84.0p. Sales: 211 lots.
Exeter, April 30.—There was a complete clearance under strong competition of the 1,520,000 kilos of British wool offered at auction here, the official report states.
Compared with the last Bradford sale, picks were 2½ to 5 per cent and supers 7½ per cent dearer. Fine top-making, halfbreds and Kents were all 2½ to 5 per cent dearer.
South west crossbreds advanced by 5 per cent and Devons 10 per cent.
A large selection of lambs met extremely good competition, selling readily at prices which were generally 2½ to 5 per cent dearer than the small offering in Bradford last week. The exception Devon lambs, which were 5 per cent dearer.—Reuter.
RUBBER closed slightly easier.—June, 27.20-27.85p per kilo; July, 27.90-28.20p; July-Sept, 28.15-28.45p; Oct/Dec, 29.35-29.35p; Jan-March, 30.40-30.50p; April/June, 31.35-31.40p; July/Sept, 31.90-31.95p; Oct/Dec, 32.35-32.45p; Jan-March, 32.85-33.10p. Sales: two lots at five tonnes each and 116 lots at 15 tonnes each.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot: 26.00-27.50p. Cif's: June, 25.60-25.90p. July, 26.10-26.50p.
MEAT (Smithfield).—**BEEF.**—Scotch hilled sides, 30.0-36.0p per lb; English hindquarters, 42.0-44.0p; English forequarters, 24.0-26.0p; Eire hindquarters, 43.0-44.0p; Eire forequarters, 25.0-26.0p.
VEAL.—English fats, 39.0-42.0p; English fats, 43.0p; English bobbies, 18.0-14.0p; Scotch bobbies, 9.0-13.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 58.0-62.0p.
LAMB.—English, small, new season, 36.0-44.0p; English medium, new season, 36.0-42.0p; English, heavy, new season, 36.0-40.0p. Imported frozen: New Zealand PL, 29.0-30.0p; New Zealand PS, 29.0-29.5p; New Zealand 8s, 28.0-28.5p; New Zealand YLs, 28.0-29.0p.
HOGGETS.—English, 22.0-32.0p; Scotch, 22.0-32.0p.
EWES.—12.0-13.0p.
PORK.—English, under 100lb, 28.0-33.0p; 100-120lb, 27.0-32.0p; 120-160lb, 27.0-31.0p; 160-180lb, 25.0-29.0p; 180lb and over, 25.0-25.0p.
* Special quotations.—very high quality produce in limited supply.
COFFEE.—Robusta terminal held in a narrow range for most of yesterday afternoon before finishing slightly steadier on dealer-buying and some shortcovering. Prices closed £1.00 to £1.5 higher on balance and sales were boosted to 1,185 lots by dealer-switching from near May into more forward positions.
Arabicas were 50 points to 65 points higher on balance in sales of 22 lots.
ROBUSTAS.—May, £386.0-386.5, a metric ton; July, £392.5-395.0; Sept, £390.0-390.5; Nov, £391.0-39?.5; Jan, £394.5-395.0; March £397.0-98.0; May, £400.0-402.0 Sales: 1,185 lots, including seven options.
ARABICAS.—May, deleted; June, £54.40-55.00 per 50 kilos; Aug, £56.50-56.70; Oct, £56.50-56.80; Dec, £57.20-57.40; Feb, £57.40-57.50; April, £57.90-57.95. sales: 22 lots.
COCOA futures were reasonably steady at the outset yesterday, but failed to establish any worthwhile upside follow-through against New York.
Dealers said the market fell short of the upside lift-point on some charts of £488, basis July, and thereafter turned easier in a resumption of the recent bear trend.
Prices closed at about the session's "lows" with on-balance losses of £2.00 to £8.00 per tonne.
Futures eased further in the afternoon on topless chart and new short selling. Jobber shortcovering provided a late lift from the "lows" but the overall tone was barely steady. On-balance losses ranged from £12.50 to £3.50 per tonne.
May, £465.0-66.0 a metric ton; July, £475.0-74.0; Sept, £470.0-?.0; Nov-Dec, £508.0-06.0; March, £525.0-21.0; May, £529.0-26.0; July, £533.0-27.0; sales: 1,595 lots, including 16 options.
SUGAR.—Terminal moved lower during the afternoon under a fairly widespread selling interest encouraged by the continued slow offtake in actuals. Local speculative activity and bookquaring caused irregular price movements at times and, at the close, some covering took prices slightly up from the "lows".
Values finished £1.75 lower to £3.00 higher on balance. Sales totalled 5,568 lots.
The London daily price was reduced by £5.00 to £305 a long ton.
Aug, £191.00-2.00 a long ton; Oct, £185.50-5.50; Dec, £182.00-3.50; March, £178.00-8.50; May, £174.00-6.00; Aug, £171.00-2.00; Oct, £170.00-1.00. Sales: 5,568 lots. ISA prices: 20.35¢ 17-day average, 24.15¢.
SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Aug, £66.50-66.60 a metric ton; Oct, £58.50-59.40; Dec, £64.40-69.60; Feb, £71.00-71.40; April, £72.80-73.00; June, £74.70-74.90; Aug, £75.40-75.50. Sales: 81 lots.
MARK LANE.—Prices generally drifted lower in mainly moderate speculative activity yesterday. Hagberg milling wheat traded to the London area at £51.50 per long ton for May from £53 to £53.50 for July and at £50 per long ton for Oct-Dec combinations, while Liverpool paid £53.50 for Jan-April 1976 deliveries. Donaturable quality wheat traded into East Anglia at £52 for July and to the Avonmouth area at £51 for June deliveries. The following are average sellers' quotation in sterling per long ton for delivery, London area. Wheat: milling, May, £51.50. Donaturable, May, £50. Barley feed, May, £51.
GRAIN.—The Baltic.—**WHEAT.**—United States dark northern spring number two, 14 per cent, May, £80.70; June, £78.80 direct shipment Tilbury. **MAIZE.**—No Yellow American-French, April, £50.50; May, £51.50; June, £52.00; July, £53.00 trans-shipment east coast. **BARLEY.**—EEC feed, May, £46.75; June, £50.75 east coast. All a long ton, cif United Kingdom unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (GAFTA).—EEC origin. BARLEY steady.—May, £48.90; Sept, £55.45; Nov, £55.30; Jan, £55.40; March, £57.45. WHEAT, steady.—May, £46.40; Sept, £53.40; Nov, £55.80; Jan, £57.75; March £59.80. All a long ton.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Deelkraal Gold 8c	59 prem
Finance for Ind 9%	£5
GLI 4½% 1968/97(Rib)	£9½
Kelloek 30p Cnv Uns	32
Lincoln Corp 12½ 1980 (9p)	£3½
Mid Southern Wtr 10% 1980 (†b)	£16½
Slough Ests 10% Cnv 100	£141
Southend 12¾% 1981/99(2a)	£94½
Sutton Wtr 10% Rd Pf 1980 (*)	£104½
Warwickshire 12% 1980/1998(b)	£106½
Yorks Chem 12% Cnv (£100)	£95-1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of rents	
Ass Biscuit '33		15 prem
Aurora Hldgs 10p	June 16	1¼ prem-1½
Barratt Dev 50p	May 23	97-8
Beecham 25p	May 9	116-3
Bowater 5s	May 16	134-2
Cons Gold Fields (18/-	May 16	256-2
Cruda Int 10p	May 30	42½ prem-½
Delta Metal 75½		12 prem-½
Fothergill and H (65p)	May 23	18 prem-2
General Mailing (22½)	May 2	5 prem
Guardian Roy 12½p	May 22	196-12
GKN 50p		52 prem
Macpherson 5p	May 16	82-1
Midland Bank 25	May 2	258-0
Morgan Crucible		52½ prem
Reed Int 25p	May 27	84-4
Sketchley 10p	May 16	53
Spirax-Sarco 25p	June 6	33 prem
Steetley 50p	May 22	112-3
Tube Inv 25p	May 9	258
Unigate 25p	May 9	44

Issued price in parentheses. * 1½ dividend + Issued by tender. § Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. f £50 paid. g £90 paid.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling stood at a record trade-weighted "low" on the foreign exchanges yesterday, while the dollar generally declined gently in thin trading ahead of today's May Day holiday in several financial centres.
Dealers said the dollar was unsettled by reports of central-bank dollar sales on Tuesday. The Bank of France was identified as being substantially active in the market yesterday, they added.
It apparently bought $36m, which raised the dollar against the franc from about 4.1200 at the opening of the session to 4.1400-30 at the close.
The French franc was probably sustained by heavy commercial demand — from the Middle East and the still favourable interest rate differential in France, dealers said.
Sterling fell against the dollar to $2.3500 at one stage before recovering slightly to close at $2.3520 down a net 45 points. Its effective depreciation rate widened from 22.6 to 22.7 per cent—the weakest level ever.
Gold fell 50 cents an ounce, to $167.00.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (close yesterday)	Market rates (opening April 30
New York	$2.3380-3505	$2.3515-3525
Montreal	$2.3915-3980	$2.3890-3960
Amsterdam	9.63-9.70	9.68-9.6911
Brussels	82.70-83?	82.45-65?
Copenhagen	11.65-11.70	12.86-87?
Frankfurt	5.71-5.74½	5.58½-59½
Paris	9.60-9.63½	9.57½-58?
Madrid	152.00-50p	148?-87?
Milan	1492-94?	11.78½-79½
Lisbon	11.78-82?	8.71½-72½
Oslo	9.92-95?	9.83½-84½
Stockholm	9.91-95?	9.83½-84½
Tokyo	695-700	695-700
Vienna	29.40-30.60sch	38 45-55sch
Zurich	6.84-87	6.00½-01½

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 up 8.1 to 12.7 per cent

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.25-1.15c prem	3.50-3.40c prem
Montreal	35-35c prem	2.85-3.15c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¾c prem	10¼-9¼c prem
Brussels	30-10c prem	105-85c prem
Copenhagen	4-1ore prem	5-3ore prem
Frankfurt	4-3pf prem	12-11pf prem
Lisbon	20c prem-60c disc	90c prem-120c disc
Milan	3lr prem-1lr disc	3lr prem-1lr disc
Oslo	3ore prem-par	9-6ore prem
Paris	3-1c prem	8-6c prem
Stockholm	2ore prem-par	3-3ore prem
Vienna	35-25gro prem	75-65gro prem
Zurich	4¼-3¾c prem	12¾-11¾c prem
Canadian dollar rate (against U.S. dollar), 0.9814-17.		

Eurodollar deposits (%): calls, 9¼-9⅝; seven days, 9¼-9⅜; one month, 9¼-⅜; three months, 9¼-⅜; six months, 9⅜-½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $167.40 (£71.00 per ounce); pm, $167.00
Krugerrand (per coin): $201-208 (£85¼-87¾) (domestic: $173-179 (£73-75½) (International). Sovereigns: nil, $49-51 (£21-21½), (new) $53-54½ (£22½-23¼) (International).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 9½% (Last changed 16/4/75)
Clearing Bank Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 9¾ Close 2
Week Fixed: 9-9¾

Treasury Bills (Disc)

Buying	Selling
1 month 9⅝	2 months 9¼
3 months 9¼	3 months 9⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Disc) Traded (Disc)

2 months 10⅛-9⅝	3 months 11
4 months 10⅛-9⅝	4 months 11⅛
5 months 10⅛-9⅝	6 months 11⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 10⅛-10⅜	7 months 10⅝-10⅞
2 months 10⅛-10⅜	8 months 10⅝-10⅞
3 months 10⅛-10⅜	9 months 11⅛-11⅜
4 months 10⅛-10⅜	10 months 11⅛-11⅜
5 months 10⅛-10⅜	11 months 11⅛-11⅜
6 months 10⅛-10⅜	12 months 11⅛-11⅜

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month 9⅞-9¾	6 months 10⅜-10⅛
3 months 10⅛-9⅞	12 months 11⅛-11

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days 9⅝-9¾	3 months 10⅜
7 days 9⅝-9¾	6 months 10½
1 month 9¾	1 year 12¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9½	Close 3
1 week 9⅝-9¾	6 months 10⅛-10¼
2 weeks 9⅝-9¾	9 months 11-10⅞
3 months 9⅞-9¾	12 months 11⅛-11

First Class Finance Houses (Min. Rate %)
3 months 10⅛ 6 months 10¾
Finance Houses Base Rate 11½%

Discount market

Day-to-day credit conditions in the discount market improved notably yesterday. Discount houses ruled off their books without Bank of England intervention. This was the first session for a week that the houses have got by with anything less than exceptionally large official help.
In fact, it appeared that there was still a surplus of funds left in the system, which the authorities chose not to "mop up" probably in view of the expected credit shortage today.
Little or no "calling" was reported yesterday. Rates opened at about 8¾ per cent, but soon gave way to levels of 8¾ or 8 per cent. The close was rather patchy, with only a few houses still looking for balances, which usually came at rates as low as 2 per cent.

Tongaat raises R7m

Johannesburg, April 30.—The Tongaat Group has raised R7m by way of a private placing of 7m unsecured debentures (1987-96) of one rand each at par, Union Acceptances said.
Proceeds of the placing will be utilized initially to reduce certain of Tongaats short-term borrowings and those of its subsidiaries. Thereafter, the funds will be used to meet general financial requirements and provide for expansion within the group.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 142.63 on April 29, against 144.30 a week earlier.

Issues & Loans

£21m Japanese offer in US

The third issue in the United States in recent months by a Japanese company is announced by Komatsu. It will make a $50m (£21m) convertible debenture offer in June, which will be the biggest ever to be floated by a private Japanese company abroad.
Komatsu plans to sign a contract in mid-June with three underwriting managers — Merrill-Lynch, Nomura Securities International and J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co.—Reuter.

Hoechst rights issue to raise DM293m

Hoechst AG the West German chemicals group, is making a rights issue worth DM293m. The issue is on a one-for-12 basis at a price of DM50 DM50, nominal share and qualify for profits from Jul Besides the rights issue, board also made known that dividend for 1974 is to be D compared with DM8.5 for 197

Euroloan for Panama

The Republic of Panama raising a $45m five-year syn cated Eurocurrency loan fro a banking group headed Citicorp International Ban market sources said in Londo The spread is expected to 1¼ percentage points abo London interbank Euro-doll offered rates.

Arab ploy by Korea

The state-run Korea Develo ment Bank proposes to flo foreign currency bonds totalli $100m in Saudi-Arabi a other oil producing Ar countries this month, it w announced in Seoul. The ba floated $18m of foreign c rency bonds in Abu Dhabi l October—South Korea's fi bond issue abroad.—AP-DJ.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	100½	101¾
Alcoa 8¾ 1988	84	87
Allegheny 8¾ 1987	89½	90½
Ashland 8 1987	86	87
BICC 7¾ 1987	86½	87½
Bristol 8¾ 1979	98	99
British Steel Cp 8¾ 1989	86½	87½
Burlington 7¾ 1987	87½	88½
Carrier 8 1987	86½	87½
Chevron 7 1980	96	97½
Conoco 7 1980	94½	95½
Conoco 8 1986	92	94
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	90	91
Coventry 8¼ 1981	90½	91½
Coventry 8¼ 1980	90	91
Curacao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	102	103
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	100	101
Ulster Hammer 8 1987	90	91
Dana 8 1987	89½	90½
Denmark K'dom 7¾ 1990	83	84
Denmark Mgt 8¼ 1991	79½	80½
Dundee 9¼ 1985	99	95
Escom 9¼ 1989	94½	95½
Escom 7¾ 1986	96½	97½
First Chicago 7 1980	94	95
First Penns 7¾ 1984	78	81
GATX 8¾ 1987	86½	87½
Guardian Roy 8 1987	75	78
Hambros 7¾ 1987	78	81
ICI 7¾ 1992	77	80
Inter-Am 8¼ 1982	94½	95½
Lonrho 7¾ 1988	73	76
Manchester 8¼ 1981	89½	90½
Mexico 6¾ 1941	84	87
Michelin 7¾ 1988	81	82
Mitsubishi 9 1989	92	94
Motorola 8 1987	81	82
Nat Grindlays 7¾ 1987	76	78
National Coal Board 8¼ 1988	85	88
Nippon Fudosan 10¾ 1990	102½	103½
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	86	87
Occidental 7¾ 1984	86	87
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	89½	90½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	100½	101½
Pennwalt 8 1987	88½	89½
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	85	86
Scancraft 7¾ 1990	86	87
Scantraft 8¼ 1988	93½	94½
Shell 7¾ 1987	96½	97½
Singer 11 1977	99½	101½
Skandinaviska 10¾ 1981	102½	103½
Sleigh 8 1988	86½	87½
South Africa 8 1987	87½	88½
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	100	101
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	96½	97½
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	96½	97½
Sybron 8 1987	89½	90½
Texaco 7¾ 1987	82	83
Textron 7¾ 1987	82	83
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	89	90
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	88½	89½
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	92	94
Volvo 8 1987	87½	88½
Wm Glenn 8¼ 1987	81	82
BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981	104	10
Chase (DM) 6¾ 1988	85	87½
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1986-93	80½	82
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989	99½	10
Escom (DM) 7 1975-88	75½	77
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1992/87	84	85
ICI (DM) 8 1971-86	89½	90
Mitsubishi Reevy. (DM) 1980	102½	10
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	86	87
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1992	103½	10
Sumitomo (DM) 8¼ 1970-88	90	91
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988	87½	88
CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 6 1987	60	62
American Express 4¼ 1987	77½	79
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	84	86
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	100	104
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	94	96
Borden 5 1992	86	88
Borden 6¾ 1991	99	101
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	65	70
Carnation 4¼ 1987	85	87
Chevron 5 1992	88	90
Cummins 6¾ 1986	81	83
Dart 4¾ 1987	77	79
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	105	110
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Eaton 5 1987	73	76
Ford 4¼ 1986	77	80
Ford 6 1986	80	82
Gillette 4¾ 1987	73	77
Gould 5 1987	73½	76½
General Electric 4¼ 1987	81	83
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	118	120
Harris 5 1987	65	67
Honeywell 5 1986	75	77
ITT 4¾ 1987	68	70
J. R. McDermott 4¾ 1987	115	117
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	130	132
Nabisco 5 1988	88	90
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	85	88
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	86	88
Revlon 4¾ 1987	95	97
Rank Org 4¼ 1993	44	46
Sperry Rand 5¼ 1988	85	87
Squibb 4¼ 1987	85	87
Texaco 4¾ 1988	69	71
Union Carbide 5¼ 1993	110½	112
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	92	94
Xerox Corp 5 1988	72	74

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities London.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.
Barnett Hse, Fountain St. Man 2. 061-236 9775

32.2	30.6	Giants	4.30
33.6	29.5	Do Accum	4.30
29.1	25.2	Growth	5.91
30.1	19.0	Do Accum	4.30
30.7	29.7	Income	8.20
32.4	29.4	Do Accum	8.20
25.9	25.4	Exmt & Int Cnvtbles	2.70

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gate-house Rd Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941

21.5	19.8	Abbey Capital	4.17
35.1	19.2	Abbey General	3.41
23.5	11.6	Do Income	5.24
23.8	13.4	Do Invest	3.92

Allen Trust Managers Ltd.
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371

60.3	51.1	Allen Trst*	4.10
44.6	34.3	Do Income*	6.11

Allied Hambro Group.
Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851

32.4	30.1	Allied Capital	5.16
49.8	31.4	Do Inc	4.63
49.1	28.8	Brit Ind 2nd	6.06
26.2	16.2	Growth & Inc	6.13
24.5	14.5	Elec & Ind Dec	6.16
28.1	24.3	Met Min & Cmdty	2.91
16.5	9.1	High Yield Fnd	9.76
19.5	16.4	Equity Income	5.12
23.3	14.1	International	3.46
24.9	15.0	High Yield Fnd	9.76
79.0	43.5	Hambro Fnd	4.60
39.7	22.7	Do Income	7.07
31.5	16.3	Do Recovery	3.64
19.1	9.9	Do Smaller	7.01
28.0	12.3	Do Accum	4.56
21.7	19.6	2nd Smaller	10.6
27.4	20.4	Secs of Americ	2.97
115.0	89.5	Exempt Fnd	11.1

Barclays Unicorn Ltd.
252 High Road, London, E?. 01-534 2521

26.7	25.6	Gen Trust	4.95
68.4	52.7	Accum Income	4.95
79.6	62.2	Do Accum	4.95
53.8	41.7	Dollar Capital	1.00
82.4	59.2	Exempt	8.61
19.1	11.1	Extra Income	9.61
58.5	32.4	Financial	4.61
47.2	32.4	Growth 500	4.61
21.1	12.0	General	5.61
24.5	14.9	Growth Accum	5.61
64.2	44.7	Income	8.61
24.5	14.9	Recovery	5.61
62.2	44.7	Trustee	8.61
46.0	32.4	Worldwide	4.61

Bendix Ltd
36 Pembroke St, London, EC2. 01-626 4599

107.0	95.0	Brandts Cap (4)	4.00
111.0	91.0	Do Accum (4)	4.00
206.0	170.0	Do Exempt (4)	4.00

Bridge Tallman Fund Manager Ltd.
5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-626 6?71

194.0	78.0	B.T. Income (c)	16.7
19.0	19.0	Do Inc (c)	16.7
17.4	16.0	Do Cap Accum	16.7
19.0	19.0	Do Exempt (c)	16.7
29.6	9.3	Do Accum (c)	16.7

The British Life.
Reynolds Hse, St. Aubyns, Tun. Wells. 0892 26111

40.0	35.7	British Life	4.30
39.1	33.7	Balanced (c)	5.00
39.2	34.1	Cap. Accum (c)	5.00
34.9	29.9	Dividend (c)	5.00

Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.
Founders Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-606 9?01

141.0	134.0	Brn Shp Inc Fd	5.00
165.4	156.0	Do Accum (3)	5.00

Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
9 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 5477

25.7	24.1	Cap Units	4.00
27.1	25.4	Do Accum	4.00
25.3	23.7	Income Dist	6.00
27.0	25.3	Do Accum	6.00

Capital Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 0632 [illegible]

91.1	85.7	Capital (c)	4.00
84.5	79.5	Income (c)	4.00

Charities Official Investment.
77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815

19.3	18.2	Inc (3)	5.00
19.9	19.6	Accum* (3)	5.00

Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.
1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 5599

Chartered Surveyors
Planning Consultants
DRIVERS JONAS

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities lose ground

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 21. Dealings End, May 2. § Contango Day, May 5. Settlement Day, May 13.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

the teamworkers
Taylor Woodrow

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

LTH AND FOREIGN

RITIES

COUNTS

D DISTILLERIES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

RUBBER

TEA

MINES

SHIPPING

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times share indices for 30.04.75 (base date June 2, 1966 original base date June 2, 1935)—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Index No.
	Latest			Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	193.93	6.88	14.54	196.89
Largest Cos.	181.41	6.72	14.10	183.99
Smaller Cos.	232.83	7.40	14.71	240.87
Capital Goods	134.43	7.22	15.69	137.65
Consumer Goods	149.21	7.09	13.44	152.69
Share Shares	191.49	7.05	7.50	194.49
Largest financial shares	185.93	5.32	—	191.85
Largest financial and industrial shares	142.60	6.44	—	144.27
Commodity shares	228.88	4.17	14.31	215.59
Gold Mining shares	619.49	8.24	7.81	612.98
Industrial debenture stocks	75.86	8.28	—	75.74
Industrial preference stocks	46.33	16.11	—	46.52
3½% War Loan	23.96	15.07	—	23½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	196.47 (15.05.72)	49.16 (12.12.74)
1975	143.43 (22.04.75)	81.43 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (26.02.74)	49.16 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	130.90 (24.12.73)
1972	196.47 (15.05.72)	174.48 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.26 (02.02.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	110.75 (25.05.70)

* Adjusted for tax changes. e Ex dividend. s Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield passed. i Price at suspension. k Ex capital distribution. m Ex special payment. n Big for company. k Pre-emergor figures. s Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. v Price adjusted for late dealings. . . No significant data.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

Webb Whitley Associates Ltd.

have immediate requirements for the following personnel :—

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

Qualified or part-qualified, preferably ACA, with some commercial experience, initially to liaise with other financial departments in respect of year end accounts, budgets and forecasts. SALARY NEGOTIABLE. Ref UK 901.

O AND M ANALYST

Probably studying for Diploma with a minimum of 1 years' experience with computer based data. He will be involved in the design and implementation of new systems plus improvements to existing studies. SALARY c £2,500. Ref. UK 902.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

Qualified or part-qualified ACMA with some commercial experience, preferably with a large company. Will be involved in investigations, financial planning and the monitoring of budgets and government returns. SALARY £4,000 + . Ref. UK 903.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

With a minimum of one years' experience in recruitment, salary review and general personnel administration. The successful candidate will be capable, pleasant but firm and will be expected to work on their own initiative. SALARY NEGOTIABLE TO £3,200 p.a. Ref. UK 904.

ACCOUNTANTS

required at all levels for the Middle East. SALARIES £6,000-£10,000 p.a. plus substantial fringe benefits. Ref. OS 905.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS

for Middle East with knowledge of Cobol. Various positions. SALARIES £6,000-£10,000 p.a. plus substantial fringe benefits. Ref. OS 906.

HOME SALES CO-ORDINATOR

for lighting and film department of a large company. Experience in sales administration, must be capable of sorting out problems between customer and company. Figure work involved. Excellent career advancement prospects for someone in mid-twenties. SALARY FROM £2,500 p.a. Ref. UK 907.

AREA SALES MANAGER

Based North London, with a proven selling record, preferably within the camera field. He would be expected to earn at least £5,500 in his first year with company car. Ref. UK 908.

Please write or phone R. K. McKenna quoting relevant reference number.

WEBB WHITLEY ASSOCIATES LTD
45 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
LONDON W8
01-937 6586

MARKETING STATISTICS OFFICER

Consumers' Association, publishers of *Which?* magazine now have a vacancy for a Marketing Statistics Officer in their Marketing Division.

We are looking for a Marketing Statistics Officer who under the Marketing Planning Manager will evaluate our advertising, forecast future promotional investment; membership subscription and sales income.

Applicants must be able to cope with both this and routine data preparation and be accurate and methodical. The person appointed will probably, but not necessarily, be educated to HND or degree level, and will have "A" level Maths. Some knowledge of statistics, marketing, or business studies would be an added advantage.

Salary: Around £2,200 a year; Luncheon Vouchers; 5 weeks' annual holiday; Pension and Life Assurance Schemes. Please apply to the Assistant Personnel Officer, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS. Tel.: 01-839 1222.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER
MARKET RESEARCH

A leading Market Research Company in London wishes to appoint an Administrative Manager to control its many and diverse fieldwork operations.

The Manager will be responsible for the operating efficiency of external and internal fieldwork executives, for strict costing and quality control of all surveys and the maintenance of smooth working relationships between the Department and other Departments within the Company.
The ideal candidate will have a mature but lively personality, outstanding administrative ability and the energy, ambition and intelligence to take an active part in the general management of the Company.
A willingness and ability to sort out problems of detail is essential but, equally, the ideal candidate should be imaginative and able to refine existing systems and think creatively about new methods of improving the Department's efficiency. In this context, he or she should be able to communicate new ideas clearly and persuasively to other executives in the Company.
An applicant possessing and demonstrating these qualities could well be appointed to the Board of the Company in due course. The initial salary is negotiable around £1,000 p.a. and a Company car will be provided. The Company operates very favourable personnel policies.
Apply, in strictest confidence, quoting Ref. No. CR375, to L. H. OVENS, HUGHES OVENS & HEWITT LTD., 6-8 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1, who have been retained to advise on this appointment. No names will be forwarded to our Client without the applicant's prior permission.

TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND TAVISTOCK CLINIC JOINT LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from qualified librarians for this post in a small special library in the social science field, the appointment to commence as soon as possible. Previous library experience essential.
Salary on a scale £2,184 x £90 to £2,634 plus £399 London allowance and threshold payments. Starting point will be according to qualifications and experience.
Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. Four weeks' annual leave.
Further information and application forms (to be returned by 19th May) available from :
The Librarian, Tavistock Joint Library,
Tavistock Centre,
Belsize Lane, London NW3 5BA.
Tel : 01-435 7111.

CREDIT CONTROL

We are a small, friendly team and we urgently need an Assistant to our Credit Manager, with knowledge of Sales Ledger Accounts, preferably in the contracting industry, and a Clerk, bright and cheerful, to help in the office. You will enjoy all the normal benefits of a large organization including pension scheme and canteen facilities. To find out more about these positions, please apply to The Financial Director, F.P.A. Pitchmastic Ltd., Excelsior Works, Lenton St., Sandy Acre, Nottingham. Tel.: Sandy Acre (STD 0602) 354000

ARMY OFFICER

sought by long established and reputable London firm prepared to offer comprehensive training, good remuneration and a secure future. A sound education, administrative ability and integrity principal requirements. Age 35-45. Please write in M. V. Kenyon, J. H. KENYON LTD., 81, Westbourne Grove, London, W2.

FOREMAN/MANAGER

Urgently required expanding landscape farm, preferably experienced estimating, taking charge, clean licence, references.

Good pay and prospects.

Horsham 5108

BOOKKEEPER. Male/Female for Ship Operator's Office, W.C.2. Cargo shipping documentation experience essential together with general bookkeeping to T.B. Luxurious offices. Sal. above £3,000 age.—Phone Miller & McNish (Agts.), Kingsway. 242 2410 9.

FEATURES EDITOR

Lively, aware, unconventional *National monthly seeks like minded Features Editor, crackling with original ideas and ability to implement them. Newspaper features experience could be useful. Preferred age early to middling thirties.*

We want the lot: bounce, brains and brilliance.

Please write with full details including current salary to Box 2265 M, The Times.

STUDENT TRAVEL

Responsible person required as ASSISTANT in busy flights department. Ability to work under pressure and on own initiative. Knowledge of spoken and written Italian essential. Also basic typing ability.

Salary range
£1,800-£2,000
according to experience.

General travel concessions available.

For further details please phone MISS E. STEPANEK ON 01-828 7141.

AMERICAN AEROSPACE company requires an experienced P.R. and Publicity Representative for Europe. Must have knowledge and writing ability in balanced measure, along with proper contacts, plus a capacity for hard work. London-based, with travel as required. Salary negotiable around £5,000.—Write in C. E. James, 23-24 Sloane Court West, London, S.W.3.

OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT of your strengths and aptitudes by qualified career consultants. Personal Potential Advisory Service, 77 Raynham, Norfolk Crescent, London W2. Tel.: 01-402 4335.

YOUNG LIBRARIAN (18-21) to operate systems for photolibrary in St. John's Wood. Experience of accurate record keeping. Salary £1,500 p.a. Michael Brown, 01-586 3322.

INTERNATIONAL Metal Dealers seek young Assistant Accountant with background of Management Accounts with experience of staff supervision and computerised systems. Salary £3,500 neg. Call Peter Holmes, *Joss Galore*, 836 3161.

STUDENTS or similar. A limited number of vacancies (male or female) for employment from June onwards. Good remuneration to right people. Some hotel/catering experience useful but not essential. Write Royal Spithead Hotel, Bembridge, I.o.W.

CHARTERED ACCT. Bank Manager for retail bank, West End. Age immaterial, mature, commercial experience. Terms negotiable.—373 3373.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SOLICITORS' ARTICLED CLERKS

We are a nine partner firm with six offices in West Midlands and Staffordshire, and *anticipate having vacancies for* two or three Articled Clerks in September, 1975, and a further two or three in February, 1976. We tend to prefer Law graduates, but all applications will be considered on their merits.
We pay realistic salaries, with generous holidays and modern working conditions.
Applications, with curriculum vitae, before May 15, 1975, to :
The Senior Partner,
DUNHAM, BRINDLEY & LINN,
Heaton House,
Salop Street,
Wolverhampton, WV3 0SH

EXPERIENCED YOUNG LEGAL EXECUTIVE

required to handle large volume of general conveyancing (mainly unregistered title) excellent salary and working conditions in modern offices. Pension and P.P.P. schemes available. Apply to Messrs. Roythorne & Co., Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincs. Tel. 4141.

PUBLIC COMPANY seeks recently qualified Assistant Solicitor. Box 2119 M, The Times.

ALANGATE Legal Staff. These specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to: Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Harkness, 01-405 7301, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

ACCOUNTANCY

ACAs and finalists wanted for 60 temporary assignments. Tel. John Walker, A.C.A., 01-236 0468.
ARTICLED CLERKS and transfers. London and nationwide introductory service. Starters now to £2,250. Transfers seeking better experience to £3,000.—Telephone John Walker, B.A., A.C.A., Hewitson Walker, 01-248 7441.
OPENINGS at all levels in the profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington, 01-937 9621.
MANAGEMENT ACCT. £3,500. WC1, part qual ACCA/ACMA. Ring 658 2714, Debon Executive.
VENTURER. — Germany £8,000, newly qualified A.C.A., A.C.C.A./I.C.M.A., fluent in German, for subsidiary of major U.S. Group. *Ring 01-499 7741, Lloyd Chapman Associates Ltd. (Consultants).*

SALES AND MARKETING

AGENTS required to sell wooden handicrafts in Midlands and Anglia, North-West England, Scotland and Wales. Exclusive areas. Box 2368 M, The Times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT Reps. Experienced man can earn £5,500 plus car and expenses, etc. Photostaff, 01-439 1821.
SPANISH FOUNDRY *Search for* representative. Important Spanish foundry specialized in medium and small series require executive representative for the whole country. Indispensable to have contacts in the industry. Please write with curriculum vitae to No. 9765, Roldos-Anuncios, Vergara, 10, Barcelona-2, Espana.

COMPUTER STAFF

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London

Programmer—Applied Mathematics

A graduate in Computer Science, Mathematics or Physics is needed to work with research staff on an interesting project in which classical and quantum methods are applied to atomic collisions. He or she would be required to write, test and use portable Fortran programmes and to update a specialist programme library.
Appoint from 1 October 1975 or earlier, to 30 September 1977 in first instance. Salary in range £2,457-£2,586 p.a. including London Allowance and Threshold payments. Please apply in writing, including details of qualifications and names and addresses of two referees, to the Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BELMONT ABBEY, HEREFORD
MODERN HISTORIAN

with special interest in British political systems and government

A young graduate is sought for September 1975, with a special interest in contemporary British Government, to teach some 'A' Level modern History, and to take responsibility for 'A' Level teaching in British Government and Political Systems (London Board). Salary based on latest Burnham Scales.

HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Head of English Department,
with special responsibility for Sixth Form studies
advice and university entrance

Applicants should have a good degree in English and be prepared to take responsibility for English teaching up to Advanced Level, and in addition should be prepared to advise the Headmaster on matters pertaining to the general direction of post O-Level studies, and to advise Sixth Formers contemplating University entrance. Salary for this post, which is to be filled by September 1975, will be based on the latest Burnham recommendations, but will reflect the degree of responsibility attached to the post.
Please apply in writing to the Headmaster, naming two referees.

Durham School
BURSAR

The Governors of Durham School invite applications for the post of Bursar which will become vacant in January, 1976.

Durham School is an independent Public School. The Headmaster is a member of the Headmasters' Conference. The Dean and Chapter of Durham *together with four ex officio Governors* form the Governing Body.

The Bursar should be a proven administrator. He will be responsible for an important development programme as well as for the School's financial and general administration and for catering and domestic services.

For details apply to the Clerk to the Governors, The Chapter Clerk, The College, Durham City, DH1 3EH. Closing date for applications 28th May.

The Polytechnic of Central London
SCHOOL OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND BUSINESS STUDIES

SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING

£3,857—£5,361 (bar)—£5,763 plus Threshold Agreement

to take responsibility for the development of part-time courses in accountancy and finance, and to teach over a range of degree and professional courses.

LECTURER II IN ACCOUNTING

£3,021—£4,827 plus Threshold Agreement

to teach accountancy and finance over a range of degree and professional courses.

Details and application form to be returned as soon as possible from The Establishment Officer, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London, W1R 8AL.

01-580 2020, Ext. 212

NORTHERN ITALY.—Applications are invited for teachers of English as a foreign language, experienced childrens' teachers and posts as director of studies.—Apply to Mr. G. Hall, 32 Howards Lane, London, S.W.15.

NORTHERN ITALY. Applications are invited for teachers of English as a Foreign Language. Experienced children's teachers and posts as Director of Studies. Apply to Nicholas Scott Ltd., 9 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3.

JAPANESE TEACHERS. part-time required for School of Languages, W.1. Ring 637 9727 or 580 6246.
TEACHERS required for July and or August in Central London by independent School of English for foreign students. £48 a week Mon. to Fri. No extra-curricular duties. Apply (stating 1. Qualifications and/or experience 2. Age 3. period available) to The Principal, L.C.C. School of English, 26-32 Oxford Street, London, W1A 4DY.

NOTICE

All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited from candidates with proven ability for both *teaching and research* in PURE MATHEMATICS. The successful candidate will be expected to take a major part in the planning and design of the *Faculty's courses* involving pure mathematics, and to play an active part in the planning of the Faculty's other courses. He will also be expected to *pursue his own research* interests and to direct the research of the other academic staff and postgraduate students working in the field of pure mathematics.
Salary in the normal professorial range, with membership of the Universities Superannuation scheme.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary (PM3), The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AL.
Closing date for applications, *Friday, 30th May, 1975.*

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Leeds
INSTITUTE FOR TRANSPORT STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS (2) ON S.R.C. PROJECT

Applications are invited for *two vacant posts of Research* Assistant on the S.C.R.-sponsored project in the field of transportation planning. One, for an engineering or planning graduate, to study the trip-patterns associated with central area and major suburban shopping centres; the other, for an C.R. or engineering science graduate, to experiment with mathematical models of pedestrian trip distribution. Research experience and a knowledge of computer programming (especially FORTRAN) highly desirable. Appointments, for up to 2 years, on the scale £1,656-£2,007 (under review), plus threshold awards, F.S.S.U. etc. Send curriculum vitae and names of two referees to P. J. Hills, Assistant Director of Research, Institute for Transport Studies within 10 days.

University of Warwick
LECTURESHIP IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Computer Science, tenable from 1st October, 1975. Applicants working in any area of computer science will be considered. The Department is at present active in the areas of theoretical computer science, software engineering, artificial intelligence and numerical analysis. Initial salary will be within the first four points of the lecturer scale: £2,118 to £4,896 p.a., plus threshold payments. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 38/3A/75. Closing date for receipt of applications is 23rd May, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the following vacancy:

BIOCHEMICAL OR CHEMICAL ENGINEER

in the Cardiff University Industry Centre which assists Departments in the development of selected areas of applied research. A Biochemical Engineer or Chemical Engineer is required to carry out technical and economic feasibility studies on a number of projects and to assist in the development of laboratory projects to commercial operation. The projects cover a wide range of operations and include chemical synthesis, fermentation, intensive farming, metallurgical and mining processes. The successful candidate must have had industrial experience of process design.

Salary range: £4,707-£5,976. Duties to commence as soon as possible.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to The Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for applications, 13 June, 1975. Please quote ref. 0283.

Queen Mary College
University of London

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP for collaboration with Dr J. H. P. Utley on *preparative and mechanistic aspects of electro-organic reactions on large polyfunctional molecules.* Experience in organic electrochemistry is desirable, but good organic background would be adequate. Informal enquiries may be made of the Chemistry Department.

The appointment is for one or two years from 1 October, 1975. Initial salary £2,736 or £3,873 p.a., including London Allowance and Threshold Payment. Applications giving qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to The Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

University of Bristol
DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a post as Demonstrator. The Department has recently acquired a PDP 11/10 computer system and the Demonstrator will be expected to assist with Fortran programming and giving advice on the use of existing package programmes. The person appointed would also be expected to undertake research towards a higher degree. The appointment will commence on or before October 1st, 1975, at a salary in the range £1,458-£1,608 per annum plus threshold payments of £225 per annum. Applications should be submitted to Professor M. Chisholm, from whom further particulars may be obtained at Department of Geography, University Road, Bristol BS8 1SS.

The Polytechnic of North London

Department of Geography

Lecturer II in Economic Geography

Applications are invited from holders of a good Honours degree in Geography and either a higher degree or a substantially completed post-graduate research programme for a Lectureship in Economic Geography.
A special interest in the *location of economic activity* and in economic aspects of environmental management will be expected as well as a general interest and ability to teach in a wider area of geography. Applicants should also be fully qualified in quantitative techniques, including the preparation and use of computer programmes. Teaching and/or research experience in an industrially developed country overseas would be an advantage. An ability to work closely with staff in related disciplines is important. The successful applicant will teach students reading for CNAA degrees in Geography.
Salary Scale : £2,670-£4,476 per annum plus London Allowance £351 and Threshold payments.
Further details of the post and application forms may be obtained from The Establishment Officer, The Polytechnic of North London, Prince of Wales Road, London NW5 3LB (01-485 0101 Ext. 281).
Applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Macquarie University
Sydney, Australia

LECTURERS/SENIOR TUTORS IN THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for appointment as Lecturers/Senior Tutors in the School of Education in the fields indicated below. It is hoped that appointees will be able to *take up duty as soon as possible.*
(a) Reading Process. In the first instance the appointee will have responsibility for teaching in Course 06528. The Reading Process. Candidates should preferably have a higher degree, qualifications in psychology and education and some experience in the psychological problems of teaching reading.
(b) Education and Development. The major teaching commitment will be in the area of Education and Development, defined as the contribution of educational processes and institutions to change in developing countries. For the position of Lecturer applicants should have, or be currently undertaking, a higher degree and have active research experience in their particular field. Applicants for the position of Senior Tutor should have an honours degree and appropriate experience. Applicants should have experience in educational research, policy and/or practice in a developing country. The school has strong associations with Asian and Pacific countries. *A strong discipline background in a social science as well as in Education is an advantage.*
Salaries will be within the ranges $A11,050 with seven annual increments to $A15,100 per annum for a Lecturer and $A9,750 with five annual increments to $A11,050 per annum for a Senior Tutor. Senior Tutor appointments may be on either a permanent or temporary basis. An appointment on a temporary basis will terminate on 31 December, 1975, with the possibility of renewal on an annual basis.
Further information about the University and advice regarding *the method of application* should be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia.
Applications close on 14 May, 1975.

University of Bristol
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Under a research grant *awarded by the Science* Research Council, the Department of Civil Engineering wishes to appoint a Research Assistant for an experimental and analytical study to provide information for the design of offshore structures exposed to combined wave and current loading. Advanced computer-linked testing facilities within the Department are available. The programme of *research will be concerned initially* with correlating irregular wave motions and sub-surface velocity distributions; the relationship between these velocities and the forces they impose on structural elements will then be considered.
Applicants should have a good first degree in engineering, mathematics or physics, preferably followed by either research or practical experience relating to the topic of this investigation. Starting salary will be up to £2,412 per annum plus threshold supplements of approximately £250 per annum.
Further particulars are available from Professor R. T. Severn, Department of Civil Engineering, to whom applications should be sent by 16th May.

University of Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for a post of

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE OR RESEARCH FELLOW

for research on the occurrence, effects and control of lipid peroxidation processes in mitochondrial membranes from normal and cancer cells. A PhD preferred and experience in the biochemistry of lipids and mitochondria an advantage.

Salary scales:
Research Associate £1,809-£2,757
Research Fellow, £2,118-£3,990

both plus superannuation and threshold payments.

Applications, including names of two referees by May 25, 1975, to Assistant Registrar (RS), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT. Further particulars are available from Dr. A. A. Horton, Department of Biochemistry.

Queen Mary College
University of London

TEMPORARY LECTURER MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment of Temporary Lecturer in Microbiology in the Department of Plant Biology and Microbiology for one year from mid-July-August, 1975. Salary within range £2,118-£2,851 p.a. plus £299 London Allowance and £227 Threshold payment. Applications by letter (including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of 2 referees) to be received by the Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, not later than 23 May.

University of Reading
TEMPORARY LECTURERSHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a two-year Temporary Lectureship in Statistics. Candidates should be interested in both the theory and applications of probability and statistics.
The person appointed should take up duties on 1 October 1975, or such other date as may be arranged.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 314, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 24 May, 1975.

Economists.
Overseas development & aid

New Pay Scales

For economists in the *Ministry of Overseas Development*, the problems of aid are more than a talking point. They are among the urgent responsibilities of the day. More specifically, these involve aid-policy formulation, the size and distribution of the aid programmes, the terms and conditions of aid, and other policy questions with a bearing on overseas development.
In addition, economists have wide-ranging functions within the office. They provide economic services; assist in the selection of economists for work overseas and plan their training; arrange the office's programme of economic research; provide briefing on economic and statistical matters; and maintain links with academic work relevant to the Ministry's interests.
Posts in International Economic and Geographical Divisions. Economists are now needed for posts at Senior Economic Assistant level in these two divisions. All posts are London based, and offer very real opportunities for service overseas from time to time. Applicants must have a first or second class honours degree in economics or a closely related subject and normally at least three years' postgraduate experience. Appointment may be permanent or for a fixed period.
Inner London starting salary: between £4310 and £5116.
Economists, at Senior Economic Assistant and Economic Adviser (£6090-£7860) levels, are also needed in the *Cabinet Office, Civil Service Department, Department of Education and Science, Department of Employment, Department of the Environment, Office of Fair Trading, Department of Health and Social Security, Home Office, Department of Industry, Monopolies and Mergers Commission* and in *HM Treasury*.
Prospects to £10000+.
For full details of government economic posts and an application form (to be returned by 30 May 1975), write to *Civil Service Commission*, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref. A(B)622./8.

Ministry of Overseas Development

Royal Naval Museum
(Portsmouth)

Research Assistant

This is a new post with responsibility initially for developing a new display of a comprehensive collection of Naval Campaign Medals and decorations intended as a chronology of Naval events and history. The successful candidate *will be involved in all activities of this growing Museum*, including the development of improved library and photographic facilities.
Candidates should normally have a degree or equivalent qualification. They must have experience in the field of naval campaign medals and decorations and numismatics generally. Knowledge of military history of the period 1793-1902 an advantage.
Salary (under review) : Grade I £2,690-£3,600 ; Grade II £1,820-£2,900. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.
For full details and an application form (to be returned by 27 May 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote G(18)382.

Member/customer relations officer wanted for London Co-op

The Public Relations Department of London Co-op requires a Member/Customer Relations Officer.
The position calls for an educated person who has adequate tact and patience to deal with customer queries, sufficient organising ability to service and communicate with the Society's 1 million members and is able to speak well and deal with correspondence. This is a self-motivating job. There is plenty of variety and plenty of excitement. It is also hard work, has lots of pressure and is thoroughly satisfying.
You will form part of a professional publicity department with its headquarters at Stratford, although of course, you will have opportunities to be out and about to do your job.
London Co-op has over 600 shops, supermarkets and department stores, bakeries, garages, fuel depots, laundries and a London Hotel. It has a turnover in excess of £140 million and supplies approximately one third of the milk to London housewives (North of the Thames).
Salary by negotiation. Please reply in writing—giving details of your career, education and current salary, and any other relevant details to : *Public Relations Manager, London Co-op., 54 Maryland* Street, Stratford, London E15 1JE. Telephone 01-534 4201 ext. 428.

CO-OP LONDON CO-OP

LEADING STOCKBROKERS

have vacancies in the
SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT
for 2 young people aged 16-19

Previous experience would be useful but is not essential.
Salaries are negotiable according to age and experience.
4 weeks' holiday; luncheon vouchers; profit sharing scheme.

Please telephone Miss Norton
01-600 3841
for further details

NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer
Salary Range : £8510-£9288

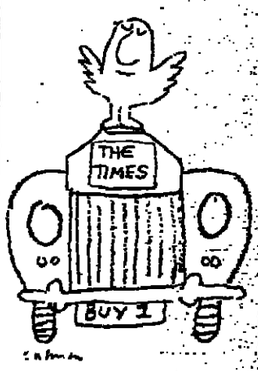
This scale is currently under review and does not take into account recently announced Civil Service pay increases.

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC).
The post, which becomes vacant following the designation of the present holder to the post of Director, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, offers outstanding opportunities for a candidate with management ability, an understanding of the many complex factors involved in nature conservation and their interplay, and a concern to conserve the wildlife of the country. It is a challenging job, full of interest and potential growth, but is tough and exacting.
The Deputy Director deputises for the Director of the NC across the whole range of his functions except those of the Chief Scientist and the Territorial Directors, who are normally responsible to the Director. He has particular responsibility for the operation of the GB Headquarters, the forward planning of NCC programmes of work, reserve and property management, and the control of Scientific Services provided on a GB basis.
The NCC has close working relationships with the Natural Environment Research Council, Department of the Environment, other Government Departments, local authorities and voluntary bodies and is involved in international activities. It has a total staff of 476 (124 Scientific grades, 102 Field Grades, 39 Professional, and 211 Administrative and Support). Candidates must have proven capacity for management and liaison, have scientific or other appropriate qualifications and land agency, and preferably experience in environmental affairs.
The post which is superannuable will be based in London.
The successful candidate should take up post as soon as possible.
Application forms are available from Recruitment Section, Nature Conservancy Council, 19 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PY.
Closing date for completed application forms : 26 May 1975. Interviews will be held in London on 8 July 1975.

Legal/ Secretarial Assistant

DECCA LIMITED wishes to recruit a Legal/*Secretarial Assistant with reporting* responsibility to the Group Assistant Secretary and based at its London Head Office. Initially, the work will be predominantly concerned with the Company's property, but the opportunity to widen the scope progressively will occur. Applicants should be in age range 25-35 and either be Law Graduates or have obtained a Degree or H.N.D. in Business Studies with emphasis on subjects which have provided for their subsequent employment in the Secretarial department of a Public Company. Preference will be given to applicants with commercial experience. An attractive salary will be paid and conditions of employment include a Company Pension and Life Assurance Scheme.
Applicants are invited to write giving details of career and salary progression to :
Manager,
Group Personnel & Training Services,
Decca Limited, Decca House,
9 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7SW.

DECCA



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On 8th May, 1975 you can show you're the right man for finding the right man

On 8th May The Times is to publish another guide—FOCUS ON RECRUITMENT SERVICES. The guide, which will cover all aspects of recruitment, is a major opportunity for all recruitment specialists to present their services to Times readers.
The Times reaches 33,000 Managers in Industry and Commerce, and no less than 26,000 Company Directors; also 53 per cent—392,000—of Times male readers are in the higher ranks of business, administration and the professions. And these are just the people you need to reach when promoting services.
So, whatever line of recruitment you may be in, advertise in The Times recruitment guide on 8th May and reach the men who most value your services and skills.
Advertise in The Times. Where it pays to advertise.
To book your space or for further information, ring
THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM
01-278 9161
Manchester Office: 061-834 1234

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Y also on pages 8 and 9

LONDON FLATS

E & CO. 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, LONDON W.1. 01-434 1273 (5 lines)

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INGHAM TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK

perbly situated Penthouse, Roof Garden
Terrace and balconies with gnificent panoramic views

Hall, triple aspect Drawing Room of 30 ft., Reception Rooms, Master Suite of Bedroom, & Dressing Room, Second Suite of Bed- and Bathroom, 7 further Bedrooms and rooms, fitted Kitchen/Breakfast Room. Gas warm air Central Heating.

ase 91 years. G.R. £308 p.a. rising.

RNARD WALSH & CO.
29 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1
01-730 9148

T. JAMES'S S.W.1.

flat—high up in Modern Luxury block with rooms and spacious Sun Terrace facing Green Park. 4 Bedrooms each with Private 2 excellent Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Central Heating, Lift, etc. Garage space

lease for sale at substantial figure. To tents.

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But you will when you see dernised home.
for flat, fully with excellent fitted and tu- es" split-level m, reception athroom and and h.w.
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se block close lift, porterage. beds, recept. room.
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DENS, W.8
for firm appointed 1 newly con- ck, with lift remaining. £15,000

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ted ground room, bed- H. e 99 years
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d luxury flat, 3 bedrooms, suite). Lifts. Available tures and fit- drapes. n.e. 0547

A choice of 3 -bed. flats in Cathcart Road. ly fitted well bags of built- ., entry phone. Prices £15,250 99-year leases.

W.11. Purpose quiet modern kitchen, bath- lift. fitted car- throughout, 2 as, shops. 92 d rent £50 p.a. ick sale. 229

W.9.—Charming oking canal. 3/4 3 recept.. roof year lease. Rent 00 for Carpets. Lane Fox & 4785.

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ARE. Spacious prestige May- directly over ecep.. 4 beds.. room. 5½ years p.a. inc. serv- c.c. & f. Staff. Tel. 01-

near Carmelite nverted Archi- enthouselet for ourth floors, no cept., kit., bath- Lease 31 of £215 p.a. E. Bright & Surveyors, 15 8 937 3555 or S.

LUXURY FLAT
OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK

Beautifully appointed 3rd-floor apartment with magnificent view over Hyde Park, comprising: entrance hall and lobby; spacious lounge and dining room; master bedroom; bathroom en suite; 2 bedrooms; study/bedroom; 2nd bathroom; fitted kitchen; fully carpeted and curtained; C.H., C.H.W., lift, porterage, private gardens, car parking. Six-year lease at £5,000 p.a., inc. services.

PRICE REQUIRED
Offers around
£4,000

Telephone: 01-229 4564 after 6 p.m. and weekends.

PENTHOUSE, SW7
ENNISMORE GARDENS

Lovely, quiet, sunny flat in excellent decorative order (newly decorated): 2 double bedrooms, large bathroom, separate w.c., spacious reception, dining room leading to superb terraced garden, electric central heating, caretaker, parking facilities.

LEASE: 62 years
PRICE: £56,750
TELEPHONE: 01-584 4851 (anytime)

SLOANE AVENUE S.W.3

Two flats available in a popular purpose-built block within two minutes' walk of the King's Road: bed/sitting room/2 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, c.h., c.h.w., lift, porter.

Lease: 92 years approx. G.R.s: £20/£35 p.a. excl. Prices: £9,500 / £14,950.

EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.
6 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
TEL.: 01-629 8191

CHESHAM STREET, S.W.1

Ground floor flat in purpose-built block, close to Belgrave Square and Sloane Street. Large reception room, dining area, bedroom overlooking gardens, modern kitchen and bathroom. Balcony, amenities include C.H., C.H.W., entry-phone, porterage, use of gardens. Lease 79 years. £28,000.

DONALDSONS
01-370 4500

RADNOR WALK, S.W.3

An extremely attractive light first and second floor maisonette, in good order throughout, close to Sloane Square and the King's Road. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, reception room, kitchen. Gas-fired c.h. Domestic hot water.

Lease: 99 years approx. G.R.: £50 p.a. exclusive. Price: £19,500 to incl. certain fitted carpets.

EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.
6 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1
Tel. 01-629 8191

PIMLICO
S.W.1

A purpose-built maisonette in truly excellent condition situated in quiet residential street. 2 beds., 1 recept., kit./diner, bathrm., integral garage, gas-fired c.h., c.h.w. Lease 84 yrs., total outgoings inc. new rates, G.R., service charge, only £6.50 p.w. Must be sold. £22,950 inc. all carpets and curtains.

WINKWORTH & CO.
289 Brompton Road, S.W.3
01-584 8885.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

Beautifully modernized 2 or 3 rooms plus k. & b. flats in quiet backwater. £18,750/£22,500 for 125-year leases. To view

01-736 6754

MARYLEBONE

Compact, light maisonette with own street door, 2 beds, with excellent cupboards, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, 2 recept., kitchen. 56 years. Ground rent £100 p.a. £24,000.

WINKWORTH & CO.,
48 Curzon St., W.1.
499 3121

BRANHAM GARDENS, S.W.5. Attractive 1st floor balcony flat, overlooking garden. 1 recept., 2 double beds, dining hall, fitted kitchen, bathroom, sep. w.c.; caretaker; lift; lease 59 yrs; low outgoings. Price £22,950. Parley & Co., 584 6494.

MANSION BLOCK FLAT, separate access. 40 yr. lease. 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, bedroom. Within Westminster Division Bell territory. Ideal town flat for M.P. £12,000.—Ring 01-629 9111, ext. 31.

QUEENS GATE, S.W.7.—Attractive garden flat, double bedroom, reception, kit. and bath. 62-year lease. £15,250 o.n.o. incl. f. and f.—Work, Mr. Lorenzo, 638 2885; eves., 049 481 2248.

MAYFAIR.—Self-contained flat, immediate possession. £1,750 p.a. exclusive, including service charge. 3 beds, 1 recept., lift, C.H., f. & f. £5,500, 5 year lease, renewable. Ring 629 2750/2759.

NEW KINGS ROAD, S.W.6. Attractive penthouse maisonette. Living room, double bedroom with built-in cupboards, fitted kitchenette, cooker and fridge. Low outgoings. 97 year lease. £12,500. Interior Projects Ltd., 509 New Kings Rd., S.W.6. 736 7917.

UNFURNISHED 1-bed flat, SW10; just modernised, 7 years at £400 p.a., only £5,500.—May & Co. 352 9431, 351 3394.

W.2. Bright 3rd floor flat, 2 rooms, k. and b. 4 mins. Tube and park. 92-yr. lease. £11,750 to include carpets, etc. 01-794 6365.

UNFURNISHED 3-bedroomed flat, Wimbledon Common. Lease for sale, end June.—Phone 01-789 2218.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

SCHOOL SUPPLIERS

The Director of Purchasing for a large public School District in British Columbia, also engaged in bulk purchasing on behalf of a number of western Canadian School Districts, will be in England in August and would like to meet companies interested in the export of all types of school equipment and supplies to this market.

Present annual purchasing volume approximates $5 million and is increasing rapidly.

Write:

P. S. HOLMES
School District No. 57
(Prince George)
1891—6th Avenue
Prince George, B.C., Canada

THE ADVERTISER IS ACTING ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS WHO WISH TO PURCHASE

A SMALL PUBLISHING BUSINESS

and would be glad to hear from principals.

FRERE CHOLMELEY & CO.
(ref. Q),
28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3HH.

DIRECTORSHIP of a modern est. thrilling business for disposal due to ill health. T/o in excess of £150,000 p.a. and expanding. Only genuine enquiries please to Box 2094 M, The Times.

FINANCE NEEDED. Location known 1,600 tons copper and other metals.—See Salvage. Phone 863-7321.

INVESTMENT (£10,000—£50,000) wanted urgently by London-based Company with substantial overseas orders and acute liquidity problem. Equity available. Highest references required and given. Mr Baxter, 01-734 9142.

TEL AVIV. Public Relations Executive makes frequent visits to Tel Aviv and will undertake bona fide assignments. Contact Moorsom at O'Brien's, 2 Old Burlington St., W.1. Tel. 734 0081.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

RETAIL CLOTHING BUSINESS

For sale as going concern, catering for the young market in two lovely Sussex towns.

Both medium-sized shops on long leases and both with existing managers.

TURNOVER £150,000 PER ANNUM. GOOD PROFITS.

Business established 5 years. Present owner seeks new challenge abroad and offers company for sale at reasonable premium in excess of £20,000.

Box 2170 M. The Times.

An all cash restaurant take-away food business

FOR SALE

in top multiple position Hertfordshire area

£32,500

for quick sale
No agents. No offers
PHONE MR. MORRIS
01-857 6876

LUCRATIVE WHOLESALE BUSINESS with freehold premises, for sale. Very substantial profits from wholly cash turnover.—Box 2274 M. The Times.

DEVON VILLAGE. Post Office Stores, good turnover, salary, accommodation. £15,500, negotiable. Details High Bickington (076 96) 201.

TROUT FARM in Southern England for sale or lease: spring water only and fully stocked.—Box 1410 M. The Times.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00975 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division in the Matter of KELLOCK HOLDINGS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 26th March 1975, presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £600,000 to £61,587.10.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Templeman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London W.C.2, on Monday the 19th day of May 1975.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the under-mentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 1st day of May 1975.

PARKER, GARRETT & CO., St. Michael's Rectory, Cornhill, London, EC3V 9DU, Solicitors for the said Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of E. H. FISHER & SON Limited No. 001112 of 1973.

Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL PAYMENT to PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 16th day of May 1975 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House (O.R.), Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BESTDENE PROPERTIES Limited Nature of Business: Property dealers

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 14th May 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.30 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and the same place at 12.00 o'clock

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of B. P. & H. RETAILERS Limited. Nature of Business: Retailers of building materials.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th February, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 14th May, 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of NEW EDUCATIONAL PRESS Limited. Nature of Business: Printers and Publishers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May, 1975, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1 6NP, at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LINBOURNE INVESTMENTS Limited. Nature of Business: Property Investment.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th March, 1975.

DATE and PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May, 1975, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MOVE-A-CAR Limited. Nature of Business: Motor vehicle recovery and repair specialists.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st April 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 4.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 4.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001473 of 1975

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division, Companies Court. In the Matter of HEFFORDS SELF SERVICE (WEST HAMPSTEAD) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named company by the High Court of Justice was on the 28th day of April 1975 presented to the said Court by The Department of Health and Social Security of State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on the 9th day of June 1975 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

M. W. M. OSMOND, State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any); and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

No. 001399 of 1975.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court in the Matter of HOWES & COLLINS ELECTRICAL Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of April, 1975, presented to the said Court by E. R. D. (South East) Limited, of 92, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 19th day of May, 1975; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

COCHRANES, 55, Sidmouth St., Regent Square, London, W.C.1.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th day of May, 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of G.A.F. MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT Limited Nature of Business: Dealers in waste disposal machinery

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th March 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of UNIVERSAL MODELS Limited Nature of Business: Ladies clothing manufacturers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th March 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CRAWFORD INVESTMENTS Limited. Nature of Business: Property Investment.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th March 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of KINGSLEY'S SHOE REPAIRS Limited Nature of Business: Manufacturers repairers and dealers in boots and shoes.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th March 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS.

CREDITORS 14th May, 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WATTS & BENSON Limited Nature of Business: General merchants

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 14th May 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ARIES RECORDS Limited Nature of Business: Printers & publishers of musical works.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th March 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 15th May 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

SUDAN RAILWAYS
STORES DEPARTMENT
CONTRACT NO. 4848
SUPPLY OF (A) V.H.F. RADIO TELEPHONE EMERGENCY SYSTEM BETWEEN LOCOS AND STATIONS
(B) M.F. RADIO TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM BETWEEN DISTRICT CENTRES AND HEADQUARTERS
"NOTICE"

1. Controller of Stores, Sudan Railways, Atbara invites tenders for Supply of (a) V.H.F. Radio Telephone Emergency System Between Locos and Stations. (b) M.F. Radio Telephone Communication System Between Centres and Head Quarters.

2. Details, Specification and relevant drawings can be obtained from the Office of Controller of Stores, P.O. Box 65 Atbara or from the Office of Storekeeper i/c, Catering Stores Khartoum on submitting a written application bearing 30% stamp duty and payment of Ls 20.000 for one complete set of details, specifications and drawings.

3. All tenders shall be opened publicly at the prescribed place, date and hour and the prices of each tender shall be read aloud.

4. The closing date fixed for acceptance of tenders in this office is Tuesday, 17th June, 1975, at 12.00 hours noon.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Saud/MM.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the D. G. S. & D., Parliament Street, New Delhi, India, against Tender No. P 218/72/673/16.9.74/TEC of February, 1975 for the supply of Prime Mover/Tractor of about 375 H.P. for towing a semi-trailer of 60 Tonne pay-load capacity and spares for two years as per specification in the tender, copies of which can be obtained from India Supply Mission, India House, Aldwych, on payment of £1.35 per copy, quoting No. CD/35/(3)/75/ISM.

The Tenders will be opened at 2.30 p.m. on 14th May, 1975 in the DGS&D's office in New Delhi.

COMPANY NOTICES

IVORY & SIME LIMITED

With effect from 1st May, 1975, Ivory & Sime are incorporating their business under the name of Ivory & Sime Limited

Mr. J. G. S. Gammel will be Chairman of the Company and the remaining Partners will be Directors.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

MAXIM'S Limited

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER WARRANTS

Holders of Bearer Warrants in Maxim's Limited are hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at Société des Ingénieurs Civils, 19 rue Blanche, Paris at 12.00 noon on Friday, 23rd May 1975.

The Directors of the Company propose to give Shareholders the right to elect to receive additional shares in lieu of the dividend and a Special Resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to give effect to the share election proposal.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1974 containing the Notice of Meeting, Circular Letter dated 30th April 1975 explaining all details of the share election proposal are available together with Forms of Election and Listing Form at the Company's registered office, N.E.M. House, 24 Worple Road, London SW19 4DD and at International Westminster Bank Limited, 18 Place Vendôme, Paris 1. A further circular concerning the companies involvement with a new Company Air Maxim's International S.A. will be lodged at the above addresses in time for it to be considered before the Annual General Meeting.

A form of Proxy is available from either of the above addresses. It is for use in case you are unable to attend and vote at the Meeting in person. You are requested to complete and return the Form of Proxy to reach the Company's Head Office, 3 Rue Royale, Paris 8, France, not later than 48 hours before the time of the Meeting. Proof of ownership of the shares must be lodged at the same time.

If a Bearer Warrant Holder wishes to elect to receive additional registered shares in lieu of dividend he must collect the Circular Letter and Form of Election and Listing Form as soon as possible. Then he should arrange for the Form of Election and Listing Form to be completed and returned through an Authorised Depository together with Coupon No. 27 to The Secretary, Maxim's Limited, N.E.M. House, 24 Worple Road, London SW19 4DD so as to be received not later than 5.00 p.m. on 23rd May 1975. Unless this is done he will receive no new shares but will receive the dividend in cash.

By Order of the Board,
J. Y. R. STROVER, Secretary.

30th April 1975.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that the 161st STATED ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held within the Head Office, 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 13th day of May 1975 at 2 p.m. for the following purposes—

To consider the accounts and balance sheets for the year ended 31 December 1974 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.

To elect Directors.

To fix the remuneration of Directors.

To pass, if thought fit, the following Resolution recommended to the Members by the Directors:—

"That the remuneration of the Auditors for the current year be fixed by the Directors of the Society."

To transact any other ordinary business proper to a Stated Annual Meeting.

G. A. KINGSNORTH
General Manager and Actuary.

Head Office
9 St. Andrew Square
Edinburgh EH2 2YD
15th April 1975.

NOTE. A Summary of the Report will be published in the Press as usual and a copy will be sent on request to any member who would like to have one.

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0630.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL 8½% BONDS 1979/84

Notice is hereby given that the SINKING FUND INSTALMENT due 1st June 1975 has been met entirely by purchases in the market in accordance with the terms of the general bond and therefore no drawing will be necessary.

BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited, 88 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 3DT.

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on SCHOOLS and TUTORS including Secretarial and Beauty Culture courses, etc. Families in Europe. Sixth form courses. Language courses from the

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COURSES

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The Management Centre provides an intensive 12-month programme leading to the Degree of Master in Business Administration. It is designed for those aiming at high level management careers in industry, commerce or the Government sector. Bradford Management Centre offers an exciting and rewarding learning environment for the truly ambitious. It is one of Europe's largest and most innovative graduate business schools. Admission requirements include a degree or professional qualification. For details of the MBA write to the Postgraduate Secretary, University of Bradford, Management Centre, Emm Lane, Bradford BD9 4JL, quoting ref. MBA/D/E.

STUDENTSHIPS

University of Wales
University College of Swansea

Junior Research Fellowship/Senior Studentship

Applications are invited for a Junior Research Fellowship/Senior Studentship. Candidates should hold an Honours degree or its equivalent in History, Economics, Economic History, Sociology and Anthropology, Political Theory and Government, Social Psychology, Social Administration or a related subject.

The appointment will be tenable for up to two years from October 1, 1975, and the net salary will be the equivalent of an S.R.C. studentship.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Registrar/Secretary, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by Friday, May 23, 1975.

PUBLIC NOTICES

JOHN GORNA & CO., Solicitors of Lloyds Bank Buildings, 53 King Street, Manchester, M2 4NB are pleased to announce that as from the 1st May, 1975 they have taken into partnership MICHAEL JOHN MORRISON AND ANTHONY NEARY, both of whom have been associated with the practice for some years.

PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICIAL NOTICE—PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

I, MAUREEN ANNE GOULD of 35 Burton Lodge, Portinscale Road, London SW15 hereby give notice, that in consequence of personal preference, I have applied to the Department of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of my ship KIRKASAIR of LONDON official number 363596 of gross tonnage 11.27 tons, of register tonnage 7.77 tons, heretofore owned by REGINALD FRANCIS GOULD of 35 Burton Lodge, Portinscale Road, London SW15 for permission to change her name to WILLOW HOUND to be registered at the port of LONDON in the said new name as owned by MAUREEN ANNE GOULD.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at London this 24th day of March 1975.

M. GOULD.

THE BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following stations in the month of June 1975:—

ST. PANCRAS FREIGHT DEPOT
MANSFIELD TOWN FREIGHT DEPOT.

Particulars of the date on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally.

222 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

YOUNG CANADIAN COUPLE REQUIRE

EXPERIENCED NANNY

starting September, 1975 centred in

VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA

Reply prior to May 20th interviews May 21st to 26th

Write (giving details of age and previous experience) to:—

MRS. D. A. GRAHAM,
THE BERKELEY,
Wilton Place,
London, S.W.1.

FURNISHED FLAT IN LONDON W.1 FOR RESIDENT COOK

Lady aged 30-50, without ties required for Directors' Dining flat near Marble Arch. Must be first class cook and used to working with other staff. Excellent conditions and salary. Plenty of free time and own TV.

Phone Miss Morling (Housekeeper) 01-629 2454 reversing charges

SOUTH OF FRANCE

Super Mother's Help wanted immediately for modern flat South of France. Some cooking and household duties and help with adorable 18 month baby. Good salary and future for right person. Box 2050 M. The Times.

COOK
Male or Female

required by bachelor for country house in Sussex. Attractive accommodation adjacent to house. Good wages for right person. First class references essential. Please phone Secretary

Mrs. Russell,
01-638 5699
(reversing charges).

AU PAIRS WANTED URGENTLY

to work in Yugoslavia for 2 to 3 months from 9th May. Fares paid

Yugopair 01-599 3419/4619

COUPLE (houseman/driver and cook/housekeeper) required for house in Hampstead by professional couple with two boys at boarding school. Own furnished accommodation: bedroom, large sitting room, T.V., own bathroom. Good wages, ample free time. Use of car.—Telephone 01-935 0187 during day or 01-435 2231 after 7 p.m.

BUTLER AND CHEF REQUIRED by company director in London S.W.1. for occasional evenings, dinners, cocktail parties. Private service trained with highest references, please. Apply to Social Secretary.—Box 2056 M. The Times.

INTELLIGENT GIRL 20-30 required to look after 2 children in farming family. Own room, T.V. Good references essential. 3 weeks holiday plus free time. Write Baxter, The Elms, Sarre, nr. Birchington, Kent.

EXPERIENCED NANNY required (Loughton, Essex), 20 plus. Baby due mid-June, Girl 4. Own room, TV. £20-25 p.w. Tel. 01 508 8751.

MATURE or retired lady, live in, light work, babysitting. Pleasant accommodation. Highgate village. 340 7626.

GARDENER.—£40 + bonus to maintain roof garden by Baker Street. 5½-day week—just listen on 493 9911. don't speak.

GREECE.—Experienced Governess, late 20s-30s, immediately. Minimum 1 year. Fare paid.—Belgravia Bureau. 584 4343.

ATHENS, MADRID, ROME.—Fabulous opportunities for Mothers helps. S.a.e. Euroscol, 20 High St., Paisley. Tel. 041 887 7007.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1. 930 4757.

COOK REQUIRED for lunches only, chairman's suite off Park Lane, 2-4 directors each day. Applicants must hold cookery diploma, be under 30 and present smart, clean appearance. £25 p. wk., Mondays to Fridays only. Write to Mr. R. Gerard, 28 South Audley Street, London, W.1.

COUPLE WANTED for Hampstead house, wife for general work, husband to help. Some gardening. Self-contained c.h. flat with t.v. Good salary. Regret no children. Refs. required. 01-435 9918 before 9 a.m. or 4 to 9 p.m.

DAILY HELP now to July for young wife, pregnant. Small house W.8. No family. Organize breakfast, 9 a.m., shopping, lunch, finish 2 p.m. No housekeeping. Ring Lady Balfour, 603 6231.

GENERAL MANSERVANT required for country house Kent and chalet Austria. Must be good and willing cook and experienced driver. First class references. Permanent post. Preferably young and regret must be single. Box 2218 M. The Times.

KITCHEN MAID required for Country House in Surrey. Salary £28 per week.—Apply Box 2260 M. The Times.

LADY ZIA WERNHER requires Under-Butler. Large establishment, fully staffed. References essential. Wages on application. —Apply: The Secretary, Luton Hoo, Luton.

MARRIED COUPLE required by Headmaster's family to manage household. Private flat, liberal holidays, friendly home, travel paid.—Write: Richard Crosby, Bar Mills, Maine 04004, U.S.A.

MOTHER'S HELP (20+), to live in modern flat, S.W.3. To help couple with baby boy (5 months). Some experience preferred. Excellent salary. 01-373 6265.

NANNY/MOTHERS HELP wanted for 3-month-old baby and 5-year-old boy at day school. Driver. Country. Ring Great Shelford 280.

ODDMAN required for Country House in Surrey. Other resident and non-resident staff employed. Private service experience required. Very good salary.—Apply with fullest details to Box 2259 M, The Times.

RETIRED GENTLEMAN and wife offered occupation small modernised cottage, garage, greenhouse, by East Sutherland sea loch, good vegetable garden, in exchange maintenance small adjoining property with payment by arrangement. Situated in bird reserve, lovely country, fishing available. Contact Michael Alexander, 48 Eaton Place, S.W.1. 01-235 2724.

SWITZERLAND (TICINO).—Single lady (25-40) sought to provide English conversation in Swiss family 2 weeks in August. No housework required. — Apply Spreafico: via Caretti 9a, 6500 Bellinzona, Switzerland.

YORKS.—Working housekeeper, 1 lady. Top quarters, salary.—British Agency (1778), London Road, Horsham, tel. 5871.

2 GIRLS wanted to help in large country house with hordes of children and animals. Car available, must like people and can be anything but not neurotic. Ring 043 886 458.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

NURSES of all grades available for private duties, resident and non resident.—Phone Miss Stanger 01-499 3803, or write: Mayfair Nursing Service, 357 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL wanted 1st Sept. in Oxford for family with children.—Please send photo, references to Mrs Lehnert, 167 Country Club Drive, Grosse Pointe, Michigan 48236, USA.

FROM PHILIPPINES. Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2-year contract.—01-387 7000 New World Agency.

SECRETARIAL

ONLY A "BLUE" WILL DO!

P.A./Sec. for M.D. of large established group, City area; under 40, but we won't "split hairs" over an odd year or so. If you are not too set in your ways and have a flexible personality, coupled with all necessary skills,

SALARY COULD BE ABOVE £2,700

Ideally vacancy should be filled by 14 May—but would wait for the right person.

JOAN FERNIE PERSONNEL
115 Park Street, W.1
Preferably ring in first instance for appointment
01-408 2412, 2415, 2499

PORT GRIMAUD,
South of France

SECRETARY/HOUSEKEEPER

wanted immediately. Full time job, must be qualified Secretary and cheerful personality. Living in, all found, spending allowance and plenty of sunshine. 2 girls possibly considered.

Phone 01-385 2260 evenings for details

Red Cross

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Interesting and varied post helping the Red Cross in its contacts with press, television and radio. We need a Secretary (18-30) with good shorthand typing and wide interests, for our Public Relations Department. Excellent opportunities to learn about P.R. Good working conditions in pleasant offices, near Hyde Park Corner.

Please contact Personnel Officer, British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1X 7EJ. 01-235 5454.

PUBLISHING

AUDIO SECRETARY

Required for 2 Publication Managers with American publishers situated in Mayfair. Speed, accuracy and good telephone manner essential. Lively young office. Hours 9-5. Holidays honoured. Salary £2,000 plus according to experience. Phone 493 1451, ext. 23.

SECRETARY
FOR 3 DENTISTS

In West End, private partnership. Duties include Management of Accounts, appointments recall and filing systems. Some typing required. 9-5.30 p.m. Salary £2,300, reviewed 6 monthly.

Telephone . 580 7146

LIKE TO BE SPOILT? Then take my place as P.A./Sec. to the two nicest men in the City. It's a small company so you'll be important and need excellent secretarial skills and enjoy looking after overseas clients, and being totally involved. Salary is £2,500 p.a. plus L.V.s, 4 wks' hols. Interested? Then telephone Sarah on 01-588 5211.

TIP-TOP TEMPS! I need 1 Sec. for Welfare Adviser in Social Work Org., and 1 Sec. for Operations Manager of International Development Co. Ring Denny Barlow, London Town Bureau. 836 1994.

EISTEDDFOD! — "Bless you." Man who organises festivals, celebrations, exhibitions, happenings and artistic displays of like nature needeth a Secretary to organise his organising. £2,300-plus.—Acorn 01-409 2908.

PUBLISHER'S SECRETARY/P.A. Young paperback editor in W.1 seeks energetic, organised female to fill above post, which involves editorial work. Salary negotiable around £2,000. Ring 493 4471 ext 224.

COLLEGE LEAVING. Secretary for Fine Art Publishers in editorial department. Excellent opportunity to learn all about publishing. Good salary to bright girl. London Town Bureau. 836 1994.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY. French. English shorthand for equipment sales manager, Chelsea Co. Staff rest room, snack bar, LV's, 4 weeks holidays. £2,500. RAND 589 4545.

TEMPORARY PA/Secretary for fashion promotion executive. West End offices. 2 week booking £42+. Bond St. Bureau. 499 1558.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR of property co. offers £2.50 L.V.'s p.w. + £2,400 to organized secretary to plan travel, etc. RAND. 589 4545.

ORGANIZING AUDIO SECRETARY to keep diary for partners in city professional practice. Conveyancing experience a help. £2,500 RAND 930 4915.

RARETYPES. — Cheerful efficient Temporary Secretaries earning £1.35 p.h. Ring Career Plan, 01-734 4284.

GOLD MEDAL job for secretary to P.R. executive involved in Montreal Olympics. Exciting, varied. £2,500. RAND, 493 2021.

CRIMINAL LAWYER, Victoria, needs Secretary with good shorthand. Salary negotiable.—Please ring 834 3536/3135.

THE NORTHERN EUROPEAN Area Office of The Coca-Cola Export Corporation are seeking Secretaries for the public relations and marketing divisions. These important and demanding positions will appeal to experienced secretaries seeking positions of responsibility offering real job involvement. The secretary in the marketing division will work principally for the marketing manager, involving all aspects of marketing. The secretary to the public relations manager will help him to run a major programme ranging from sports sponsorship to youth and education projects. An attractive starting salary will be negotiated and other benefits include l.v.'s, pension and medical aid scheme and four weeks' holiday.—Please write or 'phone, in confidence, to Mrs. T. H. Barrett, The Coca-Cola Export Corporation, Atlantic House, Rockley Road, London W14 0DH. Tel.: 01-743 9111.

SECRETARY ADMIN. Assistant. 20's. English mother-tongue and formal skills, fluent German, to join team of young S.W.1 oil men. Intelligent with considerable initiative, interested in career opportunity. Super offices. £2,500 p.a., twice yearly bonus, top fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807.

MARKETING ASSISTANT with Secretarial skills, mid-20s for W.1 organization, promoting book and consumer product sales. Real opportunity for creativity and participation at executive level). £2,500 p.a. to start. Super fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU 589 8807.

MARKETING ASSISTANT, Jermyn St. Interesting position to £2,250 and early review.—Ball Agency. 935 0731 (open Sat.) 403 4844.

THE LAST BUS to the best jobs leaves from Monica Grove & Associates, 92 Brompton Road (opp. Harrods). 589 0131.

GRADUATE with good secretarial skills for publishers. £2,000.—Tolson Staff Bureau. 734 0108.

ARCHITECTS in South Kensington, require young lady Assistant Secretary to Architectural team. Audio and copy typing together with filing and post, shorthand useful but not essential, pleasant office, LVs, 3 weeks holidays, generous salary. Please telephone: Sue Riding on 01-584 3311.

SECRETARIES for Architects contact AMSA Agency, 734 0532.

Secretarial and General Appointments

also on page 30

SECRETARY
To ECONOMICS ADVISERS
W.1. c. £2,250 p.a.

The Thomson Organisation has a small business economics unit consisting of two economists who advise both the Board of Directors and our subsidiary companies on economic factors affecting our operations. They require a secretary to assist them in this task and to liaise with the operating companies whose activities range from newspapers, book and magazine publishing to holiday travel and yellow page advertising.

A good level of general education and shorthand typing speeds of 100/50 wpm respectively are essential. Efficiency and a pleasant personality are obvious requirements and a sense of humour helps! Age is not important but the team you will be joining is a fairly young one.

In return the salary is circa £2,250 p.a. plus LV's, hours 9.30 am to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday and 5 weeks annual holiday entitlement. The offices are conveniently situated one minute from Bond Street tube.

If you would like further information please ring or write to:—

Mrs. J. S. Hughes, The Thomson Organisation Ltd., 4 Stratford Place, London, W1A 4YG.
Tel. 01-492 0321

SECRETARIES
£2,250 p.a. at 21

We are Kellogg International, a leading company in the booming world of petrochemicals and as part of our expansion need more good Secretaries.

If you have first-class shorthand and typing skills you could become a Secretary in one of several vital Departments at either our Head Office close to Baker Street Underground, or our new offices close to Euston Station.

Our salaries and benefits are generous, including a starting salary of £2,250 per annum at age 21, plus luncheon vouchers.

To find out more please contact

Mrs. Pauline Hart,
KELLOGG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,
Kellogg House,
62/72 Chiltern Street,
London W1M 2AD.
Tel.: 01-486 4444.

LOVE + £2,500

Three Partners would love to have 3 good Secretaries Litigation, Company and Conveyancing. All nice Guys. W.C.1 area.

CLAYMAN AGENCY
242 2691

SECRETARY/P.A.

For Marketing Executive W.1, who acts in an Advisory capacity for various Companies. Constant contact with senior management in both film and broadcasting fields. So his P.A. must be confident and capable. He dictates fluently so 100+ shorthand is important. Age group 23-35, salary £2,400-£2,500 + L.V.s.
CALL CENTACOM STAFF
937 6525

MARKETING CONSULTANCY

requires responsible yet lively Secretary P.A. for Director and two Executives. Varied work for someone who has initiative and enthusiasm. West End. Salary £2,250 plus bonus and L.V.s
Phone Miss Simmonds, 01-836 1191

SMALL ENGLISH based H.Q. of American finance Co. needs a Personal Secretary for the Director. No figure work, knowledge of German helpful. Superb offices in St. James's. Age 20's, salary circa £2,500. Phone Bernadette of Bond St. 01-629 3669.

ADVERTISING, S.W.1

Managing Director seeks

P.A./SECRETARY

Bright, bubbly girl with advertising experience, very much a P.A. job, with lots of client contact.

TO £2,400

Jaygar Careers
01-730 5148

WE'RE ALL CHIEFS AND NOT AN INDIAN IN SIGHT

Girl Friday for fascinating Career in Promotions and Fashions. Attractive personality and good typing essential. Please ring Roberto now on 491 7660

AD POWER

SMALL FRIENDLY NORTH LONDON

Export company with modern office needs lively and capable Secretary P.A. to cope with a wide range of interesting duties. Common sense and initiative important attributes. Good shorthand and typing. Salary £2,600

Tel: 624 4831

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

required to work with the Chief Accountant of Goodhews, well-known Hoteliers and Licensed Caterers based in SW1. You will need first class shorthand and typing speeds and there is scope for assuming responsibilities outside normal secretarial duties.

Salary is negotiable: £2,250+. Free lunches and membership of a non-contributory pension scheme are provided.

If you feel our needs coincide please write to:

J. McGarr,
Personnel and Training Manager.
GOODHEWS,
18 Farringdon Street,
London, EC4,
or phone 248 8673.

stating briefly your experience and qualifications to date.

City and East London Area Health Authority (Teaching)

THE LONDON HOSPITAL (WHITECHAPEL)

Medical Secretary
Orthopaedics

Higher Clerical Officer grade—salary £2,176-£2,536 (incl.)

Applications are invited for an important and responsible post working for a Senior Consultant in the Orthopaedic Department of this busy Teaching Hospital. High standard of secretarial skills with previous experience in medical work essential, and a knowledge of this speciality would be an advantage.

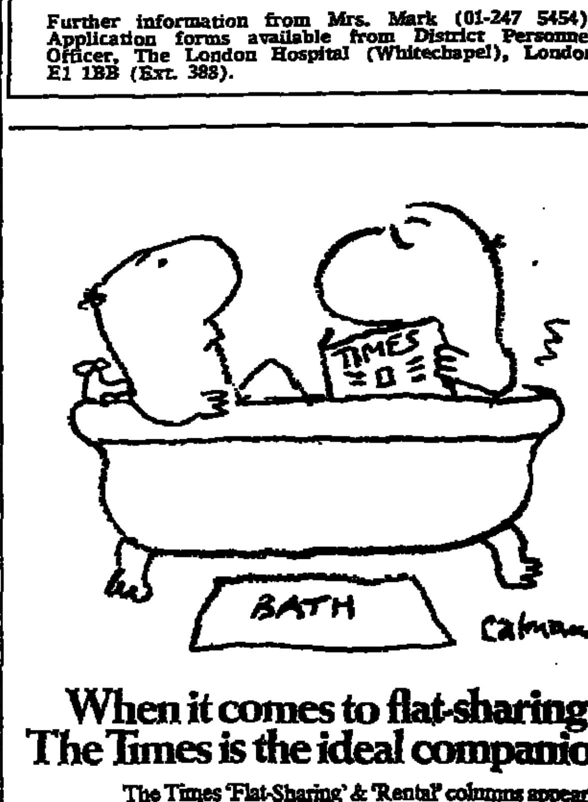
Preferred age 25 plus.

36-hour, 5-day week. Generous holiday allowance.

Extra payments for certificates held.

Good staff facilities includes sports and social club, squash and tennis courts, swimming pool, subsidised restaurant. Adjacent bus and tube services.

Further information from Mrs. Mark (01-247 5454). Application forms available from District Personnel Officer, The London Hospital (Whitechapel), London E1 1BB (Ext. 388).



When it comes to flat-sharing The Times is the ideal companion.

The Times 'Flat-Sharing' & 'Rental' columns appear daily. Whether you're looking for a 3rd person to share your flat, or wishing to let a house or flat, for a long or short period, you'll find the ideal people in The Times. Quickly and cheaply.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 29

GENERAL

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

SIMPSON (Piccadilly) LTD.

wish to make a Senior Management appointment within their Personnel Department.

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in personnel work, preferably within the Retail Trade and knowledge of the Training Function would be an advantage. We offer a good salary and excellent conditions of employment.

Applications in writing, giving details of education and experience should be sent to:—

The Personnel Executive,
SIMPSON (Piccadilly) LTD.,
34 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL
London S.E.1

CLERK TYPIST

Required by a young and friendly department undertaking research and teaching in community health and medical care.

This is a varied and interesting job. Willingness to use audio essential.

Salary according to age and experience [illegible] including London Weighting [illegible] thresholds which [illegible] present £250 per annum.

Applications should be sent to PROFESSOR WALTER W. HOLLAND, Department of Community Medicine, St. Thomas' Hospital, London S.E.1.

LIVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC/ ART STUDIO

requires a girl just as lively to take telephone orders from our clients. Knowledge of English grammar and spelling important. No selling involved but lots of client contact.

If you are interested please ring Geoffrey Bird on 01-247 9177.

ALPHABET LTD.,
40 Earl Street, London, E.C.2.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The Law Offices' Association has an immediate vacancy for a young man for Administrative duties including acting as Secretary to Committees. There is ample opportunity for advancement. This position would be particularly suitable for someone who has reached or just passed the final examination stage of the C.I.S. Along with an attractive salary, there is membership of a non-contributory pension and life assurance scheme. Free lunch facilities are also available.

Applications, which should give details of education and any business experience, should be sent to The Secretary, The Law Offices' Association, Aldermary House, Queen St., London EC4N 1TP, marked "Personal".

JOAN FERNIE PERSONNEL
113 PARK STREET, W.1

1. Quality controller, m/f, for leading boutique. It really is [illegible] you can quote your own salary.

2. Suitable [illegible] needed two Assistant Merchandisers, furnishings area. Around £2,500.

3. Beauty Managersses for leading West End shop multiple. Experienced fashion [illegible] Assistants considered for this promotion. Super conditions, around £3,000.

Ring 01-493 2412 [illegible]

SRN's

Work part-time near your home providing an educational service to professionals and patients.

[illegible]

Don't speak, just listen

ARAM DESIGNS (next to Aldwych Theatre) require an intelligent and practical showroom administrator/secretary. Will be dealing with clients and organising showroom administration. Typing essential, shorthand advantageous —age immaterial. Excellent salary and conditions.—Apply to Zeev Aram, Aram Designs, 3 Kean Street, London, WC2. (Tel 240 3933.)

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT required in the City of Europeon Publications for Directors [illegible]. Able to type, handle inquiries and [illegible]. Salary about £2,000.—Contact Jenny Clarke at 01-606 1234.

SAUNA! 100-bedroom hotel near West London Air Terminal requires career-minded experienced girl to set up and run new sauna and solarium complex, perhaps 2-5 days [illegible] start. —Please phone 01-370 6419.

COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER with working knowledge of French and some typing required for publishers in Covent Garden. Attractive salary. To arrange an interview phone Anne Haas at 839 5231.

WINE IMPORTERS seek temporary Clerk Typist. Immediate, leading possible permanent post. £2 [illegible] —Bond St. Bureau, 499 1555.

FURNISHED FLAT in W.1 for resident cook.—See Domestic Sits.

SRN's Immediate Vacs for Night Duty and private homes, also Day and resident work. Phone 723 [illegible]

DIVERTIMENTI Cooking Utensils require Assistant for interesting shop work, [illegible] p.w. 5½ days. Phone Mrs. Claridge, 935 [illegible]

MEMBER CUSTOMER RELATIONS Officer wanted for London Coop. See General Vacancies.

ACCTS. CLK. [illegible]

ADVERTISING Space Salesworker for international Magazine. We recognise the determination that [illegible] [illegible]

S.R.N. RECEPTIONIST for cheerful private medical practice [illegible]

STUDENT TRAVEL [illegible]

OCCUPANTS [illegible]

TRAVEL with the SACHA BUYING TEAM

[illegible]

Salary £1,750 to £2,000
RING JUDY 01-499 7272

SECRETARIAL

INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL?

This is an opportunity for a secretary to get involved with one of the most interesting aspects of personnel work—industrial relations. Her boss has just joined the company to take over responsibility for this and other personnel policies in our production units in the UK.

He needs an experienced secretary to help him set up his department. A challenge for any girl who has good shorthand and audio skills, a pleasant personality and a flair for organization.

There's an attractive salary, 4 weeks holiday a year and lots of other company benefits.

For further details call Val Meehan (01-560 5151, ext 3117) or write to her at Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. TW8 9BD

P.A. SECRETARY

required by SALES PROMOTIONS MANAGER of INTERNATIONAL FRENCH COSMETICS HOUSE

Varied and interesting work assured in this very busy department.

Shorthand and typing are essential.

Age 25-plus.

Excellent salary plus bonus, luncheon vouchers, good free issue and staff discounts on all our products.

Phone immediately for an appointment:

Mrs. Karas
01-493 6811

PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN

Require a Secretary to a Senior Consultant of the Company in a pleasant and happy office near Euston. Must be capable of working on her own initiative and have a pleasant manner on the telephone. High standard of audio typing and equable temperament. 2 weeks paid holiday 1975. L.V.s. salary up to £2,200.

Age not relevant if applicant suitable in other respects. Contact

DEBORAH SWANDALE 01-387 5166

WEST END ESTATE AGENTS

require Secretary, shorthand with audio. Interesting job working for Partners and busy department, near Green Park. L.V.'s. Other fringe benefits

SALARY £2,200

Tel.: 01-491 7590

WEST END SOLICITORS

A large firm of Solicitors have a vacancy for a SECRETARY (shorthand or audio) for a Senior Partner, Commercial Conveyancing. Previous legal experience not essential, though an advantage. IBM Golf ball typewriter. Age preferred 22-30. Salary to £2,500 per annum plus L.V.'s. 3 weeks holiday, rising to 4 weeks after 2 years. This year's holidays honoured.

Please ring 499 0345 for interview.

WEST END ESTATE AGENTS

have a vacancy in their Town Management Department for a young secretary—ideal second job. Good salary.

Apply:
MARGARET RHODIE
01-499 8644 ext. 229

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Our clients know they can rely on us to send them the best girls.

So we get the best jobs first. Which means that if you have good shorthand and typing, we could have a temporary job for you.

Telephone Amanda Grey on 584 5615
GRADUATE GIRLS
Temporary Department

YOUNG ART DESIGNER seeks efficient, well educated P.A./Secretary, £2,500, to work in London and Europe. Flexible hours, good salary. Ring Miss Lambert at 01-373 0030 between 9 and 5 p.m.

GIRL FRIDAY with good typing [illegible] in small Public Relations office [illegible] St. Ideal for college or school leaver, 9.30-5.30, L.V.'s and salary of about £1,900 [illegible] Phone 730 [illegible]

TAMESA FABRICS require attractive Assistant for their 343 Kings Road showroom. Age 20-30. Typing essential, good salary, plus commission, hours 9.30 a.m. Monday-Friday.—01-351 1126.

RECEPTIONIST—for a Bond St. Art Gallery. This is an [illegible] Smart and a little typing and £1,800 paid for starters. Acorn [illegible]

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of commercial subjects including shorthand and typewriting, required in September for full-time appointment in well-established Hampstead Secretarial College. Please apply to Director of Training, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, London, N.W.3. 01-435 9831 giving details of qualifications and experience.

EXPERIENCED RECEPTIONIST required for International firm of Accountants near Victoria Tube. Age 21-30; good [illegible] [illegible] £2,400 [illegible]

SECRETARIAL

PACEMAKING SECRETARY to keep step ahead of dynamic computer [illegible] [illegible]

BRITISH CHILDREN [illegible]

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—[illegible] [illegible] 6101-4.

£2,000. [illegible]

GO ABROAD [illegible] Brook Street [illegible]

UP TO £2,500 for a Secretary [illegible] Brook Street Bureau [illegible]

SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Hayes—Middlesex

We require an experienced Secretary (21+) to act as an administrative assistant to our aerospace sales manager and his assistants, who all travel a great deal; hence the need for someone to hold the fort.

In addition to good shorthand and typing speeds, the successful applicant should have a liking for administration and be prepared to supervise the work of two other girls in the office whilst maintaining a happy working atmosphere. Previous experience in an engineering or technically orientated company would be an added advantage, but is not essential.

The terms and conditions of employment are good, with an attractive starting salary, which will reflect the responsibilities of the position, and L.Vs. to the value of 30p. If you would like to be considered, interviews can be held at either Holborn or Hayes, Middlesex. In the first instance please telephone:

Mrs. E. F. C. Watt,
Personnel Manager,
INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF NEW YORK LTD.,
01-242 6868

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT
To MARKETING DIRECTOR

£2,500 P.A.

Our client a major British Company marketing a range of quality consumer products requires a mature lady with proficient secretarial skills to assist our Marketing Director.
This is a responsible position calling for tact and self-motivation, and duties are varied and demanding.
A salary of £2,500 is envisaged and benefits are attractive. We are conveniently situated one stop from London Bridge Station.

Please telephone Martin Piper on 01-734 0511

to arrange an interview or write giving brief career details stating on a separate sheet those companies to whom you do not wish your application forwarded.

BRANDON RECRUITMENT LTD.,
10 Clifford Street, London W1X 2AQ

CARIBBEAN CRUISELINE

require

SEC SHORTHAND TYPIST

to assist General Manager. Very busy and very varied work.
5 day week, 5 weeks holiday. Age immaterial.

Commencing salary £2,000 p.a.

Ring 734 7282 or write to
MISS BROWN
ROYAL C.C.L.
35 PICCADILLY W1V 9PB

SECRETARY, S.W.1

The manager of our shipping department urgently requires an efficient secretary. Shorthand typist who is looking for a job she can take an interest in.

SALARY £2,000 PLUS ANNUAL BONUS

3 WEEKS HOLIDAY

Telephone
MRS. COUGHTREY
01-839 3030, for details

HOURS 9.45 A.M. to 4.45 P.M.

Senior Secretary, 25 plus, with shorthand required by Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Salary £2,400 plus L.V.s. 4 weeks holiday. Interesting work in educational and charitable fields.

PHONE THE CLERK,
CARPENTERS HALL,
01-588 7001.

Chapman Taylor Partners
ARCHITECTS AND PLANNING CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY TO PARTNER

Modern air cond. office in W.8. Excellent salary and L.V.s, and 4 weeks holiday in return for top sec. skills.

Apply: Mrs. Muldoon, 229 9851.

HARD WORKING AND UNFLAPPABLE

Shorthand-typist needed with fast speeds, able to take responsibility.

Good telephone manner and organized mind essential.

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S.W.6.—Girl for single room, £14 p.w. incl.—353 1090, ext. 260.

W.1.—Luxury flat, 3rd girl, own room: c.h., c.h.w.; £18 p.w.—262 0975.

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MAYFAIR. Luxury, guy to share with young architect, own large room. £25 p.w.—935 0115 day.

W.2—share bnoo flat. Prof. male preferred. £25 p.w.—262 2122.

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S.W.1.—10 beds., 4 recept. [illegible] Details: West Trend. 262 [illegible]

FULHAM, S.W.6.—Pretty house with garden. [illegible] antiques throughout. [illegible] in glossies. £65, inc. [illegible] ATF. 229 0033.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury 3 [illegible] flat. C.H. Garden. £30. A[illegible] Town Flats. 229 9966.

MANCHESTER ST., W.1.—5 [illegible] flat in original Georgian building. Good antiques. Some se[illegible] Sleeps 2/3. £65. ATF. 229 [illegible]

N.W.8.—1 bed., recept., k. C.H. £32. West Trend. 262 [illegible]

AROUND TOWN FLATS.—Holland Park Ave., W.11. C[illegible] London's short let specialists weeks min. £35-£200. 229[illegible]

OVERLOOKING HOLLAND PARK Light, spacious, well-furnished flat. Double bed., large r[illegible] k. & b. Suit company exec[illegible] £36 p.w.—Tel. 727 4680.

MARBLE ARCH. Fabulous flat: Newly decorated, overlooking garden, 3 beds., 2 rec. baths. American kitchen. 235 0026.

S. KENSINGTON, close to French Lycee. Immaculate and spacious 3 beds., flat, recept., k. Long/short lets. Plaza E.A. 4373.

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MARSH & PARSONS offer well furnished flats/houses on short leases with prompt and efficient service. Ring 937 6091.

WANTED for overseas acad. family from Jamaica, July 2-Sept. 5 or approx. 2 bed. London. Pref. nr. public transport. Max £50 p.w.—1536 M, The Times.

UNFURNISHED, S.W.3. 2 rooms, k. and b. £635 p.a. F. and F. £5,000. 352 2010.

AVAILABLE NOW. Quality furnished houses to let.—LAL. 937 7[illegible]

ROOMS/BOARD in London homes.—Beds-in-Homes 01-637 325[illegible]

AMERICAN executive needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £100 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 629 81[illegible]

MAYFAIR prestige residential Co[illegible] pany suite facing Green Pk. [illegible] 0288.

(continued on page 31)

Times Newspapers advertisement:

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London WC1X 8EZ.

toring

and making many ar models

The Polski-Fiat 125 : proved and familiar design.

erage motorist's point of bly the most interesting e Ryder report on British one that for reasons of ecurity could not be pub- liscussion of future model

port did criticize Leyland o many models, including mpeted with others made ipany, and said that in model range must use the e number of bodyshells, components.

sm was hardly unexpected. ni to the Daimler, *Leyland* market more comprehen- any other manufacturer, too much overlap and too models. *Obvious* competi- the Allegro and Triumph ; the Triumph Spitfire and ; the Rover 2200 and . And despite the rush ls in the past couple of is still too much old and articularly in the Rover, MG ranges.

iat and Volkswagen all more cars than Leyland h smaller model ranges. sent tally is 18, including ver. Volkswagen (includ-) has 10 : Fiat six (with ancia) with Renault only

here is far greater inte- en, say, VW and Audi, Austin Morris and Tri- assat and Audi 80 have hanicals, while the Audi re not only mechanically ave the same bodyshell ; and VW models share nes.

ht argue that it was well towards rationalization ey ran out and the Gov- ed in. One Rover model, *l on the executive saloon* arly next year, Triumph ite on compact, perform- p to two litres, such as Sprint, with perhaps one s cars. But the Sprint new bodyshell, and the ge is still too big. It is ee any reason for con- IG cars in their present

ris, the *largest* but *least* t of Leyland car making, ards fewer models, and or more of the Allegro, Maxi will be dropped e Mini is Leyland5s best and must clearly stay, ntly needs development: s are a slightly bigger rd door at the back, less noise.

see how Jaguar, a very eration, can be integra- general plan. Already lly a single model, with r, using existing engine s, to be launched in the

Polski-Fiat 125

his Fiat derivative from nevitably revived the lumping levelled against uropean cars sold in appear to be unrealist- es. The Polski has even Fiat, whose managing Umberto Agnelli, dis- don recently that they get the Fiat name taken off the car. The difficulty is, first, to prove dumping, and then to establish that the product is harming home producers. As only 2,000 Polskis are likely to be sold here this year, they hardly pose a threat to Ford or British Leyland, galling as it may be to see a Cortina-sized car being offered for less *than the price of a Mini.*

The British motorist may reject the Polski on political grounds or leap at the chance of securing an extraordinary bargain. Where else on the market is there a roomy four-door saloon, equipped with twin headlamps, Dunlop radial tyres, a laminated windscreen and all-round disc brakes, selling at only £1,159 ?

One of the main selling points of the Polski is that it is a proved and familiar design. In body style, suspension, steering and brakes, it is based on the old Fiat 125, which ceased production in Italy three years ago. The main difference, and a significant one, is that the engine is a 1,481cc pushrod unit from an earlier Fiat, the 1500 ; *and anyone buying the Polski for the* performance of the 125 twin overhead cam is going to be disappointed.

On the road the Polski simply does not feel like a 1½-litre car and acceleration is leisurely. Part of the reason is that the gears are set low, and although officially the car will go up to 62 mph in third the noise of the engine suggests that the happiest speed for engaging top is only about 40 mph. *Nor*, without a lot of throttle, is second gear powerful enough to take the car away from traffic lights ; and it is nearly always better to change down to third for quick *overtaking*.

Against that, the Polski has a top speed of about 93 mph, at which, when allowed to it will cruise happily and not too noisily, though the engine sounds a little harsh when pushed and the high, box shape of the body tends to attract wind noise on the open road. In mixed driving, I returned nearly 29 miles to the gallon.

The handling is not quite as resilient as one would expect from a *Fiat*. Even moderately quick cornering produces an undue amount of tyre squeal (though the radials do cling to the road) and considerable roll, and the car can be affected by strong cross winds. After recent experience, I was beginning to despair of getting a good ride from leaf-spring rear suspension but the Polski manages it ; soft and comfortable and soaking up the bumps. The brakes, on paper, *are as comprehensive* as anyone could wish : discs on all wheels, power-assisted and on a dual circuit *for* safety. I could have done with a sharper response on the test car. The gear change is reasonable, the steering a little heavy for parking.

The Polski will take four people, five at a pinch, and has an excellent boot. The front seats adjust for rake and reach. Some of the switchgear *(notably lights)* is not as handily placed as on more modern cars, and the fascia has a utility look which extends to the vinyl seat coverings ; the floor, however, is carpeted. The heater worked fairly well but I found the "eyeball" fresh air vents inadequate in warm weather. The heated rear window is, perhaps surprisingly, an extra but you cannot have everything for £1,159.

Support for headlights

Most readers of this column would welcome government action to ban driving on parking lights (Stuart Marshall writes).

Four weeks ago I reported that Volvo cars sold in Sweden now had "town lights" that came on automatically with the ignition. I suggested that this concept was too advanced for Britain, because here we are only starting to get used to the idea that dipped headlamps must be used *when* daylight visibility fails. I invited readers to say whether they would support a move to make driving on park*ing lights alone* impossible by compulsory modification to the wiring of new cars. By a majority of nearly 10 to one they agreed.

One of the few dissenters was Mr B. H. Vincent, of Lingfield, who thought there were too many unenforceable motoring laws already. But I think he missed the point. *If* a car can be driven only with headlamps or no lights at all, then the driver cannot break the new law requiring headlamps and parking lights to be used together in bad visibility. No question of enforcement arises.

Typical of readers supporting a parking-light driving ban was Mr David Burn, of north London, who asked: "Are there any arguments *against* making headlamps compulsory in all 'lighting-up' situations, and banning the use of sidelights when cars are moving ? " He clearly thought there were none.

Mr Paul Haile, head of the road safety division of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, reminded me that a dimmed headlamp system was promoted experimentally by the Road Research Laboratory in the 1960s. Since then, the society has vainly advocated that they be fitted to all vehicles. But Mr Haile has fitted them to a succession of personal cars.

"*They provide only a tenth of* the intensity of normal dipped headlamps . . . but can be seen more readily than the pathetic parking lights many cars now have", he wrote. "They do not affect the normal use of dipped headlamps."

The only snag I can foresee is that some motorists might consider dimmed rather than dipped headlamps adequate for fog driving, when they *would* lack penetrating power to make them visible to oncoming traffic.

Several readers, although agreeing with the use of dipped headlamps in poor *daylight visibility, did not realize* that it had become a legal requirement. "I look through a daily paper, read two Sunday papers, listen to at least one radio and one television newscast and belong to the RAC, yet your article was the first indication to me that the new law was in force", Mr L. McMullen, of Cambridge, wrote. That only goes to show how difficult it is for the Government to communicate with intelligent, responsible motorists, let alone the uncaring, thoughtless minority.

Peter Waymark

casting

of people under stress—one real, one fictional—make for absorbing tonight. The ever excellent Peter Barkworth is in Play for Today (BBC1 ig been made redundant, while Man Alive (BBC2 9.50) visits a special r the mentally ill. Born Free (ITV 7.0) is a pleasing spin-off series from bout wild life and repeats of the comedy series Are You Being Served ? 0) and The Liver Birds (BBC1 8.0) are worthwhile. Earlier, Midweek TV 2.50) takes in the first Classic and Sam and the River (BBC1 5.15) is ining teatime romp.—T.S.

0 70 80 Show. 0, Pebble Mill. ley. 2.35-3.00, Regional News. ol. 4.25, Pixie Jackanory, with 50, Blue Peter: Sam and the 1, part 2. 5.40, ...

le. 's World. e Pops. r Birds. Being Served ? he Saturday th Peter Bark- eila Gish. e. as BBC1 except: 5-2.00 pm, Nant- Wales Today. 8.00, The Liver Blodeuwedd. SCOTLAND— porting Scotland. Being Served ? ... NORTHERN .55 pm, Ulster S, Scene Around Can it a Day ? land News.

1, The 21st 0, Rainbow. r Stories. 12.30, Fit. 1.00, First nchtime Today. rt. 2.00, Good General Hospi- from Newmar- ly Classics.* ...

is. e. Neighbour. k. ranch. n Europe. Ger- hloss Johannis- tary: The State Welfare State: Health. Papers Say. letter . . . For

0 pm, Household. 25, Around the ays. 4.55, Arthur. 20, Professor Ki- ds. 5.50, News, oday. 6.20, ix Million Dollar es. 10.30, Late ...

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University:* Chicago's Land Use; 7.05, Nasser 1967; 7.30, Eysenck's Demon. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 5.25-6.40 pm, Open University:* Giant Molecules; 5.50, The Victorian Reading Public; 6.15, Control: A School Experiment. 6.40, Homes from Home, part 4: Caring for Children. 7.05, Open University:* What is Money ?

7.30 Newsday.
7.55 A Legacy.
8.45 Collector's Pieces: Vintage Aircraft.
9.00 Twiggs.
9.30 Poems and Pints.
9.50 Man Alive: The Last Chance.
10.50 News Extra.
11.20 Closedown: Gary Watson reads Seteris by Lawrence Durrell.

ATV

12.00 am, Thames. 4.25 pm, Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.20, Rock on with 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Gardening Today. 11.00 Checkmate. 11.30, The Twilight Zone. 12.00, Ian Knox.

Anglia

12.00 pm, Thames. 4.25, The Romper Room. 4.55, Around the World in 80 days. 5.20, 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Bygones. 7.30, The Protectors. 8.00, Thames. 11.00, The White oaks of Jalna. 11.55, The Living Word.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 4.25 pm, Tarzan. 5.20, Rock on With 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. Weather. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Calendar People.* 11.00, Barnaby Jones.

Border

12.00, Thames. 2.20 pm, Thames. 4.25, Skippy. 4.50, Junior Library. 5.05, Cartoon. 5.20, Rock on With 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Movin' On. 8.00, Thames. 11.00, Maude. 11.30, Border News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Rock on With 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Love American Style. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Marcus Welby. 8.00, Thames. 10.35, Gardening Today. 11.00, Matter of Concern. 11.30, Evening Prayers.

Granada

12.00 am, Thames. 4.25 pm, Tarzan. 5.15, Dodo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Rock on With 45. 7.05, The Pathfinders. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Shannon's Mob.

Westward

12.00 pm, Thames. 4.25, Cowboy in Africa. 5.15, Maude. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Westward Report. 10.58, Westward News. 11.00, The Collaborators. 11.55, Faith for Life.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Rock On With 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today at Six. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Maude. 1,100, Double Top. 11.30, Late News Extra. 11.35, Wisdom of ...

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 4.25 pm, The Houndcats. 4.50, The Flaxton Boys. 5.20, Rock on With 45. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 11.00, What's It All About. 11.30, Close Down.

Southern

12.00 am, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.20, Thames. 4.25, Around the World in 80 Days. 4.50, The Beachcombers. 5.20, Dodo. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Survival. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar man. 8.00, Shut That Door. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Film: Inadmissable Evidence, with Nicol Williamson, Jill Bennet, Eileen Atkins.* 12.10 am, Southern News Extra. 12.20, Weather. Guideline. the Fields.

HTV

12.00 pm, Thames. 4.25, Woody Woodpecker. 4.50, Rainbow Country. 5.20, Help! 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, The Best in the West. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Cricket in the Middle. 11.00, Journey to the Unknown. 12.00 Weather.—HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV except: 1.20-1.25, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.25, Miri Mawr. 4.35, Miri Mwy. 4.50-5.20, Shang A Lang. 6.01-6.15, Y Dydd. 6.30-7.00, Sports Arena. 11.00, The Arab Experience. 12.00 am Weather.—HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30, Report West Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Sport West.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. 6.02, Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Dave Lee Travis. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel. 7.00, The 78 Show. 7.30, The Organist. 8.02, Folk. 75. 8.30, Folkweave. 9.02, Those Were the Days. 10.02, Sport. 10.05, Don Durbridge. 12.31 am, News.
† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† 8.02, Tony Brandon. (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.)† 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.50 pm, Cricket Scoreboard. 1.55, Good Listening. 2.02, David Hamilton including commentary on the 1,000 Guineas from Newmarket. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, As Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Rimsky-Korsakov, Wieniawski, Borodin, arch Glazunov.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Rossini, Chopin, arr Respighi.† 8.55, John Clare and Birdsong. 9.00, News. 9.05, Prokofiev.† 9.45, Haydn, Bartok, Beethoven.† 11.20, Piano Recital: Mozart, Beethoven, Stravinsky.† 12.15 pm, Concert: Mozart.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Concert, part 2, Dvorak. 1.50, Schubert, Holst, Grainger, Nicholas Maw.† 2.45, Tippett and Messiaen.† 3.40, Inveral Reading. 3.50, Tippett and Messiaen, part 2. 4.40, Music Making.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.30, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Study on 3: Hawks and Doves, part 2, Jean Monnet and International Community. 7.10, The ABC of Education, part 14. Are exams really necessary ? 7.30, Bartók, Plays Brahms Violin Concerto.† 8.15, Bach: organ and harpsichord recital.† 9.00, Le Corbusier: meeting with a memory. 9.20, Bach.† 9.45, The Poetry of Dryden. 10.10, Hugo Wolf.† 11.25, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming Today. 6.40, Prayer for the Day. 6.45, Today. 6.55, Weather and programme news. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.38, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.38, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: Cardo's Cure. 11.00, News. 11.05, If You Think You've Got Problems . . . † 11.50, Johnny Morris. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music.† 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World At One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: To a Green World Far Away.† 3.50, Jack De Manio. 4.35, Story: Heavy Weather, part 9. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.50, Financial Report. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Dad's Army. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Any Answers ? 8.00, Documentary: The Scandalous Death of Adolf Hitler. 8.45, Analysis: Local Government. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Mill on the Floss, part 9. 11.00, Financial World. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51, Inshore Forecast. BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music, 94.9 VHF, 206 M. London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station, 97.3 VHF, 417 M. Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

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UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED.—Varied properties available and required to rent in Central London area.—Wilson Mordant & Sons, 235 0906.

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(continued on page 32)

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. . . (Jesus said:) Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.'—St. John 14. 1.

BIRTHS

MOORE.—On April 30th, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Georgina and John Moore—a son (Alexander).

MOORE.—On 25 April, at Mount Alvernia, to Karen (nee Standish) and Danny Moore—a daughter (Joanna Kate).

MORRIS.—On April 26th in Dublin, to Catherine (nee Bonny) and James—a daughter (Joanna Catherine).

NEWELL.—On April 30th, to Josceline (nee Heber-Percy) and Richard—a daughter, a sister for Adam and Benjamin.

SCARLETT.—On April 29th to Georgina and Jonathan—a son (Alexander Frederick Yorke).

SOLLOHUB.—On April 25th, to Valerie (nee Drew) and Count Nicolas Sollohub—a daughter (Natalia), a sister for Marie, Alexandra and Katherine.

THORN.—On April 20th, 1975 at Park Lane, Johannesburg, South Africa to Jenifer and David—a lovely daughter, Amber Clare.

BIRTHDAYS

LONG DISTANCE 9444 sends loving Birthday Wishes to 0300.

MARRIAGES

DUNLOP : WILKINS.—On April 30 at Guildhall, Christian Dunlop to Norah Rose Wilkins. Service of Blessing took place afterwards at St. Giles, Camberwell, London.

ROBERTS : LOGAN.—On April 29th, quietly in Reading, Brigadier Michael Roberts—late 10th Gurkha Rifles to Mrs. Doreen Logan.

DEATHS

BAILEY.—On 28th April, 1975, suddenly, at his home in Brussels, Desmond Ronald Champion, M.B.E., M.C.

BARFOOT. — On April 30, 1975, peacefully, Edith May Barfoot, of 25 Union Street, Oxford. "Joy cometh in the morning."

BROOKES.—Dame Mabel Brookes, D.B.E., Legion d'Honneur, widow of Sir Norman Brookes, of Melbourne, Australia, peacefully in Melbourne on 30th April. Funeral, St. Paul's Cathedral, 5th May.

BURCHNALL.—On Tuesday, 29th April, 1975, at Elvet Cottage, Pier Avenue, Southwold, Suffolk, Professor Joseph Langley Burchnall, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., beloved husband of Gertrude and father of Herbert, Michael and Janet. Cremation private. Funeral service, Wednesday, 7th May, at 11.15 a.m., at Southwold Parish Church. Family flowers only.

CASTLE.—On April 29th, 1975, suddenly, Harry James, aged 54 years, beloved husband of Constance Mary (Curly) and father of Howard and Philippa of "Hampton", Kiln Green, Twyford, Berkshire. Cremation private, service at St. Mary's Church, Wargrave, on Friday, May 2nd at 3 p.m. No flowers, but donations to the British Heart Foundation.

CLEAR.—On April 30th, 1975, peacefully, Ada Emma Clear, aged 82 years, late of Barnet and Plymouth, widow of Charles Clear, M.B.E., and beloved mother of Gordon, Ruth Redfearn and Joyce Brown. Funeral service, Victoria Methodist Church, Whiteladies Rd., Bristol, Monday, 5th May, at 11.30 a.m., followed by interment Henbury cemetery.

FERGUSON.—On April 29th Mercia Felicity, beloved wife of Christopher and adored mother of Felicity and Judith. Funeral private.

FERGUSON.—On April 29th, Mercia, daughter of the Rev. Tom and the late Leah Hollingdale and adored sister of Shirley and the late Joan.

HANCOCK.—On April 30, 1975, peacefully, at Orchard Way, Thakeham, Marjorie (Fay), beloved sister of Katherine Hancock. Funeral private. No letters or flowers please, at her request.

HARKER.—On Wednesday, April 30th, 1975, suddenly in his 87th year, at Curry Rivel, Somerset, Major Robert Henry Harker, of Weybridge, Surrey, husband of Lilon and father of Irene, Kathleen, Jane, Audrey and Donald. Memorial service at St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel, noon, Monday, May 5th, followed by cremation at Taunton.

HARRIS.—On 24th April, 1975, at home, 14 Heath Drive, N.W.3, Suzanne Harris (nee Boker). All her family and friends grieve to lose her.

HOUSEMAN.—On April 30th, 1975, at Linhope Lodge, Powburn, Northumberland, Mildred Houseman, in her 89th year. Funeral at Ingram Church, on Saturday, 3rd May, at 2 p.m. Cut flowers only, please.

JACKSON.—On 28th April, 1975, suddenly at Hospital Edinburgh, Mary Stewart Jackson, M.B.E., aged 85 years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jackson of Birkenhead, Cheshire. *Service at Warriston Crematorium* on Saturday, 3rd May at 2.30 p.m., to which all friends are invited. Family flowers only to John Coal & Son, 31 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh. Donations in her memory if desired to the Royal Commonwealth Society in Scotland, 11 Ramsey Garden, Edinburgh, for continuation of her work in it for young people.

LAURENCE.—On 23rd April, 1975, Claud, dearly loved husband of Sylvia, of 5 Kepplestone, Eastbourne, formerly of Wimborne, Dorset. Cremation has taken place.

MASTERS.—On April 28th, 1975, suddenly as a result of an accident at home, Harold Eugene, aged 67, dearly loved husband of Rebecca Masters, loving father of Bryan, father-in-law of Eileen, dear granpa of Graham and Neil. Service and committal on Friday, *May 2nd, at Eccles Crematorium* at 11.30. No flowers, please. Enquiries to B. Johnson & Sons, Tel. 061-775 2153.

PERFECT.—On 29th April, 1975, peacefully in hospital, Lt.-Col. Peter, the late King's Own Scottish Borderers, beloved husband of *Erna. Funeral private, please* no letters or flowers.

PURCELL.—On April 29th, 1975, Lily Rose Mary, last surviving daughter of the late Sir John Purcell, K.C.B., aged 95. Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Lee, S.E.3, on Tuesday, May 6th, at 11.45 a.m. Interment private. Family flowers only to Francis Chappell and Sons, 1 Belmont Hill, Lewisham, S.E.13.

RAFFRAY.—On April 28th, peacefully, Sir Philippe, C.B.E., Q.C., of Cranmer Court, London, and Mauritius, deeply loved by his *wife, Margo, and by his children* and grandchildren.

RITHERDON.—On Tuesday, 29th April, 1975, Ella, at Orpington Hospital. Cremation at Beckenham, 1 p.m., Monday, May 5th. Flowers to Pyrke's, 55 Park Road, Bromley.

ROWE.—*On April 29th, 1975*, Dr. Arthur John Edgecombe, peacefully in Devon, husband of Prue and father of Christopher and Carolyn. Cremation private. 11 a.m., May 5th.

SAUNDERS.—On 30th April, Ralph, beloved husband of Olga *Elaine, of 4 Marlow Mill*. Enquiries:—Sawyer Funeral Service, 32 West St., Marlow, Bucks. Telephone—Marlow 3331.

SCANTLEBURY.—On April 29th, at Nazareth House, Southsea, Very Reverend Provost Robert E. Scantlebury. Requiem Mass on *Friday at 11.30 a.m.* at St. Swithun's Church, Southsea.—R.I.P.

VON MEISSNER.—On Wednesday, 30th April, 1975, Rose Eva Von Meissner (Rose Vernier), of 50 Great Cumberland Place, W1. Deeply mourned by her family and friends. Cremation, Sunday, 4th May, at 11 a.m., at Golders Green Crematorium.

WETZ.—On 26th April, 1975, Albert Henry, died peacefully, aged 82. Funeral at Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, on Friday, 2nd May, 11 a.m. No flowers.

WHITE.—On April 30th, peacefully, George Holmes, aged 78 years, husband of the late Lilian and beloved father of Donald and Joy. Funeral Service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, at 11.30 a.m., Tuesday, May 6th. Flowers to Clement & Sons, Pinner.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LAWSON.—A Memorial Service for Miss Marian Adeline Lawson, who died in Menton on 18th March, 1975, will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 7th May, *1975*, at 11.30 a.m.

SMITH.—A Memorial Service for Ken H. Smith will be held at 12 noon, Wednesday, 7 May, in St. James's, Piccadilly, officiated by Revd. William Baddeley assisted by Revd. Fulljames with the *address by Ken Chapman, President R.F.U.*

STEELE.—A memorial service for the late Brigadier W. L. Steele will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at 12 noon on Tuesday, 13th May.

IN MEMORIAM

IOANNIS.—"Day that I loved, the night is here", much missed on your birthday.—C.

LORIMER.—Born 1st May, 1875. In ever loving memory of Violet Alicia nee Wyld, wife of Sir Robert Lorimer, K.B.E., and mother of Christopher, Hew, Daphne and Michael. "Vigilans et promptus."

MANSON. T. W.—Remembering with love and gratitude my husband, born July 22nd, 1893, died May 1st, 1958.

PERCIVAL-HUMPHRIES.—In loving memory of Gerard Norman ("Gerry") who died May 1st, 1966.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

COX.—Mrs. and Mrs. Hedley Cox and family wish to thank all kind friends who conveyed their sympathy in the loss of Derek.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. floristry for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge, 584 8256, 26 Gloucester Rd. S.W.7. 584 7181.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SIR JOHN REISS

Hon. Treasurer, Cancer Research Campaign, wishes to thank all those who have sent such generous donations to the Campaign during April. It is only by such support that the Campaign is able to pursue its aim of conquering cancer in the seventies.—Please help us by sending as much as possible to Sir John Reiss Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TX21), Free-post, London SW1Y 5YT.

IT'S GREAT TO BE ALIVE

Please Support Heart Survival Through Research

BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION

Room 10
57 Gloucester Place,
London, W1H 4DH.

DO YOU COMMUTE, or do you wish to commute? If you wish to commute, look out for The Times Commuter Homes feature on Friday, June 13th, or if you're commuting already—but thinking of moving on—sell your property through this special property feature.—Phone 01-278 9251 for *more details (plus an extra 10* per cent discount).

RETIRING, commuting, Relocating, moving for any reason whatsoever—the Thames Valley has lots to offer. In order to give you a chance to see a selection of properties in this area The Times is producing a spotlight on The Thames Valley on Friday, May 9th. And if you have a property there to advertise phone 01-278 9251 for more details.

REVERSED STERILIZATION. Woman writer would like to hear from anyone who has had or is planning to have this operation. Write in first instance Box 2208 M, The Times.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL excavations.—Lanercost Priory, Cumbria, May 12th-31st; Carlisle, August 11th to September 13th. Additional experienced volunteers required. Accommodation provided.—Stamped addressed envelope to Paul Gosling, *Northern Archaeological Survey*, Queens Court, 2 North Bailey, Durham DH1 3ET.

ROMANY LUCK—See U.K. Holidays.

FIAT 130 Auto., 1973, P.a.s. See Motor Cars.

NANNY/MOTHERS HELP Country. *See Domestic Sits.*

QUALITY HOUSE. Private Woodland. See Country Property.

LABELS. LABELS. LABELS. all styles.—See Business Services.

ENJOY FRENCH CUISINE in the comfort of your own home.—See Services.

TEL AVIV. Assignments undertaken.—See Business Notices.

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL and office premises in Camberley—see Commercial & Industrial Factories, Warehouses.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.

LITTLE VENICE—spacious ground floor 3 bed. flat—see Rentals.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S CASTLE to let. See Property to let.

RURAL POSITION of rare quality. See Country Property.

CHELSEA HOUSEBOAT "Puddleduck" Cheyney Walk. See London & Suburban Property.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets—See Sales & Wants.

ANOREXIA NERVOSA, Compulsive fasting, stuffing. 01-748 4587.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. *See Home Services.*

DAVID SHEPHERD'S Tiger Fire. A print of this famous limited edition has just become available and will go to the highest bid (over £300) received before 19th May. All proceeds go towards saving the tiger.—World Wildlife Fund, *29 Greville Street, London*, EC1N 8AX.

A DIFFERENT OUTLET for business ability? See Durham School Appointment of Bursar in Pub. Ed. Appts.

FORMER CHURCH for sale. Conservation area, Lybster, *Scotland—see Country Props.*

ROLLS-ROYCE Convertible and Saloon.—see Motors.

THINKING CITROEN? Think Holidge—see Motor Cars.

NORTH YORKSHIRE figures at Mex 75, Leicester next week.

TIRED OF COOKING? I'll do it for you—see Sits. Wanted.

0.138 ACRE of ground with planning permission—see Land for Sale—Laggan Bridge, Inverness-shire.

FREE YOUR OFFICE from the blight of the terrible temp! See Central London Typing Pool—Business Services.

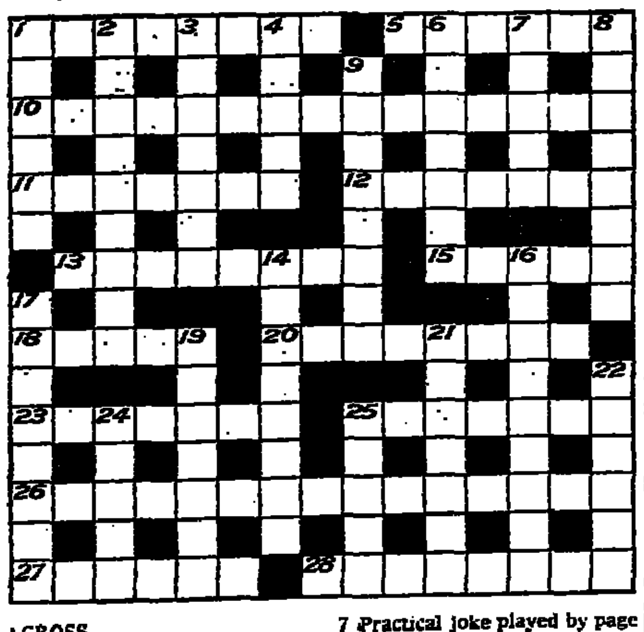
I BUY AIRLINE TICKETS—sell me—see Holidays and Villas.

SEA SALVAGE needs finance. See Business Notices.

FILM CAMERAMAN—See Situations Wanted.

B. Mr. T.—Disregard all ads except 24, 26 March, interference, resonet 29 side 1 track 1 Telegraph 19 Apr. honeysuckle, not you. 22 darlingest not me. I come Canada?—Y.B.S.R.

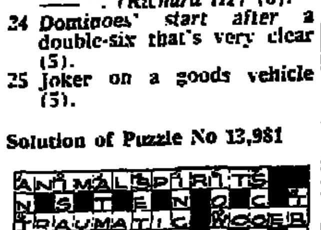
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,982



ACROSS
1 Lawful to follow Satanic issue with such unquestioning faith? (8).
5 Join fifty in a carriage (6).
10 Heavenly (if crazy?) Utopia (5-6-4).
11 Former *pirate* has no right to make amends (7).
12 Madly has lark with a body of Indian tribesmen (7).
13 Bird largely tells tales? (5, 3).
15 Insect found in humid geographical areas (5).
18 Accounts for this annual examination (5).
20 Airman? (8).
23 One who eats about four, or searches for water (7).
25 A wizard composer! (7).
26 Queen's representative gives machine part to *officer* (8-7).
27 Seat found by theologian where prices are reduced (6).
28 Numbers get reins twisted (8).

DOWN
1 Moves gradually towards the *islands* (6).
2 Flourished like Carmen's author? (9).
3 State of article from Calcutta perhaps? (7).
4 Accustom to being in the river (5).
6 Marsupial may be quicker than it looks (7).
7 Practical joke played by page on station (5).
8 Expressed approval of Ron's deed maybe (8).
9 Describes the basic framework of the Danse Macabre (8).
14 When to expect jam from the White Queen (8).
16 Talk about line of conduct in the underworld (9).
17 Group a long time getting first aid items (8).
19 A number undergo training, say, for the shoot (7).
21 Vile form of imprisonment (7).
22 "Some lay in dead men's —". *(Richard III)* (6).
24 *Dominoes' start after* a double-six that's very clear (5).
25 Joker on a goods vehicle (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,981



£150 perpetuates a loved name

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Many old people will endure loneliness in damp, cold rooms. Often they must share an outside toilet, and a tap in the yard.

Yet that situation can be transformed. It *is* being transformed by Help the Aged, with flats promoted especially for the needs of old people. *Leave a legacy of goodwill* so that your concern benefits old people for generations to come. Please write *for further information.*

£150 names a flat after someone dear to you. And it achieves *something remarkable* for a needy old person: for thanks to loans available to Help the Aged it provides £3,000 worth of housing. (£250 names a double flat.) Alternatively £150 will *inscribe* a name on the Founder's Plaque of a Day Centre for old people.

This year send the most wonderful gift of all—happiness for someone suffering despair.

Hon. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T1, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 and 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IF YOU ARE NOT LOOKING FOR STAFF . . .

you will not be interested in how we can help you fill your vacancies.
The fact that we are publishing a special feature entitled "Focus on Recruitment Services" on Thursday, 8th May, is of little consequence to you either.
If you are not looking for staff give yourself a pat on the back—you deserve it. But cut the page out—you never know when you might need it.
Or if you have a recruitment service to offer companies to book your space or for more information ring:

The Times Appointments Team
01-278 9161
or Manchester 061-834 1234.

ARE THERE ANY KIND FRIENDS

willing to make short-term, interest-free loans to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation to help finance the completion of two new Homes for 100 terminal cancer sufferers. Both buildings are more than half completed but funds are urgently needed. Minimum £5 — maximum £500,000. Assured repayment at 6, 12, or 24 months, or at 7 days' notice. Details from the Secretary, 124 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone 01-730 9158).

CANCER RESEARCH

Please help the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in its fight against cancer. Your donation or "In Memoriam" gift will help to bring nearer the day when cancer is defeated. Please send now to:—
THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND,
Dept. 160D, P.O. Box 123,
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ESTATE AGENTS. Do you have more properties than buyers or *more buyers than properties?* Whichever is the case, The Times has the ideal answer for you. Advertise in The Times Estate Agents' Directory every month and ensure a captive audience. The Rates are very economical, 4 lines for only £4.16.—Phone 01-278 9351 for more details.

LIBBY. Sorry to hear you're being rushed off your feet, but glad to hear that "Pour Les Femmes" is so successful. I hope you've told them about the super series discounts. (I'll call you later on 01-278 9351). Caroline.

VENTRILOQUISTS! I want to study ventriloquism. Generous fee paid. Please write Bosworth, 110 Strand, London, W.C.2.

CHANCELLORS of the Exchequer generally exempt legacies from duty. Today any amount up to £50,000 qualifies. That means that if you made a bequest to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables at Putney, who do such wonderful work for badly crippled patients, your money would help them very much more. It's a thought!

BELGRAVIA—6 bed. house for sale. Owners going abroad. See London and Suburban.

EXAMS in '75? See Talbot Rice under Services.

HANG GLIDING SCHOOL. — See Sport and Recreation.

PUBLISHING BUSINESS sought for purchase. See Business Notices.

A SELECTION of Estates and Farms for Sale.—See page 9.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER. See General Vacancies.

NORTHERN ITALY. E.F.L. Teachers reqd. See Pub. & Educ. Vacs.

RETAIL CLOTHING Business—Sussex towns. See Businesses for Sale.

BLUE PULLMAN. This remarkable *place of historical railway engineering* will die on May 5th under the breaker's hammer, unless stopped. Urgent financial assistance required. For details ring Aylesbury (0296) 88591.

PAYING GUEST for exceptional house, Maidstone. See Property to Let.

LOST AT 3 STANSFIELD RD., Stockwell, Sunday, April 27, Male Tibetan Terrier, with long black hair and faint white markings on bottom rear paws. Name Kubla. Looks like small sheep dog. Call 622 5519 day, 232 3453 eves. or Brixton Police Station. £30 reward subject to usual conditions.

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CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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UK HOLIDAYS

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Horse-drawn gypsy caravans for hire, with gas cookers. Sleeps 5. From £50 p.w. per caravan. Pets welcome. No experience necessary. Also hire ponies. Superb colour brochure free. Apply Romany *Holidays*, Old Rectory, Weasenham St. Peter, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.
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UNIVERSITY LECTURER/Writer requires small country cottage, preferably isolated, within 100 miles London to rent July/Aug/Sept. 01-828 4790 after 7 p.m.

QUIET HOLIDAY COTTAGE, Cotswolds, ideal for family, sleeps 5. August-September. £25-£21 p.w. Telephone Davis Champion and Payne, Stroud (04536) 2275.

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FARMHOUSE TOURING HOLIDAYS in the U.K. Send for colour brochure.—FarmAutours, Sreovton Oni, Crediton, Devon.

ALDERNEY. Sea View Hotel. Beautifully situated on Braye beach beside harbour. Ideal for children. *Spring, autumn* still available. Write for brochure, or telephone Alderney (048182) 2738.

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SOME VACANCIES, May 10-June 14, *for Narrow Boat Hotel*, cruising Worcestershire canals to Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick. Person/week, £59.40 incl. Write Fforde, 45 Newland Street, Eynsham, Oxford, or ring Oxford 880030.

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SNOWDONIA, Menai Strait, for health and fitness from outdoor activities, including watersports, mountain sports, trekking, camping, etc. No car needed, so you save costs. £12 per day inclusive. Apply Marian Newydd, Llangoed, Beaumaris Gwynedd, LL58 8SB. Tel.: Beaumaris 455 from 12-1.30 p.m.

SKI. Last chance this year, w/end from £17.50. Weekend Ski Club. 720 0451.

CORK COAST COTTAGE, sleeps 4. £12-£35 p.w. 01-603 6088.

CORNWALL. Port Isaac. Fisherman's cottage (sleeps 5) overlooking harbour. Sproull, The Rock, Port Isaac, Cornwall. Phone P. Isaac 323.

PERIOD FARMHOUSE, fully modernised, quiet village; Cambridge 12 miles; London 1 hour; heated pool, large garden: sleeps 9. No children under 8. £300 for 4 weeks, includes part-time help and garden produce. July 21st-August 16th.—Write Box 2321 M, The Times.

NR BRECON, remote cottage, mod. cons. sleeps 6, available May 9 to 23, Sept 13 to 27. Louth 3213.

SUFFOLK. Large comfortable house near river Deben. £350 August.—Woodbridge 3568.

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BUDE, CORNWALL.—New furn. bungalow to let, August onwards. 2 double bedrooms, walking distance beach. No children or pets. Launceston 3345.

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SPECIAL early late rent. Secret garden house, 4/6. Bilsford 2060.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Luxury holiday studio room, b. and b., lift, tele., T.V. £35 plus V.A.T. p.w.—London House. 402 9158.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ATHENS from £59 including accommodation, Zorba Travel, 2 Thayer Street, London, W.1. 01-487 5551. Airline agents.

MAGNIFICENT Greek Island Villa. Sleeps 8. Ring Jill, Dublin 764575, nights 685076.

FRANCE.—House, near lake or sea, wanted for family of 6. July 19th to August 2nd or August 17-31st. 01-937 1578.

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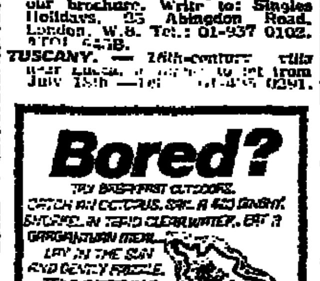
SINGLES HOLIDAYS. If you're unmarried and enjoy meeting people on holiday, don't book your holiday until you've seen our brochure. Write to: Singles Holidays, 23 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. Tel.: 01-937 0102. ATOL 643B.

TUSCANY. — 16th-century villa near Lucca, sleeps 8, to let from July 15th.—Tel. 01-435 0291.

Bored?



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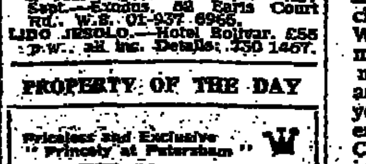

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